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HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

COLLECTIONS AND RESEARCHES

MADE BY THE

Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society

Vol. XXIII

LANSING
ROBERT SMITH & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS
1895

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PREFACE.

The Committee of Historians of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, now present another volume, which shall be number twenty-three, and, like volumes nineteen and twenty, entirely devoted to copies of original documents of Canadian Archives at Ottawa.

That these volumes have been and are very interesting, both to Michigan and Canada, is not surprising, from the fact, it is remembered, that for a number of years it was uncertain whether Michigan was to be treated as an American or British Province.

We certainly were very fortunate in procuring, with very little expense, a large amount of valuable material, at the same time preserving much matter interesting to history. This is particularly true in regard to "Indian Affairs," which would have been entirely lost had it not been printed in the manner the Committee selected.

We hope it will be found to be thoroughly interesting.

MICHAEL SHOEMAKER, *Chairman*, Jackson,
HENRY H. HOLT, Muskegon,
L. D. WATKINS, Manchester,
J. WILKIE MOORE, Detroit,
GERRIT J. DIEKEMA, Holland,
Committee of Historians.

May 4, 1895.

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ERRATA.

Page 345, in heading at top of page and in letter heading, for *Lieut. Col.* read *Col.*

Page 386 fifth line from bottom, for *1895* read *1893.*

Pages 394, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, in letter headings, for *R. G. England* read *R. England.*

MICHIGAN

PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

COPIES OF PAPERS ON FILE IN THE DOMINION ARCHIVES AT OTTAWA, CANADA, PERTAINING TO MICHIGAN, AS FOUND IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE RECORDS, INDIAN AFFAIRS, AND OTHER OFFICIAL PAPERS.

NOTE.—Care has been taken in publishing the following papers to follow the original copies closely as possible, including orthography, punctuation, capitalization, etc. The references in brackets at the close of each paper are the filings in the Dominion Archives at Ottawa.

CANADIAN ARCHIVES.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[Continued from Volume 20.]

LETTER FROM LOUIS DUFRENE.

ISLAND ST. JOSEPH
29th May 1801

SIR—

I send this to desire your aprobation to go down the Grand River to Montreal in the fall of the year as I have got business belonging to my family that requires my presence there: and if you are pleased

to give me leave I will put a man in my place approved by Mr Duggan until I return in the Spring.

Please let me know if I have your leave by the first opportunity—

Louis Dufrene

Dear Sir

Mr Dufrene has acted as an honest man and faithful Subject. I therefore recommend him to you for your approbation to permit him to go to Montreal on his private affairs—

Thomas Duggan

[M 10, p 62]

CAPTAIN PETER DRUMMOND TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

Island of St. Joseph May 29th 1801

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your letters dated 25th Novr & 7th Decr last, which came to hand the 8th of May, & the Contents shall be punctually observed, ever since my arrival here I always made my requisition for the Transport of Stores for this Post, to the Store Keeper Genl at Quebec in the Fall, so that it must reach Quebec by the Winter express, made out according to the Form I found at the Post.

There was nothing particular happened here in the course of the Winter, except the usual accidents among the Indians in their Wintering ground, a Chippaway killed one or two of the Ottawas, and the murderer was Delivered up to them, which may put a stop to any further revenge. There were twelve Wariers of the Ottawas past this post, in the Night about Ten days since, going up Lake Superior, and from thence pass through the land to the low country, in order to get some scalps which they commonly do every year. I have the honor to send herewith Vouchers for a few Fatigues that could not be well dispens'd with, also Vouchers for Mr Dease's pay as overseer, who I appointed in place of Mr Fraser, as he was relieved last Fall by order of Colonel McDonell—

I am happy to hear by some Gentlemen from Montreal that Doctor Lee is ordered up here in consequence of Dr. Brown's Application to

be releaved on account of his bad state of health, he has been for some time past confined mostly to his room and often to his bed.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed^{t} & humble Serv^{t}
PETER DRUMMOND Cap^{t}
2^{d} Batt R. C. Volunteer

Major Green Military Sec^{y}
, Head Quarters ———

[C 253, p 304]

THOMAS DUGGAN TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

ST JOSEPH 30th May
1801

DEAR SIR

I have duly received your circular Letter of the 11th December 1800 and that of the 11th March 1801. I think I always Sent the requisition for the annual presents soon enough to be received at Montreal before the month of September annually.

You acknowledge the Receipt of my "Letter of the 4th November with" the Voucher for M^{r} Langlade's Pay for the Quarter ending 24th June last which "You forwarded immediately to Captain Claus:"

Extract from the Minutes of the proceeding of the Board of accounts held at Quebec 24th September 1800—

Indian Department

Examined four abstracts of disbursements in the Indian Department at the Island of St. Joseph between 25th June 1799 & 24th June 1800 inclusive, amounting together to £63—2—8, Sterling Dollars at 4 & 8 Vizt

from 25th June	to 24th Sept 1799	----------	£4 .. 8 .. 8
25 " Sept	" 24 " Dec.	" ----------	£4 .. 8 .. 8
25 " Dec.	" 24 " March 1800	----------	£21 .. 0 .. 0
25 " March	" 24 " June	" ----------	—21 .. 9 .. 4

There being no Receipt for the pay of the Acting Interpreter between 25th March and 24th June 1800 the abstract for that period is deducted, amounting to £21 .. 9 .. 4 The Board finding the amounts in all other respects regular & properly Vouched recommended the payment thereof--

Recapitulation

Brought forward	£68 ..	2 ..	8 ..
Deduct as above	21 ..	9 ..	4 ..
	46 ..	13 ..	4 ..

A true Extract (Signed) William Stanton
I. Chew Act. Commy. & Comtr Accts
Sect. I. A.

Now, my Dear Sir, I must observe to you that there is not one person in Government's Service so ill used as I am, I have been obligded to build houses at my own expense when every other Storekeeper in the Indian Department is provided with quarters at Government Expence—

I send you herewith enclosed the Receipts and Pay Bills for December Quarter 1800 and March quarter 1801 which I hope you will receive timely.

I was near forgetting to make my remarks on the deduction of the Acting Interpreters pay——You acknowledge the Receipt of this Voucher for the quarter ending the 24th June last, yet his pay is deducted, is this just? I hope you will have the humanity to have this affair rectified, if my accounts are not received by the Controller of Accounts in due time, it cannot be my fault being in such a remote wilderness as this is. Yet I must observe that I send them to you when opportunities serve. I hope once more you will do what is in your power to have this affair settled.

I am very glad that Capt Claus's appointment is confirmed, but sorry to hear of the death of his mother, you do not mention whether or not he received the Sugar and fish I sent him by the same opportunity I sent yours—

Nothing but Death can relieve me from all my bodily afflictions. I have not only the Rheumatism and dimness of sight, but I spit up my lungs, I have been at least thirty years in Government Service and the lowest employment I had was that of assistant to Mr Chandler Barrack-master at Quebec in 1766, I am now in so bad health that I wish to retire from an employment that causes me so much trouble, provided, Government would grant me wherewith to support me with food and raiment for the remainder of the few days I have to live. I would be glad to accept of any employment that did not require much writing that I may do something for a livelihood and not be a burthen to

Government, as I look upon you as my good friend, I hope you will interest yourself in my favour.

My dimness will not permit me to say more than that I am with very great regard—

Dear Sir
Your well wisher
Thomas Duggan

P. Selby Esq
[M 10, p 63]

THOMAS DUGGAN TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

Island of St Joseph
1st June 1801

Dear Sir—

I had almost forgot to inform you that Two Canoes with Twelve Ottawas passed this Post the 12th Ult° in the night unknown to us going to war against the Nadouessies, the 20th we had information of Twelve Chippewas joining them at Sault St. Mary, and that they were to take several other Chippewas with them from Lake Superior—

Wishing you health and happiness
I remain Dear Sir
Yours very Sincerely
Thomas Duggan

P. Selby Esq.
[M 10, p 66]

THOMAS DUGGAN TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

Island of St Joseph
6th July 1801

Dear Sir—

I have duly received your favors of the 2d and 3rd June last with the Extract of a letter from Major Green respecting Mr. Martins appointment to which I shall pay proper attention.

The Indians in this quarter appear very well affected to Government, with respect to the councils held with them the purport of the whole of them is nothing more than begging charity.

I am still in a bad state of health and am obliged to conclude with wishing you all happiness—

Dear Sir
Yours very Sincerely
THOMAS DUGGAN

P. Selby Esq.r
[M 10, p 68]

THOMAS DUGGAN TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

ISLAND OF ST JOSEPH
10th October 1801

DEAR SIR—

Doctor Richardson handed me your favor of the 18th June introducing him and Mr Mc Nabb to my acquaintance. I have taken notice of what you mentioned therein. I have also received your Letters of the 9th July and 3d August. I have information from Mr Lee that Langlade's pay for the quarter ending the 24th June 1800 was paid.

I thank you for mentioning my bad state of health to Captain Claus but am very sorry there is no appearance of my being provided for after Serving Government such a length of time, the Rheumatism has left me upwards of a month as well as the pain in my breast—but it is very certain I am throwing up my Lungs every day, consequently cannot live a long time. No medical assistance can be of service to me. I cannot place any confidence in medicals—

I told Dufrene he had the General's permission to go to Montreal but I believe it is too late in the Season for him to get there this fall.

I congratulate you on your receiving permission to return to Amherstburg and wish your continuance there as long as you yourself do.

It was a mistake of mine in inclosing the Duplicate Report of a Board of Survey on Goods delivered the Chippewas for the payment of the Island of St Joseph. I shall be obliged to you if you will be so good as to forward it to the Storekeeper General.

Agreeable to Capt Claus's desire I enclose you a list of the Smiths Tools, in future a receipt shall be given for whatever tools shall be delivered him.

I shall take it very kind of you if you will be so good as to represent to Captain Claus my situation with respect to Lodging money. I had no quarters allowed me since I have been in the Department, only a short time at Detroit, since when it has cost me a great deal in

building houses which went to Ruin occasioned by removing to different Posts, and not a penny allowed me for the expenses I have been at, no house is yet built for the Goods nor Council Room, all the Councils held with the Indians since the death of Captain LaMothe were in my house, which I permitted Mr. Langlade to live in without receiving a Copper Rent. Mr. Martin stays in it now as he had no other place to go to. I can't expect more from him than from Langlade—

I send you by this opportunity a Mokack of Sugar which I believe is very good, it is the best that could be got here.

The Returns of the Provisions and Rum issued at this Post ending the 20th July in every year shall accompany my annual requisitions.

With wishing you health & prosperity
I remain Dear Sir
Yours very Sincerely
THOMAS DUGGAN

P. Selby Esq.
[M 10, p 78]

MINUTES OF A COUNCIL AT ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND.

ISLAND ST. JOSEPH 25th Jany 1802

Minutes of a Council held by Order of Lieutenant Cowell Queens Rangers Commanding Fort St Josephs, to hear the complaints preferred against Mr. Thomas Duggan Storekeeper and Clerk to the Indian Department, by a Chippawa Indian.

Lieut Cowell Q^s. R^s. Commanding President
Lieut Taschereau R. C. Volunteers
Ensign Bryett Q^s R^s
Ensign McNabb Q^s R^s
Robert Richardson Asst. Surgeon Q^s R^s
William Lee Hospital Mate
John Martin Ind^n Interpreter,
Charles Chaboilley

The requisition for one bag of Corn, four pounds of Pork, and One Bottle of Rum, given to the aforsaid Indian on the 2d January, being laid before the Council, and the Indian being called,—says he received from out of the Kings Store the above mentioned provisions and Rum. That he brought it to the house of M^r Thomas Duggan, who took from him the bag of Corn, Bottle of Rum, and half of the

Pork, leaving him out of his whole requisition only half a piece of Pork.

M^r Duggan being present and hearing the complaint, says he knows nothing of the matter, and that he never took any provision or Rum from him, and requests that his Servant Boy may be called. The Boy being sent for and questioned with respect to his having seen the Indian bring his provisions to M^r Duggan's House, and whether or not he knew any thing of the before mentioned provisions being detained as asserted by the Indian, by M^r Duggan.

He in answer says, that on the evening of the Indians arrival, M^r Duggan gave him a dish of Corn, and a Whitefish, and that on the morning following, he gave him four dishes of Corn and another Whitefish. That the provisions and Rum he got from the Kings Store, was brought to M^r Duggan's House, and that the said Indian got drunk on the Rum, and received half of the Corn and Pork, the other half of the Corn & Pork still remains with M^r Duggan.

Another complaint was preferred by a Chippawa woman to the Commanding officer against M^r Duggan for having detained a bag of Corn that she received from out of the Kings Store on the 14^th Inst being part of the requisition ordered her.

M^r Duggan in answer to the charge made by the Chippawa Woman, says—that seeing her very drunk thought proper to detain the bag of corn from her, fearing she might dispose of it for rum from the situation she was in, and that the bag of corn is now at the foot of his bed for her whenever she may think proper to call for it.

M^r Martin and M^r Chaboilley say that she was perfectly sober when she received her provisions, and appeared half an hour afterward when she made her complaint to be no way whatever disguised with liquor. D^r Lee also says, that when he saw her which was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, she appeared to him perfectly sober.

M^r Duggan further mentions that he detained it, fearing she might make an improper use of it, and is not positive whether or not she was drunk at that time or some other time.

ROBERT COWELL Lieut Q. R. Comm^g
P. TASCHEREAU Lieut R. C. V.
JOS. THEO: BRYETT En^s Q^s R^s
A. M^cNABB Ens^n Q^s R^s
R. RICHARDSON Asst. Surgeon Q^s R^s
W. LEE Hospital Mate
JOHN MARTIN Interpreter
CHLES CHABOILLEY

[C 251, p 7]

LIEUT. ROBERT COWELL TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

ISLAND ST. JOSEPH 10th Febry 1802

SIR.

In my letter of the 29th October, I mentioned it, as my opinion, that Mr Duggan, Store keeper & Clerk to the Indian Department at this Post, was a very improper person to hold such a situation, from his frequent state of Intoxication, and his Trading with the Indians. He has held out a language to them that he was their Father here now and without he pleases, they could get nothing. If they came full handed, with presents to him, he would give them a requisition, and send them full handed away, but otherwise not; this, I am Credibly informed, is the manner they have been dealt with, for some years past, at this Post. They received no presents before I came here, except they brought one, let their wants be ever so pressing. I have always had an officer to attend to see that they received the presents, and provisions that were ordered them, which annoyed Mr Duggan very much, but notwithstanding, He contrived to take part of it from them, his practice was to order them to his House, after they had received their things, and he then took what part he pleased from them. His Iniquitous manner of proceeding has occasioned the Indians to complain, and be very much dissatisfied, and several of them, were fearfull of making known the Injury he had done them, least if it came to his knowledge, he would give them nothing in future. Many have come to solicit provisions for themselves and Family, who were in very great want, but Mr Duggan would not sign any Requisition for them, because they could not bring him in a present, sufficient to satisfy his Insatiable Avarice. I have in several instances of that kind, supplied them with Provisions, otherwise they would have suffered much. His Excellency would have had several complaints from People here, of the very improper proceedings that have been going forward, for a long time past, at this Post; but they were fearful least, it should occasion them to go to Quebec, which would have been attended with great inconvenience and expence to them. It is well known here that the goods in the Indian Store have been appropriated to the use of Trading, a noncommissioned officer went out to the Indian Country with a Flag for that purpose, to the great Injury of the Service, and also of the Traders, who could not afford their goods, at so low a rate, (they having purchased theirs), Mr Duggan has this Winter; paid my men, (who cut a large quantity of fire wood for him) with Calico, Flannel, Shoes, Tobacco, Powder, Shot, and high wines, all of which,

I have no doubt, originally came out of the Indian Store, except the latter Article — 25th January I ordered a Council to hear the Complaints of two poor Indians, a man and woman who came in great distress for provisions for themselves and Family, they got some but he has taken part of it away from them; The proceedings of the Council I send you for the General's information. On the 26th January I gave out an order, to suspend Mr Duggan until the General's Pleasure was Known, and required him to attend the next morning and give over to Mr John Martin all the stores under his Charge, belonging to the Government. A Board of Survey met at the same time, to take an Inventory thereof. He refused to obey my order. I therefore had the Store Door opened, in the Presence of the Officers, and Mr Martin, and an inventory taken of all the things in it. He has at his House, some silverworks, and other things. His Conduct has been so very Reprehensible, together with his being the greater part of his time in a state of Intoxication; that it Incapisiates him, from performing the Duties of his office. I should not be surprised, if long before this reaches you, he had put a period to his Existence, by excess of Drinking — I appointed Mr John Martin Store Keeper and Clerk to the Indian Department, at this Post until His Excellency's pleasure was known. I beg leave to Recommend him, to His Excellency as a man of Integrity, who I have no doubt would fill such a Situation with Credit to himself, and Fidelity to his Sovereign; Should it please His Excellency to appoint him. I have wrote to Captn McKee, and Inclosed him a Copy of the Inventory. I assure His Excellency, that Nothing, but the exegency of the case which required an immediate stop, to be put to proceedings, so very Injurious to His Majesty's Service, and prejudicial to the Indians, could have determined me, to suspend Mr Duggan, without first having His Excellency's authority, for so doing. The length of time that would Elapse, owing to the great distance, and the Mischief, he would have done, before I could have heard from His Excellency, was my reason for proceeding as I have done. I trust His Excellency will approve of my conduct, I assure him that I have no other motive in view, but the good of His Majesty's Service, the relief of the poor Indians, and the Performance of the Trust Reposed in me. I beg you will lay this Letter, before His Excellency.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your very humble servant
Robert Cowell Lt Q. R.
Commr

Major Green
Military Secretary
&c &c

[C 254, p 3]

LIEUT. COL. V. SMITH TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

AMHERSTBURG March 16th 1802

I herewith transmit for the Lieut General's information a copy of a speach made by a Chippawa Chief, relative to a speach of Capt Brown made to him and others some time last summer at Detroit—also a representation of Lieut Cowell, respecting the conduct of Thomas Duggan Store Keeper at St. Josephs

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servt
V. SMITH
Major & Lieut Col
Commanding

Major Green
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 254, p 17]

GEO. IRONSIDE TO CAPT. THOMAS MC KEE.

27th April 1802

DEAR SIR

This day Mr McGill came with a message from Col. Smith begging I would prevent the Indians from camping on Bois Blanc.— I answered I would do nothing of that before I had acquainted you knowing that it was reserved as a camping place for all Indians who visit the Post, and that the Hurons in particular has expressly mentioned that—

I am dear Sir
Yours Sincerely
GEO. IRONSIDE—

Captain Thomas Mc Ke.
Sandwich

[M 10, p 98]

CAPT. THOS. MC KEE TO LIEUT. COL. V. SMITH.

PETITE COTE 3d May 1802

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Message desiring the removal of the Indians encamped on the Island of Bois Blanc—

I am much concerned to delay for a moment the execution of your wishes, But knowing that this Island is Indian property, and that it was never ceded to the Crown, I think it my duty to apprise you thereof before any attempt is Made to remove them, and to inform you that when they made the last Session of Lands to the Crown they stated in their speech that this Island is expressly reserved for the encampment of their Indian Brethren, which was transmitted to the Head of the Indian Department—

I have the honor to be
With respect
Sir
Your most obed^{t} Serv^{t}
(Signed) T. Mc Kee

A true copy
V. Smith
Major & Lieut Col
Q^{s} R^{s} Commanding

Lieut Col Smith
Commanding
Amherstburg

[C 254, p 41]

LIEUT COL. V. SMITH TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

Amherstburg May 19th 1802

I herewith transmit a copy of a letter from Captain McKee relative to the Island Bois Blanc, which please to lay before Lieut Gen^{l} Hunter—likewise the following statement—

From the Indians in general vissiting this Post, selling or exchanging much of the provisions and other donations they get from Government to the Inhabitants of the Town of Malden who retail Spirituous liquors, I conceived it right to request the Indians might be told to encamp as much as possible above the Garrison, at a greater distance from the Town than the Isle Bois Blanc; with a view that I might more easily detect such of both parties who committed this abuse. From this the Indians would be obliged to pass the Garrison (from their encampment) on the way to the Town, consequently those going with provisions and other presents, to sell them, could not easily escape our notice.

With respect to the claim the Indians have to the Island Bois Blanc, I cannot pretend to say whether just or not, however I must here

observe that this Island is marked on the plan (left with other publick papers I conceive for the guidance of the officer Commanding this Post) as a reservation for the Crown and signed

Gother Mann Commanding R. Engineers

Approved Robert Prescott--1796—

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obea^{t} Serv^{t}

Major Green
Military Secretary

V. Smith
Major and Lieut Col Commanding

[C 254, p 39]

THOMAS DUGGAN TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

Island of St Joseph
20th June 1802

Dear Sir

I have duly received your favor of the 16th April and thank you for your good wishes. — I long wished to be out of the employment because my infirmities are so great that I am incapable of any that requires activity.

My bad state of health still continues and has changed to a dimness and passing blood through the urinary passage. I am under the hands of Doctor Lee who gives me hopes of my recovery in a short time, if I could dispose of my property within three parts of the value I should quit this place the first opportunity that offered.

Besides the above complaints I have a most violent cough and am sure I'm spitting up my Lungs -- What is the use now of making application to retire as M^{r} Chaboilley, we hear, is appointed Store Keeper, Clerk, and Interpreter however I shall follow your advice, and with wishing you health and prosperity, I remain Dear Sir

Your obliged humble Servant

P. Selby Esquire

Thomas Duggan

I send you a Mountain Cat —

[M 10, p 108]

REPORT OF BOARD OF SURVEY AT ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND.

Island St Joseph 18th July 1802

Report of a Board of Survey, held by Order of Lieut Robert Cowell, Commanding, on Sundry Stores, In His Majestys Indian Store at this Post.

Lieut Taschereau Royl Canan Volunrs, President
Ensign Bryett, Ensign Mc Nabb } Queens Rangers { Members

Awls	Number	172
Ball and Shot	Pounds	125
Broaches of Silver	Number	957
Blankets of one Point	ditto	1
Calico	yards	155
Cloth Scarlet	ditto	2
Coats Chiefs	Number	1
Cotton Striped	yards	5½
Ear Bobs	Pairs	254½
Ferretting Silk	yards	150½
Flags	Number	23
Feathers	ditto	12
Files—Old 106 New 2	ditto	108
Flannel	yards	11
Flints	Number	786
Frying Pans	ditto	2
Gun Powder—22 Quarter Barrels & 13 lbs	Pounds	563
Gartering	yards	17
Grindstones	Number	3
Hats Plain	ditto	7
Handkerchiefs Cotton	ditto	7
Hooks Fishing	ditto	1440
Iron	Pounds	1444
Kettles — Brass	ditto	44
Kettles — Copper	ditto	6
Kettles — Tin	Number	3
Knives — Pen	ditto	83
Knives — Butchers	ditto	396
Linen Irish	yards	226
Looking Glasses	Number	10
Lines — Cod	Number	11
Lines — Mackerel	ditto	58
Lines — Chalk	ditto	12

Carrd Over

CONTINUED

Muslin	yards	24¾
Medals — Large	Number	31
Medals — Middle Size	ditto	30
Molton	yards	5
Oil'd Cloths	Number	9
Pipes	ditto	1352
Pipe Stems	Bundles	1
Pipes and Bundles of Wampum	ditto	1
Ribbond	yards	221½
Sheeting — Russia	ditto	369
Sheeting — Scotch	ditto	12¾
Sheeting — Ditto Damaged	ditto	40
Steels Fire	Number	26
Steel	Pounds	12
Shoes	Pairs	29
Shoe Buckles	Pairs	129
Skins — Martin	Number	2
Skins — Otter	ditto	5
Skins — Beaver	ditto	14
Trunks Leather	ditto	1
Tobacco Carrot	Pounds	681
Ditto - Ditto Damaged	ditto	66
Thread — Net	ditto	18½
Thread — Sewing	ditto	18
Tinsel Lace One yard Hat Bands two	Number	3
Vermillion	Pounds	1¾
Weights Beam and Scales Complete	Set	1

IN CHARGE OF THE BLACKSMITH

Anvil	Number	1
Vices	ditto	1
Screws — Large	ditto	2
Screws — Small	ditto	3
Files	Number	6
Fongs	Pairs	2
Hammers — Large	Number	1
Hammers — Small	ditto	1
Grindstones	ditto	1

Approved
ROBERT COWELL Lt Q. R. Comg

P. TASCHEREAU
Lieut. R. C. V. President
JAs THEO. BREYTT Ensn Qs Rs
A. MCNABB
Ensn Qs Rs

Island St Joseph 8th July 1802

I do acknowledge that the Sundry Stores Mentioned in The Foregoing Survey have been Received by me in His Majesty's Indian Store House at the Island of St Joseph

Chles Chaboilley

[C 254, p 57]

LIEUT. COL. V. SMITH TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

Amherstburg July 19th 1802

Sir

I herewith transmit for the Lieut Genl. information the speech of the Chippewa Chief Makons made at this Post last Autumn, the original of which I sent to Head Quarters the 16th of March last with Sundry other papers. The Speech of Capt. Brant which it alludes to was made at Detroit previous to my arrival at Amherstburgh, and which has never come to my hands. The paper put into the Chippawa chief's hands by Capt. Brant was, as Capt. Mc Kee informs me, as well as Capt. Brants Speech, given at the time to a Mr Shieffler the American Agent or Interpreter, who shortly after went to the back Country so that we have no more of the Contents of the Speech and paper in question than what is related in the Speech of Makons the Chippawa.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Most Obedt Servt.
V. Smith
Major & Lieut Col
Qs Rangers
Commanding

Major Green
Military Secretary
&c &c &c

I likewise at this time send a speech made at the Post by a Chief of the Sakies Nation of Indians on the 9th Inst which please lay before the Lieut General.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt
V. Smith
Major & Lt Col
Commanding

[C 254, p 43]

LIEUT. COL. V. SMITH TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

AMHERSTBURG July 19 1802

SIR

I have to inform the L^t General that I never had the most distant idea of either ordering or taking any means of removing the Indians who Encamp on the Island Bois Blanc, that might in the smallest degree tend to displease or in any way hurt or injure the Indians frequenting this Post. I trust and hope that nothing to the contrary can be construed in my report of the 19^th May last; which was meant to acquaint the General of the *great abuse constantly made in the sale of presents* from Government by the Indians themselves to the white Inhabitants at this place. And if the Indians Encamped as stated in my report, I then and still conceive, it would tend greatly to the comfort of the Indians as well as to lessen the abuse of the benevolent intentions of Government on this head.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed^t Serv^t
V. SMITH
Major & Lieut. Col.
Commanding

Major Green
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 254, p 55]

LIEUT. ROBERT COWELL TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

ISLAND ST JOSEPH 25^th July 1802

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated 12^th & 16^th May 17^th & 19^th an Inventory has been taken of all the Goods in the Indian Store at this Post and they have been transferred over to M^r Chaboilley a copy of which with his Receipt accompanies this— I beg leave to observe that He does not understand the English Language, and that unless he gets an assistant who understands it and French and also accounts it will be impossible for him to perform the Dutys of his appointments those circumstances you will be pleased to communicate to His Excellency Genl. Hunter as I presume he is not aware of the Inabillity of M^r Chaboilley in those respects—I have since

his appointment given him every assistance in my power, and allowed a man to do what writing he has wanted, but there is no Person here Capable of being an assistant to him they not understanding French.

I have had uncommon trouble with Mr Duggan the late Store Keepers Accounts and had I not spent much time in rectifying the Errors and Impositions in them he never would have been able to have sent down any accounts whatever.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your very humble Servant
ROBERT COWELL Lt Q. R. Comg.

Major Green &c
[C 254, p 53]

THOMAS DUGGAN TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

ISLAND OF ST JOSEPH
4th October 1802

DEAR SIR

I received your letter of the 10th August, My removing so often from one Fort to another and changing houses caused some confusion in putting up my papers however I have found all the public papers you speak of and shall consequently deliver them to Mr Chaboilley—

I am very much surprised you have not received the original Pay Bill and Vouchers for last December quarter as they were forwarded as well as all my other papers up to the 26th January last.

These few days past my cough was not quite so bad as it was, but today 'tis as bad as ever accompanied with a severe cold and head ache. I believe a change of air as you observe would be of service to me. If I can sell my Lot I'll do my endeavours to get from hence—

By Mr Dease I sent Capt. Claus a handsome painted Beaver Blanket which I have not yet heard any thing of & by Captain Warren a small double Barrel Gun for one of his sons I should be glad to know if he has received them as well as if you received a beautiful Mountain Cat which I also sent by Captain Warren—

I hope you enjoy good health
and remain
Dear Sir
Your very humble
THOMAS DUGGAN.

P. Selby Esq—
[M 10, p 116]

SPEECH OF CAPT. JOSEPH BRANT.

(Probably in 1802.)

A speech on eight Strings of Wampum, with a paper delivered to Macons a Chippeway Chief by Captain Brant last Spring, and addressed to the Chippewas, Ottawas and Potewatemies.

Brothers I invited you some days ago to attend the Council about to be held at Buffaloe Creek and untill we meet there shall only make a few observations for your consideration.—

Brothers My most earnest wish has been to speak to you, and to you only, upon Matters which respect our general good. From Motives of compassion I speak to you as you have been misled by the advices of your Father and the mistaken ideas of the Shawamies & Wyandotts.

Brothers To them I will say nothing because they consider themselves wise enough to guide their own conduct and *men* fit to live as independant people.—

Brothers Had you listened to my advice instead of attending to that of the English & Shawamies the United States would have had their limits more circumscribed, and you would not have lost your Country.—

Brothers For these misfortunes you have yourselves only to blame, listening to the foolish advices of those petty Officers at the different Posts who call themselves your Father has undone you. I can assure you from my heart that the King has no confidence in them; they are inexperienced and do not deserve attention and the British Government altogether has shewn great ingratitude to those who have rendered it the greatest service.

Brothers I myself have done more for that Government than any of those whom you call Father, and I am now laid aside as useless without a Foot of land to make a Corn field for my family—

Brothers I have travelled among the white people and have become perfectly acquainted with their policy and views towards Indians. The Commander in Chief does not know them better—

Brothers I am a greater man than them all the Commander in Chief not excepted, and you may rest assured (rising up) that what I tell you is from my Heart and nothing but the truth, as I can have no view in deceiving you—

Brothers I hope you and the other Chippewas Ottawas and Potawatamies who will go to Buffaloe Creek will go predetermined to agree to what shall there be proposed for I now presume we are so con-

nected that even if we intend to strike each other we shall give previous notice.—

A true copy (Signed) T. Mc Kee S. I. A.

V. Smith

Major & Lieut Col Chas. Sereaume

Commanding Interpreter

[C 254, p 18]

STATEMENT OF CAPT. THOMAS MC KEE.

Amherstburg, 3rd Jany. 1803.

I was informed by Makows that Lafertie the Silver Smith had a conference with him today, and asked him if he could depend upon him in keeping a secret, when he (Makows) answered he believed he could.

Lafertie then proceeded to tell him that his Father at Detroit had received a Letter from Lorimier on the Mississippi telling him that he had received two Barrels of Dollars from the French Govt. to be distributed among the wise and confidential Indians, but more particularly intended for those living near the Lakes. He said if he was wise he would accompany him to that Country next summer, and that altho' the distribution might not take place then, it certainly would the following Summer.

T. Mc Kee.

[M 9, p 35]

LIEUT. COL. JOHN VINCENT TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

Amherstburg, 28th July 1803.

Sir

I have the honor of enclosing you, for the Generals information, the following boards of Survey.

On damaged flour at St Joseph

Indian Corn sent from do

Schooner Meamis

I have to report, that the object of the Oiowhais Indians, coming to this country, was, to enter into a confederacy with the Indians of this place and become their Brothers that they had already experienced the

Spaniards treatment and had some Knowledge of the Kindness of the United States towards them and that they now come to visit the British and they hoped they would be received as their Children and receive a few presents.

It appears that some of them were with General Burgoyne. The proceedings in Council are forwarded by Mr Selby.

By directions of Lieut. Colonel Brock I try'd John Walker and Thomas Higgins by a garrison Court Martial and sent them Prisoners to fort George. The Lieut. Col. informed me he would write to you on the subject.

I have to request permission to repair the roof of the guard house on the Island Bois Blanc and that a small proportion of firewood may be allowed during the winter months for that house, as I find what three men can draw from their companies as their allowance is not sufficient.

The Commissary has received two hundred mococks of sugar from St Josephs

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient
humble Servant
JOHN VINCENT
Lieut Colonel.

Major Green
&c. &c. &c.

P. S. Since Writing the two prisoners have voluntarily offered and signed a paper that they were willing to serve in any Regiment the General may think proper — those papers with the Court Martial are forwarded to Lieut Colonel Brock.

JOHN VINCENT
Lieut Colonel

[C 254, p 126]

CAPT. ALEX. CLERK TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

ISLAND St JOSEPH
22d August 1803

SIR

I had the honor of addressing you on the 14th July, since which I have received no letter from you.—His Majestys Schooner Maria (Lieut Fleet) arrived here on the 16th Instant, and brought the clothing &c for the Company under my command, the Indian presents, and Sundry

stores for the Garrison, all which were received in apparent good order. The State of the Post is the same as when I last wrote to you; the Engineers not being arrived, & the season being so far advanced, I apprehend that no great work can be performed this year, which is so far unfortunate as above all other things we are most at a loss for a bakehouse & Oven, and it is a pity to see as at present, good flour unavoidably made into unpalatable & perhaps unwholesome bread. During even the short time that I have been here I observe the Blockhouse to have suffered considerably from not being weather boarded, the rain and snow beating in and lodging between the blocks of wood. The ensuing winter will perhaps not be so comfortable for the Garrison as was expected, particularly as all the Stoves are unserviceable.

In the Invoice of the Indian presents I observe that no steel is sent for the repair of Indian fire arms &c which circumstance M. Chaboilley informs me will be productive of great inconvenience particularly as some has necessarily been lent to the Indian Department from the Engineer Store — The Bateaux have been put in some order by Carpenters sent for the purpose from Amherstburg, but are still in a poor state, and in my opinion cannot be made perfectly serviceable.

I beg you will repeat to His Excellency the Lieutenant General that I am very sensible of the honor of his continuing me in the command of S^{t} Josephs, and that if it is his pleasure it is my wish to remain here until the Regiment shall again assemble, and I hope there is no impropriety in my requesting to know the probable time of our being removed whether it will be the ensuing summer or the year following, as upon that will depend letters of some consequence which I shall write to the Regiment this autumn respecting the cloathing &c for next year. I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient
& Most humble servant

Major Green
Military Secretary

Al: Clerk Capt^{n} 49th Reg^{t}.
Commanding

[C 254, p 137]

CAPT. ALEX. CLERK TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

S^{t} Josephs, 27th Sept^{r} 1803

Sir

I have the honor to own receipt of your Letter of 7th Sept^{r} which came to hand yesterday by an Indian from Mattchidash.

I have been with Mr Duggan who says he always made it his study to transmit his accounts regularly and that none are in arrear, he having sent them off as they became due: he adds that it is impossible for him to make them out again.

It is with concern I inform you that Mr Selby at Sandwich returned the accounts of Mr Chaboilley in consequence of errors which he says Mr C. was led into by a mistake of Mr Lees. They have been again made and sent to Mr Selby who I am in hopes will now find them correct.

The Lieutenant Generals approbation of my conduct makes me very happy, and I hope I shall merit a continuance of it.

I am glad to have this opportunity to say that the Garrison are all in good health, and well behaved. I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient
& most humble servant
Al: Clerk Captn 49th Regt.
Commanding

Major Green
Military Secretary
York

[C 254, p 146]

W. LEE TO CAPT. ALEX. CLERK.

Saint Joseph's 26th January 1804

Sir

In consequence of the late Melancholy Event, the Death of Mrs Lee, permit me to request your soliciting the Commander in Chief, for my being Relieved from this Post, for the purpose of Conveying my small Children to Quebec, I have the honor to be

Sir
your most obedt
Humble Servant
W. Lee
Hospital Mate

Capt. Clerk
49 Regt
&c. &c. &c

[C 254, p 149]

CAPT. ALEX. CLERK TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES GREEN.

Rec'd 17th Feby

Island St. Joseph, 26th January 1804

Sir

An Indian who is recommended by Mr Chaboilley as a trusty person purposes setting off for Mattchidash on Monday the 30th Instant, and

I take the opportunity to say that since my last to you of 27th September, all under my command continue in good health, altho I am sorry to say that on the 27th of last month I lost Private William Henson whose death was occasioned by a fall and severe bruize. I also think proper to inform you that among the effects of the late Mr Duggan formerly Indian Store Keeper (who died here the 17th December) were found a considerable number of Chiefs Medals, and as no person has arrived to take charge of the property, I am anxious to know whether I should interfere respecting the Medals and a very considerable quantity of Wampum which is with them. His Will is addressed to John Johnston Esqre Sault St Marys as his Executor, who is daily expected.

I have the honor to enclose to you a letter from Mr William Lee Hospital Mate attending this Garrison requesting to be relieved in consequence of the death of his wife on the 29th of November last. He is left with three infant children, which melancholy circumstances urge me to beg that if it is inconvenient to relieve him, he may be indulged with leave of abscence for a time to settle his young family as I understand there are two Hospital Mates at Amherstburg. I trust the Lieutenant General will excuse my thus applying in behalf of Mr Lee, as in this remote quarter his loss is particularly distressing.

I am concerned to acquaint you that on the 21st Instant we were alarmed by an accident similar to that which happened on the 18th February last (on which day I informed you of it) the large beam which passed directly under the hearth at about three inches from the fire, having taken. This did not happen in the same chimney where the former fire took place; luckily it was during the day and no damage was done, the hearth being immediately pulled up, and the Beam entirely cut away as was the other, and I hope there is no danger of any more accidents of that Kind. The soldiers themselves repaired the Hearth.

The Indians in our vicinity always continue very quiet people Mr Chaboilley informs me that at this severe season was it not for the support they received from Government they would be greatly distressed as it appears their hunts are not successful.

In the event of our not being removed this year I have thought proper to write to the Quarter Master of the Regiment respecting clothing & Stores, as I suppose before the time of sending them off, he will know whether we are to remain; I take the liberty to add, that the whole Garrison seem to be so well pleased with their present situation that I believe a sudden or hasty removal is not wished. One circum-

stance give the greatest pleasure which is that every one is so healthy and well.

I send you enclosed my Return in Duplicate for command money up to 24th December 1803 from 25th June

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient
humble servant
AL. CLERK Captn 49th Regt
Commanding

MAJOR GREEN
Military Secretary
[C 354, p 151]

Return of Indians who visit the Post of St. Joseph from 25th September 1803 to 24th March 1804

Nations.	Number who visit the post.				Supposed number of the whole Nation.			
	Old men.	Wariors.	Women.	Children.	Old men.	Wariors.	Women.	Children.
Chippawas	--	147	157	243	--	547	--	--
Ottawas	--	207	248	286	--	741	--	--
Monomanie	--	--	--	--	--	300	--	--
Total	--	354	405	529	--	1588	--	--

Al. Clerk
Capt. 49th Regt
Commanding
[M 9, p 72]

CHARLES CHABOILLEY
Store Keeper and clerk

INDIAN CHIEF TO CAPTAIN THOMAS MC KEE.

RIVER ST CLAIR 24th May 1804.

BROTHER

As you always told me, to let you know when any person or persons, molested us, in regard to our Lands, and in complyance with your friendly Request I now take the Liberty to inform you of the Same.

I went yesterday with Captain Harrow to Chenail Ecarté, to see those people who are now settling there, and to observe whether they were encroaching on our Grant, which if you remember, you told me

that it was allotted for us and our Children; and to remain so. I found they had not encroached any as yet but Captain A. Harrow then and there told me that we had not one Inch of Land in these parts and that which belongs to us, lies a great ways to the westward of this.—

Such Language as that, held forth, is nqt very Agreeable to Us, and I hope my Brother will take it into consideration, and, if possible, put a stop to such proceedings. And will much oblige your Friend

and Brother
Wetawinnse
a chief of the Chippawas
his
X
mark

N. B. Brother I have now acquainted you of it; I heard a Bad Bird speaking, and makes me feel very Ugly, and my heart is very sore.

To
Captn Thomas Mc Kee
at
Petite Coté
[M 9, p 76]

CAPT. THOMAS MC KEE TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

Rec'd 14th July

Petite Cote 27th May 1804

Dear Sir,

As I wrote Captain Harrow, on the subject of Wetanes's complaint, requesting of him to give me, every well authenticated information relating to the matter; the result of which is the inclosed answer, and as to the second, you will perceive is from himself, (Wetan'es) and who he got to write it I cannot tell.

The Scrap of paper is a Specimen of your Countryman's writing, which Harrow alludes to. In hopes you'll favour me with your opinion

I am
Dear Sir
faithfully yours
T. Mc Kee

P. Selby Esq.
[M 9, p 79]

CAPT. ALEX. CLERK TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES GREEN.

Rec'd 14th July.

ISLAND S^{T} JOSEPH, 28th May 1804

SIR

Since my last letter to you of 26th January, I have had the honor to receive your letters of 3 November 1803, 17 February and the 31st March 1804.

The Provisions lent to the American Officer at Michilimackinac I have reason to believe will be replaced in a few days.

The directions in your letter of 17th February have been followed except that *possession* has not been *taken* of the different articles found among the property of the late M^{r} Duggan. I have however ordered the officers of the Garrison to examine & mark what appears to be the property of Government, and I defer giving them in charge to M^{r} Chaboilley until the arrival of M^{r} Johnston Executor for the late M^{r} Duggan. I hope the Lieut. General will not be displeased at this delay, and I herewith transmit to you an account of what has been marked by the officers, and beg to be instructed in any particular form that is necessary & whether it is to be signed by the officers who made the inspection, or by me as Commanding Officer.

Captain Hughes Royal Engineer arrived here on the 24th Instant with three Artificers belonging to the 49th Reg^{t} & L^{t} Col. Vincent informs me that they are to be joined by eight more. In the meantime those already arrived will be kept constantly employed Your last letter (31 March) encloses a Return of condemned Barrack Stores, and the directions respecting the disposal of them, shall be punctually attended to, and I request you will express to the Lieu^{t} General my hopes that he will excuse my ommission respecting my transmitting the report of survey.

I have great pleasure in saying that there is not a sick person belonging to the Garrison. M^{r} Lee Hospital Mate is always attentive & is very sensible of the indulgence of the Lieut General in giving orders relative to his being releived.

I think it necessary to acquaint you respecting a very Melancholy instance of suicide which occurred lately in our vicinity—On the 24th Ultimo a very fine young Indian shot himself thro' the heart and some days afterwards the chief of the band to which he belonged with his people assembled in council formally declared to me through the Interpreter M^{r} Chaboilley that the sole cause of the young man's shocking resolution was their treatment by the Traders. It appears that during the time of the Indian sugar making, there were different Traders in

the Indian lodges disputing and quarrelling even when a small quantity of the sugar was prepared, and forcing the Indians to receive in exchange the vile composition called high wines preventing them from making near the quantity of Sugar they would otherwise do, keeping them in a constant state of intoxication, actually defrauding them, and when they had no more to give, they were refused a drop of Spirits. This Sir is the substance of the old chiefs speech, & he said that the young man (who was his Son-in-law) was perfectly sober when he destroyed himself, & he hoped that no bad opinion might be formed of him & his people from the sad circumstance, but that their Father would continue still to protect & cloath them, as he had related the sole cause of it.

It is my earnest wish that I could take effectual steps to prevent the Traders from molesting and imposing upon the Indians; it is easy for me to forbid them to do so upon pain of being expelled the Post and they very readily can make promises, but such transactions as I have mentioned, take place at ten, fifteen or twenty miles distance, & it is impracticable for me to know when a Trader leaves the Post where he is going, or what business he is going about. I have more than once threatened certain Traders on account of their Conduct towards Indians, as I cannot in my situation remain an unconcerned Spectator of any injustice they suffer particularly as they look to Government for protection. I have therefore to beg you will as early as convenient give me instructions how to act as I should be averse to proceed to extremities solely from my own opinon and I shall anxiously expect to hear from you with regard to such Matters I received under cover of your letter of 17 Feb^{ry}, Copy of an Estimate for building a Powder Magazine & Ordnance Store room at this Post.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Al. Clerk Capt 49th Reg^{t}
Commanding

Lieut Colonel Green
Military Secretary
(C 254, p 168)

RECEIPT.

Island S^{t} Joseph 27th June 1804

Received from M^{r} John Johnston Executor for the late M^{r} Thomas Duggan formerly Indian Storekeeper at this Post, the following articles

which I have placed in His Majesty's Indian Store under my charge, having signed four Receipts of this Tenor and date.

One chief's Coat
Eight large Medals
Five Middle sized Medals
Eight Belts of Wampum & Beads
Six hundred and thirteen Strings of Wampum & Beads

CHLES CHABOILLEY
Store Keeper and clerk

[C 254, p 200]

CAPT. ALEX. CLERK TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES GREEN.

S^{T} JOSEPHS 4th July 1804

SIR

I had the honor to write you on the 28th May (in answer to your letters of 3^{d} November 1803, 17 February & 31 March 1804) since which time I have received no letter from you.

This is written to be in readiness for M^{r} Cown of Mattchidash who is to call at this Post on his return from Michilimackinac to morrow as I expect.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit you Mr. Chaboilley receipt for Sundry articles delivered to him by M^{r} Johnston of S^{t} Marys Executor for the late M^{r} Duggan, who likewise gave to me several Books of the Indian Department which I send by this opportunity to you. There is the appearance of regularity, and I must observe that since my arrival here, there has been no Journal such as M^{r} Duggans, Kept by M^{r} Chaboilley, I presume for want of instructions. Whether such a Journal is to be continued I have not a doubt but he will receive directions as well as respecting the forms of making up his accounts, in which I understand from himself he has had some difficulties, they having been several times returned to him.

I also transmit the Return of Condemned Barrack furniture together with the certificates in duplicate of the disposal, and I hope they will be found made out in the proper form.

You will herewith receive the Copy of a deposition respecting two Servants of the North West Company accused of the murder of an Indian Man and Woman. The deposition was sent to me by William Mc Gillivray Esq^{r} with the two Prisoners who are now in custody in

this Garrison, and I shall transmit it to Lieut. Col. Vincent along with them by His Majestys Schooner Maria. Their names are Joseph Gilbert del Comptoes and Joseph Boulleaux, they were given in charge to me by M^r^ Johnston of S^t^ Marys having been sent in irons to him from Kamanitiquiâ by M^r^ Mc Gillivray. I am under the necessity of supplying them with Provisions from His Majesty's Store during the time they continue in confinement here, for the replacing of which I suppose I am to look to the North West Company.

I should wish for some instructions respecting any instance of the kind which may occur in future. In making the Copy of the Deposition I have strictly adhered to the Original which is dated on the back the 20^th^ July which is of course a mistake. It is but just to add that both the unhappy men have very good characters, and I am informed that they Voluntarily gave themselves up. They have been both sick since their arrival here, (the 26th Ultimo) and M^r^ Lee Hospital Mate has by my orders attend them & furnished Medicine. I trust this will meet the Lieutenant General's approbation.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit you my Return in duplicate for command Money at this Post from 25 Decem^r^ 1803, to 24 June 1804.

Since my last letter the Provisions lent to the American Garrison of Michilimackinac, have been returned.

I have great pleasure in repeating that all under my command continue in perfect health.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient humble Servant
AL. CLERK Cap^t^ 49^th^ Reg^t^
Commanding

Lieut Colonel Green
Military Secretary
[C 254, p 196]

COMPLAINT OF JAMES FIELDS.

The Complaint of James Fields Trader at S^t^ Josephs serveth to acquaint Capt Alex^r^ Clerk of the 49^th^ Reg^t^ Commanding.

That the Conduct of Louis Dufrene Blacksmith to the Indian Department under your Command is altogether in Disobedience to the Orders of Government, as also that of the Post under your command, as will appear by the Ennexed explanation of his daily Practices, viz^t^

That he Carries on a Commercial Business with the Inhabitants of

this Post, also with the Indians who frequent it, as I will make appear by sufficient, and Responceable Witness, that he farther Challenges any Authority, in force at the Garrison under your Command either of Government, or Individuals to Intercep, or provent him from acting his Pleasure, in this Respect.

I Trust and Rest assured that Cap^{t} Clerk will (from his Natural Love of Justice, and from that full Authority Vested in him, Put an Emmediate stop to proceedings so injurious to me, a Trader Submissive to all the Rules and orders of Government, and of Course Claiming its Protection) Take such steps as he may Judge most expedient to Cause this irregular Commerce to cease, as it is evident that no indevedual supporting himself on the Profits of his Trade, can subsist thereon, when Opposed by a person who has the advantage of a Considerable Salary, Provisions, &c^{a} from Government.

James Fields.

S^{t} Joseph August 11th 1804

[C 254, p 223]

CAPT. THOMAS MC KEE TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

Amherstburg

12th Aug. 1804

Dear Sir,

Colonel Vincent told me this morning, that he required a letter from me on the Subject of Chenail Ecarté, or any other place, that might be thought most eligible for the delivery of the Presents, for those Chippawas &c inhabiting Saguinant Bay, and the different parts of Lake Huron, the above place is no doubt the most proper place, for that purpose, it having always been intended that whenever necessity required it the presents were to be delivered there— Indeed I know of no other situation, I could with propriety point out, as I imagine it is expected that I will recommend it; besides there is no place half so convenient, on account of its good and safe navigation to the very Bank— The Colonel seems to think another place of delivery will be necessary for the Miamis Country, and asked me whether or not we would recommend one down the Lake, I answered him, that I conceived that entirely out of the question; for two reasons, the first was that on account of the very inaccessible Banks that it was not always Vessels dared approach them and the unloading of Vessels would una-

voidably be attended with considerable degree of danger of losing perhaps both Cargo & Vessel and the second was that the greater part of the people of the Miamis, and all the Poutawatamies come by Land either on horse back or on foot, and often find great difficulty in ferrying themselves even from the Big Rock, and that they must necessarily pass by this place, which certainly would at once defeat the object of Govt which we humbly conceive is to have as few Indians to come to the Post as possible in order to lessen the expenditure of Provisions— Hoping you will be able to make out this scrawl
excuse haste

I am
Dear Sir
Most faithfully yours
T. Mc Kee.

P. Selby Esq
N. B. Write me ans. soon
[M 9, p 80]

COURT OF INQUIRY.

Report of a Court of Enquiry held by order of Captn Alexr Clerk commanding a detachment of the 49th Regiment, and at the request of Louis Du Frene Blacksmith to the Indian Department—for inquiring into a complaint made by James Fields Trader accusing Louis Du Frene of Trading with the Indians contrary to regulations.

Saint Joseph's August 13th 1804

Lieut Wall President

Lieut Ellis } Members { Ensign Jones

James Fields Trader residing at the Island of Saint Joseph's informs the Court, that in the Month of May 1803, he went to Louis Du Frene's House, and saw there a Bundle of Peltries, he asked Louis Du Frene where he got them, he replied he had received them as a Credit from an Indian 2ly Mr Fields says he went out to Trade last March on going into an Indian Lodge, he found the Indians intoxicated, he asked them who it was that gave them Liquor, the Indians replied Louis Du Frene had been there giving them Liquor, and in return they had given him three Mocock's of Sugar, and four or five Martin Skins, when Mr Fields returned to Saint Joseph's, he called

on Louis Du Frene, who told him he had received the above mentioned Sugar and Martin Skins from the Indians.

3^{ly} M^{r} Fields further says he has seen Louis Du Frene receive Peltries at different times from the Indians, and adds that Louis Du Frene told him last Winter that he had given out Credits to the Indians to the amount of fifty Mococks of Sugar.

Charles Spinard Trader at the Island of St Josephs informs the Court that he has seen Louis Du Frene Blacksmith receive Peltries twice from the Indians.

Daniel Martin States to the Court that he was servant to M^{r} Mitchell a Trader at St. Josephs in the Month of June last, and that he carried a Parcel of Peltries from M^{r} Dufrene's House to his Master's.

Louis Du Frene in his justification says, he has received some Peltries from the Indians as presents but denies having told M^{r} Fields that he got any as a Credit.

Louis Du Frene also says he went out last March to some Indian Lodges in quest of Provisions, and that the Indians made him a present of the Sugar, and Martin Skins mentioned by M^{r} Fields, he does not recollect having told M^{r} Fields, that he gave Credits to the Indians to the amount of fifty Mococks of Sugar.

Louis Du Frene further says, that the Peltries which M^{r} Fields, and Spinard saw him receive, were presents from the Indians, and adds that he accepted of three Beaver Skins from an Indian as a recompense for a Gun which the Indian broke: and that

The Peltries which Martin carried to M^{r} Mitchell's, were those that Louis Du Frene got as presents from the Indians.

Approved
Al. Clerk Capt^{n} 49th Reg^{t}.
Commmanding

H. H. Wall L^{t} 49th Reg^{t}.
H. Ellis L^{t} 49th Reg^{t}.
W^{m} Jones Ensig^{n} 49th Reg^{t}.

[C 254, p 219]

CAPT. ALEX. CLERK TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES GREEN.

S^{t} Josephs 18th August 1804

Sir

I have the honor to acquaint you that I have by this opportunity transmitted to J. Dunford Esq^{r} acting Ordnance Store Keeper the Report of the Board of Survey which was held on the Ordnance and Ordnance Stores at this Post on the 8th Instant.

I send you inclosed a written complaint I received from James Fields

a Trader residing here against Louis Du Frène the Blacksmith to the Indian Department accusing him of Trading with the Indians contrary to the Regulation. This complaint I made known to Du Frène who said it was without foundation and begged of me to give him an opportunity of justifying himself before a court of Enquiry, which I complied with and I also herewith transmit you the Report thereof.

The Officer I relieved at this Post gave me an excellent character of Louis Dufrène, as did every one who had an opportunity of knowing him: and during my command I have never had occasion to form a different opinion of him. He sometime ago requested me make application for him to have his quarters changed from S^{t} Josephs as he has now been upwards of nine years here and at Michilimackinac, which request he says does not indicate a wish to carry on a trade with the Indians, as S^{t} Josephs is the only quarter where he could have an opportunity of disobeying orders in that respect. He adds that he is too sensible of the benefits arising from his appointment to risk the loss of it especially by such palpable impropriety of conduct.

I have thought it necessary to inform you of this for the information of the Lieut. General from what appears in the complaint, and upon the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient
humble Servant
Al. Clerk Capt^{n} 49th Reg^{t}.
Commanding

Lieut Col Green
Military Secretary
[C 254, p 217]

CAPT. ALEX. CLERK TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES GREEN.

Island S^{t} Joseph
7th September 1804

Sir

On the 1st Instant I had the honor to receive your letter of 15th July, at the time the Indian presents arrived and I have to acquaint you that in consequence of a representation from Lieutenant Fleet commanding His Majestys Schooner Maria of the mutinous conduct of his Boatswain, I found it necessary to dispatch the Vessel immediately on the goods being landed; from which circumstance the Conductor of the Indian presents (M^{r} Molloy) is detained for the Reports of the Board

of Survey on the goods as the papers could not be got in readiness by Mr Chaboilley in time for Mr Molloy to return by the Maria. He is to take his passage in a Merchant Vessel which is hourly expected from St Mary's and I shall give him a certificate that this was necessary and I trust it will be approved of.

There is every reason to think that all the works ordered to be performed at this Post will be completed before the close of navigation.

I beg you will mention to Lieutenant General Hunter that I have always interfered as little as possible in disputes between the Traders and Indians, and that respecting the Report in my letter of 28 May, I judged it proper to state the affair particularly, as a serious complaint had been made to me by the Indians concerned.

I reported the circumstances at the same time to Lieut Colonel Vincent Commanding at Amherstburg.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient
humble Servant
AL. CLERK Capn 49th Regt
Commanding.

Lieut Colonel Green
Military Secretary
[C 254, p 232]

CAPT. ALEX. CLERK TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES GREEN.

St Josephs 28th October 1804

SIR

I take the only opportunity before the close of the navigation to acquaint you that since my last of 7th September I have received no letter from you, and that all under my command continue in perfect good health.

Captain Nicholls Royal Engineers left this Post with the Artificers on the 15th Instant after finishing the most material part of the Works ordered: what remains incomplete is the flooring & door work of the powder Magazine & Ordnance Store room, the guard house & officers kitchen not weather boarded (the latter is quite open, the frame, roof & chimney being all) and the lower part of the Blockhouse is not yet Weather boarded. Had materials been sent, all the above could have been completed.

The quarters however are now very comfortable, but there having

been no hair sent for the ceilings of the officers rooms, the plaister was put on without & repeatedly fell in different places so that to avoid further and perhaps serious accidents, I had the whole taken down, which I trust cannot fail of being approved.

I have to mention that the dammaged Barrack furniture was all disposed of agreeable to orders as per my letter to you of 4th July, and that this Garrison is now without Stoves & Stove pipes, none having been sent to replace those destroyed.

The same Indian that went to Mattchidash last winter has promised to go again. I shall send him off as soon as possible after the 24th January, and I hope it will be found convenient to send on to Fort George for the letters which may be there for this Post at that time.

I beg to be informed respecting the allowance of stationary as I have received none since I left Amherstburg and for upwards of a year I have been under the necessity of purchasing a considerable quantity of paper &c &c fortunately I found it of a good quality.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
AL. CLERK Captn 49th Regt
Commanding

Lieut Colonel Green
Military Secretary
[C 254, p 239]

GEO. IRONSIDE TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

AMHERSTBURG 20 Dec—
1804—

DEAR. SIR

I have just now received your two Letters one without a date and the other the 18th from the Tenor of which last you seem to think that I took upon myself to order you down here, how such a construction could have been put upon anything I mentioned to you in mine of the 13th astonishes me— My intention for writing at all on that subject was that your coming down, if you could do it, would spare me hiring a man to help me in comparing the Commissary's accounts & my own, that in case of any unforseen difficulty as last year I might have everything up to a day. Besides should I again fall behind hand

no excuse remains for me. I make no more difficulty this year than former years only I do not wish, as I have formerly done, to pay away my salary to others. As to the Paper, I hope you will have the candor not to suppose I would have picked out all the damaged for you. You may recollect I wrote you that the whole was in a very bad state, damp, and the greatest part damaged. What I wrote upon last to you was some which I have still remaining of last years and which I intend keeping to make my accounts on. I am Dear Sir

Yours sincerely

Prideaux Selby Esquire GEO IRONSIDE—

P. S As Captain McKee is with you, will you have the goodness to See if he will recommences his duty before his term expires, and let me know, as this quarter is nearly at an end.

G. I.

[M 10, p 173]

GEO. IRONSIDE TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

AMHERSTBURG 25th December 1804

DEAR SIR.

Altho nothing of any consequence has occurred since the Superintendent's leave of absence commenced, it may be proper to remark for the information of the Deputy Supt. General that six Indians were employed by order of the officer commanding on the 8th November last to watch Deserters & have drawn provisions regularly since, and will remain on duty regularly untill the opening of the River.

The Indians who have visited the post appear to be well inclined to Government, but a great sickness among them has prevented many of coming and a considerable number have died.

Some families of them who have been detained by sickness in the vicinity of the Garrison have been supported with some provisions and other necessaries as has been customary always, on such occasions, but I hope they will soon be enabled to shift for themselves.

Should you think necessary that the Depy. Supt. General be informed of the above circumstances it is submitted to your better judgement.

and I am

Dear Sir

Your most obedient Hbl. Serv.

By order of the Depy. Supt Genl.

Prideaux Selby Esquire In absence of the Supt.

&c &c GEO: IRONSIDE

Petite Cote Store K.

[M 10, p 175]

CAPT. ALEX. CLERK TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES GREEN.

Island St. Joseph
24th January 1805

Sir,

I had the honor to write you by the Lakes on the 28th October since which I have received your letter of 6th September respecting the complaint against Du fresne the Blacksmith to the Indian Department I am inclined to think that it proceeded in some measure from private quarrels as I have since been importuned by the Traders on very frivolous occasions and it was to avoid misrepresentations from them that I forwarded you the papers — I am far from approving the conduct of the Blacksmith he certainly deviated from the regulations but I am in hopes that from what has been said to him by Mr Chaboilley and my self he will not again expose himself: however I cannot avoid saying that the conduct of some of the Traders, particularly those I mentioned to you in my last letter of 28th May last, does not entitle them to have all their complaints attended to, and according to your instructions I interfere with them and the Indians as little as possible.

Owing to the very great severity of the season means have been used to put up again the old condemned Stoves and although no orders were received for that purpose I took upon myself to order sheets of Iron from His Majesty's Stores to be made into Stovepipes by the Blacksmith and which is charged in the quarterly account of the Barrack Department ending the 24th December. As this was done from unavoidable necessity I hope it will be approved. I have also to mention that owing to the distance it is now necessary to bring the firewood for the Garrison, the Barrack Serjeant will have difficulty in laying in the wood sufficient for the whole year which is necessary to be done during the winter, and horses cannot be procured at the price allowed by the Barrack department, but no inconvenience is found as yet.

I herewith transmit you in duplicate my Returns of Command money at this Post from 25th June to 24th Decr 1804, and it is with great pleasure that I add that all under my command continue in perfect good health.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Al: Clerk Capt 49th Regt.
Commanding

Lieut Colonel Green
Military Secretary

[C 255, p 6]

CAPT. AL. CLERK TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

St Josephs
23rd May 1805

Sir

Yesterday I had the honor to receive your letter of 21st March inclosing the proceedings of a meeting with the Chippewa Indians at Amherstburg on the 30th October 1801—which shall remain with the other papers of the Post of St. Josephs.

I beg you will accept my thanks for your attention in forwarding the letters which I received in safety, and it will give me pleasure to be of any service to you at this Post.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient &
most humble Servant
Al. Clerk Capt 49th Regt
Commanding at St Josephs

P. Selby Esq.
Ass. Secy. I. A.
Amherstburg.

[M 10, p 188]

INDIAN COUNCIL AT AMHERSTBURG

At a meeting with the Saakies, Fox's, Northern Ottawas and Poutawatamies held at Amherstburg on the 8th June 1805

Present

Major Bleamire Commanding the Garrison
Captain McKee Superintendant of Ind. affrs.
George Ironside Storekeeper & Clerk
Thomas Alert Clark } Interpreters
Charles Reaume }

The principal chief of the Saakies holding a war pipe in his hand addressed the meeting thus.

Father

We have received this Pipe from the Nadoussies, which has perplexed our Nation so much, that we determined to consult our Father before we return an answer to the speech which accompanied it, and which I will now repeat to you.

Speech of the Nadoucssies to the Saakies

"Brother—Relations—Listen to your Brethren; For a long time "past we have been looking down upon the ground, but now in lifting "up our Heads, we see the Sky and we now stand up to take our "women and children into consideration and to secure their future "preservation and happiness.

"Brothers—The War Chiefs of the Nadoucssie Nation now address "you— We desire you to desist from prosecuting the War with our "common enemy the Osages and to sit down immediately. The new "white Nation now encroaching on our Lands and wishing to be con- "sidered as our Father holds forth Language which in part we dislike.

"Brothers—The reason we now send you this pipe is that we have "heard some thing that is likely to prove injurious to our general "welfare. The Nations to the Northward have lived happy for many "years under the protection of the British Government, and we request "of you to listen to that Government.

"Brothers—It is a long time since our common Dish & Spoon "were made by our forefathers, and now we Nadoucssies renew the "friendship that subsisted between our ancestors".

Father, This Pipe is now brought to ask your real sentiments and to desire you will not conceal them, as that Long Knife threatens us with the Whip. Your answer will govern the conduct of the young warriors who are anxiously waiting for it. This Pipe Father, if no immediate answer is given, will remain with you, but as soon as you are pleased to give an answer, Let the Pipe accompany it.

Delivers the War Pipe.

He then spoke on a Pipe of Peace sent by the Village Chief of the Sioux to the British Government.

Father—

We are happy to inform you at last we have been able to effect a union between the different Nations, we have long heard that you have had a very strong Confederacy of your Indian Children to the East- ward and Southward: our Confederacy to the Northward now consists of ten Nations, and you may be assured that peace and unanimity prevail among all your children in this Quarter.

Father—Ever Since we first heard your voice, the sound of it still remains in our Ears and we continue to hold you fast by the hand.

Father—I speak for the Sioux & Saakies: as long as the War Pipe is in your possession and you should have occasion to call on your

Indian Children, take it up and make them smoke it; tell them your wishes and they shall be accomplished.

Delivered the Peace Pipe

Wawiaikasa, Pautawatamie Chief of Chicago

FATHER—

On the arrival of the Saakies at our Village, all our War Chiefs assembled to hear the reason of their Journey to this Country, and after hearing their Message, our War Chiefs rose on their Legs and heartily agreed on joining the Sioux and Saakies, as the Pautawatamie Nation had experienced ill treatment from the Americans.

The War Chiefs gave me these strings of Wampum to be delivered to our English Father along with the speeches of the Sioux and Saakies.

Delivered four strings Black and White Wampum.

FATHER—We can say little more now as the Warriors have taken charge of the Affairs of our Nation and we must abide by the determination of the War Chiefs; We hope they will be steady in their attachment to our Father and attentive to the advice he may give them. My Father who is now dead and who was in the place you now fill (pointing to Captain McKee) took the Hatchet out of my hand some years ago and I have remained quiet ever since; but as I see the White Devil with his mouth wide open ready to take possession of our Lands by any means whatever, I have determined to join my Brother Nations, well remembering the words of my deceased friend during the troubles between our great Father and the Americans, that unless we stood up with him to defend the Country, some time or other we might be deprived of it altogether

Delivers four Strings of white Wampum.

The Blackbird an Ottawa Chief of Chicago—

FATHER—

Listen to me, I shall not take up much of your time as I have but a few words to say. Having been bred and born as my Father was before me, in that Country, I think it is our duty to get our Legs with our Brethren. For my own part I am no warrior, but here is my warrior whom I have brought with me (pointing to a War Chief). I succeeded my Father as Village Chief and as it is always our duty to prevent bloodshed and mischief, since I have grown up to manhood, I have constantly made it a point to prevent and stop young men straggling from L'arbre Croche, from spilling Blood, my Village lying in their War path.

Delivered eight strings of white wampum.

The following answer was delivered by the Superintendent in the presence of the Commanding officers and others before named on Monday the 10th June 1805

My Children the Nadoucssies, Saakies, Fox's, Potawatamies and Ottawa's.

The importance of your speeches on Saturday last has occupied my thoughts ever since.

War is so great a scourge to the human Race that it ought by every possible means to be avoided and I am sure that many of your respective nations who have had experience of its desolation will agree with me in endeavouring by every means to avoid it.

And altho' I cannot take upon me to give any decisive answer to your Speeches, yet I can assure you that your Father the General Comg. in this Country for the King your Great Father has strenuously recommended peace and good neighbourhood between the Indians of this Country & the people of the United States.

[M 9, p 99]

INFORMATION FROM COL. HULL TO ADAM BROWN.

Information communicated to Adam Brown by Colonel Hull Aid de Camp, and son to Governor Hull at Brown's Town on friday the 27th November 1807.

That his father had received the President's orders to send for five hundred men from Cincinnati, if he should judge the step necessary; that he had been actually required and already on their march, with one hundred Dragoons, and expected every day to arrive at Detroit. That if war should take place between Great Britain and the United States, of which there was little doubt, they would immediately pour in ten thousand men from Kentucky, who would rush into Fort Amherstburg without allowing time to the English to fire a single Gun, and then Lord of Mercy on Captain Mc Kee, Colonel Elliott, Colonel Caldwell and Simon Girty, and all others in the Indian Department, as they would surely be put to death. But that as Captain Mc Kee is a very good man and had always treated him in the handsomest manner, he would do everything in his power to have his life saved.

That twenty thousand men were now ready to go against Quebec, and that he was certain we could not withstand such a force.

He said his father always desired the Indians to take no active part on either side; but allow the English and them to fight it out by themselves; but that he was afraid of the Sagana Indians, thinking they would take up the Hatchet against them.

Amherstburg 3rd December 1807

[signed] T. Mc Kee S. I. A.

[C 255, p 139]

CAPT. THOMAS MC KEE TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

Amherstburg 4th December 1807

Sir,

The inclosed information came from a source which I trust leaves little doubt of its authenticity— I take the earliest opportunity of forwarding it to you, to be laid before His Excellency for his information.

I am, Sir

Your most humble Servant

Prideaux Selby Esq.
&c. &c. &c.
York

[signed]

T. Mc Kee S. I. A.

[C 255, p 136]

CAPT. THOMAS MC KEE TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

Extract of a private Letter from Thomas Mc Kee Esqr Superintendent of Indian Affairs to Prideaux Selby Esqr Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs—dated Amherstburg 3d February 1808.

"I now inclose you a paper which contains some Indian Speeches, "which appear to me to be mere forgeries, however as the Deputy "Superintendent General is to be here soon, I will endeavour to convince "him of the falacies of these fabrications."

"One of the Chiefs reported to have delivered the first Speech, very "fortunately came in this morning, to whom I read the said speech "who positively deny'd the whole: By comparing the times those "Indians were with us, with our requisition, the Dates of Governor "Hull's supposed Council do not agree at all; in fact we have had a

"Council on the subject eluded to by the Yankee Governor, however "more of this by and bye, and believe me to be with sincere regard "and respect, Dear Sir

"Most faithfully yours"
(truly extracted)
W. HATTON
Secretary.

[C 255, p 135]

COL. WM. CLAUS TO CAPT. THOMAS MC KEE.

AMHERSTBURG 11th February 1808

SIR,

Having seen an official Letter addressed to the Secretary of War of the U. S. signed by Governor Hull of the Michigan Territory, dated Detroit 24th November 1807, wherein it is stated that on the return of a number of Chiefs to Detroit from Malden that Apiweeway (called by Governor Hull Aubaway) an Ottawa Chief mentioned that in Council here they were told that war would soon take place between us and the Americans and that they (the Indians) must take up the Hatchet against the Americans in our favor.

This language being so contrary to all our Instructions and *particularly* so in my letter to you dated York 7th October 1807 that I am induced to call on you to know the truth of Apiweeway's Report to Governor Hull.

I am Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant

Capt. Mc Kee
Supt. Ind. Affrs.
Amherstburg

[signed]
W. CLAUS
D. S. G.

[C 225, p 138]

CAPT. THOMAS MC KEE TO COL. WM. CLAUS.

AMHERSTBURG 14th February 1808

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th Instant respecting the Speech ascribed to Apiweeway by Gov-

ernor Hull of the Michigan Territory, and in answer thereto must aver that I never held a Council with Indians, when that Ottawa Chief was present, when there was any talk of war between us and the United States; and for the truth of my assertion I beg leave to refer you to Colonel Grant and the other officers of the Garrison; consequently Apiweeway could not have delivered that Speech ascribed to him by Governor Hull, unless he had deviated from the truth.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
[signed]
T. Mc Kee
S. I. A.

Colonel Claus
Deputy Superintendent General
& Deputy Inspector General
Indian Affairs

[C 255, p 137]

COL. WM. CLAUS TO LIEUT. GOV. FRANCIS GORE.

Amherstburg 14th February 1808.

Sir

Your Excellency's dispatch dated Government house York—29th January 1808 with its inclosures, I had the honor to receive on the 1st Instant at St. Johns.

On my arrival at this Post on the 8th Instant, I found the number of Indians much less than I had reason to expect, not more than six hundred and thirty odd being on the ground out of which there is not more than two hundred effective men, these are composed of the following Nations, Chippewas, Ottawas, Munseys, Patawatamies, Nanticokes, Delawares and Hurons. Your Excellency will perceive from the above that the Shawanese are not here, and I regret that among the Indians, I cannot find a Chief that I can place any confidence in; I have therefore been under the necessity of employing a person, who has been recommended to me by Captain Elliott to go to the Glaize, the principal village of the Shawanese to request the attendance of those Chiefs residing there, they are men that can be depended on, and so soon as they arrive I shall lose no time in endeavouring to obtain the information Your Excellency has directed me to find out.

The official communication on Indian Affairs made to Congress by the President induced me to see Nanaimie a Potawatamie Chief, who

it appears is one of the Speakers in the Speech delivered to Governor Hull the 24th November last, at Detroit and transmitted to Mr Jefferson, and which makes a part of the communication, this chief denies his having made use of such Language as is attributed to him, and says that one Godfrey, a frenchman was with him when he saw Governor Hull also the Deer another Patawatamie Chief, I have not been able to see either of these two men to question them on the subject.

I beg leave to put under Cover a Copy of my letter to Captain McKee, with his answer respecting what Apiweeway (an Ottawa Chief) should have said to Governor Hull as stated in the Governors Letter to the Secretary at War dated Detroit 24th November 1807.

Colonel Grant assures me that no Councils have been held here for these twelve months past, but one and that was with the Hurons respecting the high road through their reserve adjoining this Garrison, therefore I conceive that Governor Hull's Interpreter Naggs, has intentionally or through ignorance stated what was never said by either Nanamie or Apiweeway.

I have the honor to be
with much respect
Your Excellency's
most obedient and
most humble Servant
[signed]
W. Claus
D. S. G.

His Excellency
Lt. Governor Gore
&c. &c. &c.

[C 255, p 141]

LIEUT GOV. FRANCIS GORE TO SIR JAMES CRAIG.

York 4th March 1808

Sir,

Mr Hamilton who is to set off in a few hours for Quebec affords me an opportunity of making a short reply to your Excellency's Dispatch of the 10th of February, which I received last night.

Respecting what Your Excellency is pleased to observe, relative to the disposition of the Indians, as represented by Governor Hull, I take the liberty to state, from the very best information, that no Council of Indians has been held at Amherstburg for this last year, with the

exception of a Council with the Wyandotts, relative to a road running through their Lands.

I now transmit a copy of a Letter from the Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, now at Amherstburg with its inclosures (A.) which will afford you information of what has taken place on the part of the Indians at that Post.

I have also transmitted the information of a Huron Chief (B.) and an Extract of a private Letter from Captain McKee (C) to M^{r} Selby the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs.

Your Excellency will perceive by the latest information I have received from the Deputy Superintendant General, that a very few Chiefs are now at Amherstburg and I take the liberty of referring your Excellency to my Letter and Instructions to Colonel Claus, contained in my Dispatch of the 6th of February.

I beg leave to assure you that I have been particularly careful in guarding the officers of the Indian department from taking any measures at present, that might tend to initiate the Government of the United States.

I am obliged to close this letter suddenly, but shall avail myself of the first opportunity of answering Your Excellency's Dispatch more at large.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient
and most humble Servant
FRANCIS GORE
Lt. Governor

His Excellency
General Sir James Craig
K. B.

[C 255, p 144]

DIARY OF COL. WM. CLAUS.

Diary of Col. W^{m}. Claus Dept. Sup. Ind^{n} Affairs

AMHERSTBURG May 7th 1808

Amherstburg 1808

May 7th — was informed that a Council was to be held at the Ottawa Towns between the several Nations of that neighbourhood and some Charktaws had been at the Glaize & had proceeded to said Council,

that the purport of it was to consult about their Lands that had been taken from them unfairly by the Americans & that they were to determine what steps were best to be taken to repossess themselves of said Lands.

Camden sailed about four o'clock P. M. fair wind many passengers on board, the Commodore & I. B. Rausseau among them. The Indian at Fort George is a Chippawa from La Sable Thunder bay a worthless fellow of no consequence whatever.

8th May. took D. Richardson over to see a young Indn on Bois Blanc who had been beat by Ts. Mc Kee very severely, had his head & hand dressed & attended.

9th. Dispatched a Cayuga Ind for the Civil man (———) with 600 grs Wampum, also a young Chippawa for Turner an Ottawa with 350 w. 100 B. grs to call them in here. —— The above information from Capt. Mc Kee on enquiry does not prove correct.

2 pr Shoes for the 2 messengers

6 o'clock p. m. a party of 12 Chippawas arrived from Sagana they have been at Detroit some days & got corn from the Govt. to plant on which about 18 of the party M. W. & C. & the 12 came on here, they called to shake hands with me & on questioning them they tell me no Indian from Arbre Croche has been down. Gave them an order for bread & returned about 2 o'clock with Mr Fisher from beyond the back Creek.

10th. Delivered some presents to the Sagana Indn and others a good deal of plague was obliged to order them one quart of whiskey— impressed on their minds the necessity of always having their ears turned towards their Great Father. if anything whatever new I will immediately send runner to them & let them know the news. turned out cold & a strong wind from the east.

5 prs shoes for 5 messengers.

dined with Mr Fitzgerald at the mess.

a Person Stabbd is the Chippawa who has been to Washington & is now at Fort George, his Father, a Chief many years ago brought him down from beyond Lake Superior & left him among some of his friends at the thunder bay Island on Lake Huron where he the son has lived ever since & to use the expression of the Indns. he is so worthless a character that he cannot keep one Wife.

11th about 12 o'clock the Hunter arrived from Fort Erie after a passage of 48 hours. By her received letters from home some from York. got my compass & box of pills the Chippawa *A person Stabd* came up in the Hunter & proves to be the same person that was

described to me some days ago. he showed me several papers from Capt Pipe M^{r} Gensevoort the Military Agt. in Albany and one Reily who had been a prisoner among the Chippawas all recommending him to the good citizens of the places he would pass through in his road to Niagara. it appeared that he had several letters then for Private persons by Capt. Pipes Certificate dated War Depart. 2^{d} Jany 1808 it would appear, indeed he said so that they had no Interpreter as the Certificate went to request any person or Agent of the N. W. Company that might meet said Indn. to explain to him that the attention that was shown to him while at the Seat of Govt. was in consequence of the very kind reception he met from his nation when exploring their Country. the principal errant to Washington was to be made a Chief of, he was made to understand this much, that if a war was to take place between the British and Amer. Govts that if the Indians would take part that they woud be cut off the Earth the same as a scythe cuts the grass, that they appeared on the Earth like a small Ball, in comparison to the Americans.

12th The Chippawa set out for Detroit this morning, I sent two young men to Detroit to watch him & find out what they coud the two young men were Simon a Chippawa & an Ottawa lad of L'Arbre Croche.

13th Nothing extraordinary.

15th Simon returned in the Evening & told me he would be with me in the morning to let me know what had taken place at Detroit

15. Simon call on me & reported nearly the same that the *person stabbd* told me, and said that he was well recd. by the Gov^{r} & had an order to receive a suit of clothes and a color to be planted at his Village & to make him a chief. that his papers were letters for Merchants. that the Gov^{r} asked Simon what brought him over if he came as a spye that he might return where he wintered meaning Amherstburg. Simon told him he wintered at the St. Dusky Islands and asked for provision which he got—but sparingly.

May 15th In the Evening the old Misquakee & an Huron Chief went over & in course of conversation he mentioned that the Hurons had returned from Detroit where they had been to complain that two Delawares had been killed by a white man & asked the Gov^{r} to have him removed, which was refused him. The Old Bowls son also arrived from the Miamis Bay where he had been to a Council, as I was not at home he told the Interpreter that he had something to communicate to me which would do in the morning. The old Misquakee man

& Huron was told that the business was only a beginning & that they would surely meet with very bad usage & lose all their Country, that the Indn. who arrived the other day was made a thief of & it was merely to get it, what Mackann had done before him, that is to sell their Country & that I firmly believed that the next thing would be the purchase of the Country from the white —— admit him to cross the lower end of Lake Michigan.

16th The Pockmarked Huron Chief & Misquakee man came over & maintained that the Huron had been with Govr Hull to complain that Naggs who keeps the ferry at the River Huron had wounded two Delawares of which wounds they died, that on a former occasion he had behaved improperly & that he promised the next time his conduct deserved it that he would remove him, he now asked to have him removed which he refused in the Bigboats & delivered me two String from Turner saying that he would be in with some young men in 10 days when he hoped I would give them something.

spoke privately to the Misquakee man & on the 18th he set out for the Wabashe.

My Friend

Your words seem to me to say that you was ready to come & see me whenever I would let you know my wish an Indn. going your way will tell you that I will be very glad to take you by the hand and as there will be several Nations with you I will be glad to take some of their chief young men by the hand also.

I recommend to you to keep your people from doing any mischief to settlers & their Cattle as you travel through the Country.

To the Prophet by the Misquakee man.

17th Left Amherstburg for Sandwich to see Otter (a Person stabd) the Ind from Washington—dined at ———

Mr Fisher the Interp with me.

18th The Nancy got under way for St. Marys in saluting Capt. Gilkinson had his left arm broke between the Elbow & wrist & the thumb blown off & hand much shattered in the evening rode up to same Ind. Camp where I heard of the above Indn. he had given them wampum with a Speach for them to deliver to their Tribe with which they said they would call down in the morning & repeat to me.

19th They came down as they promised but the fellow (*a person stab'd*) was with them & they could not speak to me on the subject of what they mentioned to me last eving. purchased some hooks & lines for them, & desired them to meet me at Amherstburg. & they con-

tinued on their way down. got very wet riding down, rained hard all the way.

dined with Capt. Cuddy

20th Wrote to Mr St. John by some Senecas who go off to morrow, to let the Chief know that it was expected that the prophet & Chiefs from several differt Nations were expected in here in 15 or 20 days— the wampum & words said to be from Mr Jefferson was this day given to me by an Indian (runing backward) Chippawa who had recd the same from the fellow that came from Washington (a person Stabd) with directions to deliver the same to his people.

May 21st 1808

Two Indns arrived from York & Fort George by them recd letters from both places.

22d Nothing stiring.

23d ditto ditto

24 General Hunter sailed wrote to fort George by her.

25

26 Despatched the two Indns for York & Fort George with a white boy & Mohawk

27th

28th Two Mohawks arrived Daniel the war Chief & Henry Hill with wampum for the Hurons to enquire if the Council fire was uncovered, & if it was to be held at the Big Rock as the Senecas of Buff Creek woud insist on its being at St. Dusky Sent them over to Browns Town (Big Rock) to return tomorrow.

29th The two Mohawks returned about 3 o'clock P. M. & told me that they coud not see the Chief untill the morning when they enquired (after their usual ceremony was over) whether that place was not the genl. Council Fire for the Western Nations they were answered in the affirmative, they then told them the wish of the 6 nations to see them & their Brethren of the Western Confederacy, when they uncovered the fire & express a satisfaction at the intended Visit, but told the young men that as they were scarce in provision that they hoped the Great Men only woud come, they answered that their great men never travelled alone, to which they replied that a few might come with them, I asked if they were told any news they sayd no except a report that the Shawanese Prophet had been killed in a quarrel arose among some Indians & as he was among them that he was killed, but that in 4 days they expected a man back who had gone to see him & then they woud know the truth— I then desired the young men to salute the Chief & warriors at the Gr River for me & to express my

satisfaction at their intended visit & that they send runners in 4 days ahead to inform me of their approach that I may meet them on the road (I wish that there I might prepare them for the Council) & that I will take a little Bread with me for them, that I hoped the great men woud travel as they had always been accustomed to in former days with their young men with them, that they need not be afraid of a want of Provisions while they were so near their Fathers garrison that I was here & woud take care that my friends shoud not want.

30th Daniel & Henry Hill set out after getting their provisions wrote to Mr Selby H. M. S. & to Mrs Claus St. John & Mr Chinequy & Capt. Horner—in the Eving two Mississagas arrived & delivered me a packet addressed to Col. Grant—which were letters for me from York. propose going to Sandwich in the morning to see if I can see the Little Turtle the Head Miami chief & Mr Lafontaine.

May 31st 1808—

Set out for Sandwich after finishing the issue of provisions for the day, when the weather turned out so bad that I deferred my jaunt.

1st June—Set out in company with Capt Elliott his son & Mr Fisher for Sandwich recd a packet on my arrival there from Mrs Claus informing me of her intention to come up in the Camden—wrote to the speaker & sent him some newspapers.

2nd remained at Sandwich did not see either Mr Lafontaine or the Little Turtle. the latter I was told had not come in recd a note from Mr Ironside informing me of the Camden's arrival—sent Mr Fisher back sick—3d returned to Amherstburg.

4th Nothing extraordinary.

5th delivered my letters to the two Mississaguas so that they may set out for York as soon as possible in the morning, about dark 4 Mohawk lads arrived to stay with me & two more expected in about 5 days more.

6th Caledonia arrived from Sandwich & came to at Capt Mill's Wharf. Sent my letter for Mrs Claus

7th Caledonia sail for Fort Erie Mr Tollman arrived from Niagara & delivered me letter from Mrs Claus Mr Farquharson Price & St. John. prepared for my jaunt to Point aux Pele Island.

8th The Black Chief & Isidore Chene Huron came over. Told the Black Chief that I had applied for the Plan of the Reserve & was answered that we had already given it & wished to know what had become of that before another was given he answered me that having been very much imposed upon by the whites that he was made angry & he tore it. he further questioned me if I had sent his message

to Lower Canada I answered yes. he then told me of the messages that had been rec^{d} by them from the Six Nations (which corresponded with what Daniel the War Chief told me.) & begged that I would speak to the Chief about coming with as few as possible, as their corn was all destroyed last year, that they expected nothing from the Gov^{t} at Detroit towards assisting them & I had told them that people living so near could not expect to be fed out of the King's Store. I told them that I certainly would speak to my friends when they arrived, but that it was not proper in me to stop them from attending a Genl. Council. After which set out for Point Pele Island went as far as Littles 15 mile down the Lake.

9th the wind too strong to cross to the Island (16 miles) the boat with Capt Caddy & Freer went went over and I went down the Lake in my Canoe but was obliged to put on shore the wind blowing too hard remained on the Beach untill Evening when the wind abated & we proceeded (the boat out of sight) M^{r} Fisher & myself with our Indn's reached Cedar Creek encamped there having seen Phelps & King—people who reside on the Island.

10th having seen these men I had nothing further in view & turned back dined & lodged at Littles the night.

11th Set out rained very hard the wind encreasing took to the back creek & arrived at Capt Elliotts about ½ past 12 o'clock P. M. Phelps told me that the Island was leased by Capt Mc Kee for 12 years at 4 Bushels Corn per year that 2 years were expired they purchased from M^{r} John Askin Jun^{r} all the stock on the Island for which they were to pay 300 dollars half Cury. & half produce that they had last autumn nearly 1500 Hogs but that there was not found enough on the Island for them most of it being marsh, that now they had not above 500 all the rest having died, that they made little or no improvement being suspicious of their Titles.

on my return I found that the Prophet's Brother with a party of 5 Shawanese arrived the day I left the (8th) & received provision & returned over the river where his horses are & will return today to see me.

12. nothing extraordinary.

13th The Prophets Brother & party arrived & after seeing the Moravian Chief I had at least 3 hours conversation with him in presence of 4 others of his band, the purport of which is taken down separately from here.

14. answered the Moravians delivered a handsome Present to the Shawanese (Prophets Brother & others) rec^{d} dispatches from York,

the above people having crossed the River dispatched a Canoe immediately after to bring them back. Berry & another Shawanese Chief arrived prepared young men to send to the Ottawa Town, River St. Clair &c, for the Chiefs to come in immediately told the Moravian that as the Gov^{r} was expected deferd sending an answer till his arrival.

15. the young men dispatched with Messages to the Chiefs at the Ottawa Towns, Green Camp, Bay & River St. Clair, to tell the Chiefs to come in & bring with them some of their Young men as their Father was on his way to see them and to take them by the hand, in a friendly way, that he had taken a long ride merely to see them. that I expected that they would not delay — 4 strings to each.

The Shawanese Prophets Brother having crossed the water without my knowledge I sent for them yesterday & they came over this morning, I told them of the Gov^{rs} visit & he cheerfully agreed to stop for his arrival and said that some of his people must return he would go over & consult with them and send those back that wished to return— The Nancy Schooner arrived & past up the Adams came down at the same time.

17th Buffaloe & party of Shawanese arrived.

18th Spoke to me on 4 strings of wampum, last Spring about Sugar time you sent for us & we came in immediately we saw you & was much pleased with what you told us you treated us well & we were much gratified & we talked of it when we got home, we are very much distressed at home for bread, our W & C are starving you gave us something to take to them when we left you, & you told us the King never would allow his Children to starve, the Chief has sent me in to say in the behalf of the W. & C. our neighbours the Americans always promise us but they never give we have always found our English Father different & get plenty from him, & now I ask for some bread for them by their desire. I told him that the King never made a promise but but it was his intention to perform it, that when his officers made a promise in his name & do not perform it that he turns them about their business when he finds it out. I promised you & told you that the King would always feed his Indn. Children when he sees that their distress is not caused by their own idleness & want of industry or when their crops are destroyed by vermin which appears to be your case. After which I ordered them Provision & told Buffaloe that he must stay as I expected the Gov^{r} he answered that they could not as there was no body at home to hunt for the families that remained, & that they woud starve, they returned to consult when he came back & said that he would stay with some of his young men &

that the others (3) would return with the Provisions & then set out for Sandwich. in the afternoon 10 Washtenon Ottawas arrived & wanted to go to Sandwich but were prevented by Capt. Elliott.

19th an express arrived from Mr St. John about the Govr coming sent his letter to Capt. Elliott that he might make some arrangement.

20th dispatched a young Ind with letter to Mr Ironside to send Provisions out for the Indns, accompanying the Govr. Capt Elliott & Mr B. Baby elected without opposition—Mc Konner & several Chippawas Chiefs arrived & plagued me for Liquor.

21st 4 o'clock A. M. Set out for Amherstburg with Mr Fisher Capt Elliott taking with him Mr Reaume set out to meet the Govr found on my arrival at Amherstburg the following Chief Turner, returned in the Evening to Sandwich.

22nd in the afternoon rode up the road but no appearance of the Govr.

23d having seen people from the Thames saying they had heard nothing of the Govr being on the road did not go up to day.

24—sent my canoe on to Peach Island & followed on horse back spent the day there a boat came past & said that the Govr had arrived the Evening before at the mouth of the Thames consequently returned in the Evening to Sandwich.

25 rode up in the afternoon to near Peach Island but no appearance.

26th nine o'clock A. M. Monamaker arrived at Sandwich with accounts of the Govr having arrived at Mr Dalson last Eving I set out and remained at La Valleys above Peach Island and about 2 o'clock P. M. Capt. Elliott Mr W. Elliott & Mr Reaume arrived & Capt. Elliott told me it was the Govrs desire to meet me at Peach Island. remained there the night. heat of the day 99 in shade in the sun 108.

June 27th 1808. waited all day & at 8 o'clock rode down in La Valley's Calash to Sandwich, 9 miles.

28th returned to the Island by 7 o'clock A. M. & found the Govr & party there having expressed up the lake during the night remained on the island that day.

29th set out 7 o'clock A. M. with 5 Canoes & 2 boats for Amherstburg the Governor took a seat in my Bark Canoe & took Mr O'Keefe 41st Regt. in with him recd a salute of 3 guns & the yd of the Brig Caledonia were made & gave 3 cheers past the American Garrison but they had not the *common* civility to show a coler. landed at Sandwich & the Govr called on the Honble Mr J. Baby, halted a little at fight-

ing Island & arrived at Amherstburg near 3 o'clock P. M. the Gov^{r} was recd on the Bank by Col Grant 41st Regt. Comg. & on landing the guns were fired he walked in the Garrison to see the Troops embarked in the Canoe & went to Captn. Elliotts returned to dine with Col. Grant.

30 The Garrison dined with Capt. Elliott ordered a belt to be made for the Gov^{r} to deliver to the Nations.

1st July Sent over to the Prophets Brother to acquaint him that the Gov^{r} was arrived the answer was that the Hurons had not been sent for & if we sent for him tomorrow he would come over (this I will not give credit to) the messenger being Shawanese who are opposed to both this man & his Brother.

dined under the tent no company.

2^{d} no appearance of the Shawanese La 'Lavays Brother the Garrison dined with the Governor after dinner had a dance a poor attempt to dance the Feather dance.

3^{d} went to church dined under the Bower express arrived from York with letter for the Gov^{r}.

4th Sent off two Mohawks for York at 12 o'clock (Lawrance & Seth) had a long conversation with the Tecorehoga told him that when he went over to see the Hurons that I trusted he woud support the character that the Mohawks always had & that if they threw out the least hints in favour of the American Gov^{r} to tell them that they were true to their ancient promises & that he must shut his Ears to such language, which he promised, the Gov^{r} & large party dined at Col. Grants.

5th nothing extraordinary.

6. Fresh Beef issued the Hunter arrived Capt. Muir & family in the afternoon the Camden arrived M^{r} Erskine M^{r} Sterling & M^{r} Chinequy arrived recd my things and letters by her.

7th a chief & 17 young men arrived from Larbre Croche by way of St Joseph fired 9 Guns.

July 8th 1808. The Larbre Croche Indns came down in the Evening & danced the Hunter sailed in the morning for Fort Erie Capt Muir & family on board.

9th The Lt. Gov. order respecting the purchasing of Presents & provisions promulgated—dined with Caddy—at Searls in the Evening spoke to the Shawanese and expressed my ——— at the objecting which the Hurons had made to their delivering the Gov^{r} Speech which when spoke to by Capt Elliott by my desire they explained & said they thought very properly that it was the Prophets brother who

returned it. The Thames arrived in the Evg. sent for letters but none for me.

10th Sent Turner & two other Ottawa Chiefs with the Shawanese & repeated what happened yesterday with the Hurons after which explained to them the Govrs Speach with which they expressed much satisfaction—had a long conversation with them explained the serious consequences if they kept their eyes shut and allowed strangers particularly french to be among them & pointed out the misfortunes which had befallen the Campaign in Europe in consequence of allowing the french to be among them pressed on them the necessity of keeping a constant look out if they wished to keep quiet in their Country & mentioned that the Americans by listing to the french were now beginning to quarrel among themselves, touched a little on their Country giving facts which they acknowledged. Capt. Elliott present—Fisher interpreted—dined at Col. Grants. 2 Expresses arrived today from York one about 2 hours after the other, sent a young Indn off with Govrs letter to Mr Js Baby—also a Canoe to Sandwich for wine—Dalsen Vessel arrived from Fort Erie—

11—Had a long talk with the Hurons & Shawanese at Mr Ironsides when it was proposed and agreed that the Govr was to read the speach after after which he woud leave the Council & that the speach woud be explained by me & Capt. Elliott, the Govr arrived and on entering the Council House the Guns were fired, before he came up 5 Guns were fired for five flags, Chiefs from St. Marys entrance of Lake Superior—took two hours to have the Govrs Speach interpreted to the Shawanese Hurons & Ottawas with which they appeared to be much pleased (28 to dine with the Govr)

12th Chief & one man arrived from Lallock in the Eving. went to the Mohawks camp & had a long conversation with them, they told me that in Council with the Shawanese, Hurons Ottawas Chippawas & Potawatamies they told them that 22 years ago the Americans councild together & that their Council was that if they beat the King that then they were to fall on the Indns. & that they must well know that the Americans never kept their words with the Indns but were always telling them lyes & taking their Country from them, that the advice of the Govr to them now was, their forefathers always held to them, that it must warm their Hearts to hear those words, as they are sure it must be for their good, being the same as their forefathers always gave them. after which the different nations spoke in turn & agreed that their elder Brethren (the Hurons) should speak the sentiments of

the whole &c. intended going down to this Eving. but being too late put it off untill the morning when the Hurons will deliver the sentiments of the several nations present. I am told that they are much gratified & will express their satisfaction in warm terms.

13th The Hurons spoke in private Council with the Govr about their Church Lands after which they delivered the sentiments of all nations & at 2 o'clock sat down to dinner with 90 odd Chiefs & about 20 Gentlemen of the Place broke up early & the young men played at ball danced & ran races for Silver Works. thus ended the 13th

14th July 1808—set out about 8 o'clock for Sandwich in Capt Elliotts Chais the Govr driving dined at Mr Babys & returned in the evening & found old Patterson & 5 Mohawks arrived bringing an account of Seths Death.

15th Several Indns. arrived from Sagana & from the West of Sagana.

16th prepared to get on board the Camden in the morning but the Little Otter & McCarty Ottawa Chiefs & Black Hoof (or little King) & Black Snake explained to them the Speach as delivered to the Govr on the 13th which they said was correct, after dinner 4 Saakes & one Potawatamie arrived & took the Govr by the hands said that some more of their people with about 30 Potawatamies were on their way to see their Father that they were only a Deputation from their Villages the reason for more not coming was that the Americans were assembling at [Blank in original] to the number of 1000 they were told & that their people remained at home to keep their Eyes fixed on them the Potawatamie talked of being in the world where the Thunder was made that he saw the bad & good spirit that a spirit in the big water was his Enemy & that in consequence of his having killed a kind of fish which was a spirit that he had not been with a woman for six months & that he had given his wife to his son.

I desired Fisher to find out from the Saakis who & what he was they told him that he had been listening to the Shawanese Prophet & that he was a *Yankee* The Govr embarked under a Salute from the Camden at 6 o'clock P. M. after seeing everything on board & the Mohawks taking their way down I went on board in the Canoe about 7 o'clock P. M. soon after a very heavy rain for a few minutes with thunder & lightning the wind from the N. W. but soon changed S. E. Signed Mr Baby's Bills for £26—sent them under cover to Capt. Elliott delivered by Mr D. Cameron.

17th ½ past 5 o'clock A. M. got under way with a very light breeze

at W. past the Island about 4 P. M. still light winds about 12 at night the wind headed us & at 1 o'clock blowing first from the N. E. put about.

18th ½ past 6 A. M. came to Anchor off Point in Long Island tried to take some fish but not a rise after dinner went on shore in company with Major Holton Messrs Erskine, Stirling, Dr Korb & Mr A. Mc Lean to see the Cave all went in but Dr Korb several of the Indn. Lads went also—returned on board.

19th wrote to Mr Ironside & Mr Reynolds in case we meet the Hunter, 8 o'clock P. M. got under way and after being out a few hours the wind headed us & blew fresh from the East. The Thames put back, 7 o'clock A. M. 4 o'clock P. M. the Island beaing W. 7 miles met the Hunter & got two papers from her. 9 o'clock P. M. wind veered round to the South put before it light breeze until 12 then blew so hard as to run 7 notts Mr Cadotte with some Indn Goods on board the Hunter.

21st Fair wind but cloudy weather lightning & thunder from the West North & South ½ past 2 o'clock P. M. it thickened and a gale came on from the S. W. obliged us to take in all sail but the fore sail under which we ran for two hours after which got her under easy sail again & the wind lul'd untill 9 o'clock when it freshened a little.

22d ½ past 7 o'clock anchored at Fort Erie — the Govr Breakfasted at Palmers no one with him but myself. after having the canoe prepared he went on board in her & saw the Boats loaded & embarked in the Canoe D. Korb accompanying him two Indns to paddle & I steered on quitting the Camden she fired a salute & after 2 hours paddle it turned very heavy rain we arrived at Chippawa changed myself being extremely wet & dined there after dinner got into the Coaches with the Govr D. Korb & Major Holton & drove to Queenston called on Mr Hamilton there heard from Mr O'Keefe of the death of Mrs Harroway Mrs Gores maried sister got into the coaches again & arrived at Fort George about 8 P. M. found all well at home thank God. Sent Price down to the Store to receive the Govrs Baggage.

23d The Toronto arrived brought a letter from Mrs Gore to Mrs Claus which she shewed to the Govr mentioning the Death of Mrs Harroway He embarked on board the Toronto and sail'd at 10 o'clock wind East fresh Breeze.

27th The old Bearsfoot son & Party of seven arrived & called on me went through the ceremony of congratulating me on my safe return, & there informed me that he was on his way to the Lower Province to see Caughnawaga Indns to invite them to a Council this

Fall at the Grand River, expected to be back in one month, asked for a passage which they got on board the Duke of Gloucester.

28th The Duke sailed & the 7 Indns. victualed them to the 31st wrote to Sir John about them also to Mr Ross to assist them in getting down.

31st Recd a message from the Tuscaroras to tell me that they woud have been down sooner to see me but they had been told that I was gone over with the Govr [Torn.]
I was not gone over & they

Augt 1st The Chief & young men about 30 of the Tuscaroras came down & congratulated me on my return returned them thanks & with them for any losses since my absence & told them some circumstances which had arisen above respecting the different Nations, as Indns always look for news.

7th about 17 of the Mohawks came to ask for some flour as their families were starving.

8th a number more Indns from the G. River

9th a Party of Senecas Chiefs from Buffalo wander & Cadaragaras arrived

10th met the Chiefs who yesterday sent me word they wished to speak to me. after going through the usual ceremony they began respecting all the promises made to them by the several Agents on the part of the crown, that their friendship was the same as it was for the King of England that they [Perfectly illlegible] come to the determination in of fighting between the Americans and English that they will sit quiet & not spill any white blood, this was their determination, they then talked about the that was so much talked about desiring them to take up the Tomahawk, they it & desired I should get the papers which contained the report & that they in justice to themselves could hear it fully contradicted.

[Torn] the Senecas went home.

[Torn] the Moira arrived from York received some letters by her & two packets addressed to the Sheriffs of the London District & Western District sent off 2 Indns to Sandwich and one to [Torn] at one o'clock, P. M. with the above [Torn]

[M 12, p 119]

COL. WM. CLAUS TO LIEUT. GOV. FRANCIS GORE.

AMHERSTBURG 22d May 1808

SIR

On the 26th Ulto. I received information of a Chippawa Chief, who had been at Washington, being at Fort Niagara on his way to this part of the Country. I took the necessary steps to prevent his getting past this post without my seeing him, & then made every enquiry respecting him & found that he was well known here, and that he is looked upon as a most worthless character among the Indians, his father was a Chief of a Village lying about 100 miles South west from the bottom of Lake Superior, that he visited the Chippawas on Lake Huron when the person in question was a boy & left him at the place where he now has his home, on the River La Sable by the thunder bay Islands on Lake Huron, to use their own words they say he is so bad a man & poor a hunter that he cannot get a woman to stay with him.

On the 11th Instant the Brig General Hunter arrived from Fort Erie & on board of her I found this man, & found him to be the same person as described to me, I brought him to Captain Elliott where he remained untill the next day, when he went off for Detroit, all the papers I could see with him were recommendations from Capt. Pipe, Mr Gansevoort & Reily, to receive him well & give him assistance on his way to Niagara, he told me that he had seen the Presedent & was told, that if the Americans & English fell out, that the Indians must sit quiet, that if they took a part, that they woud cut them off as a scythe cuts the Grass, not being satisfied I sent a couple of young men to Detroitt to watch him, they returned on the 14th Inst. & tell me the same & that he was well received by the Govr who was to give him a set of colors to plant in his Village & that the papers he had were letters for Merchants, my opinion is that he will most likely fall a sacrifice for this visit, still anxious to find out more if possible I rode up to Sandwich on the 17th and remained there untill the 19th Instant I found some Chippawas encampt above Sandwich & on enquiring of them whether they had seen the Indian they replied that they had & that they received Wampum from him, with which they were coming down to their Father to ask his advice, what they were to do with it. on coming down on the morning of the 19th this man (A person Stabd is his name) was with them & they did not then speake to me as he was present, but said they wou'd go down to Amherstburg which they did, and on the 20th Inst. delivered me the

Wampum & what was said on it both of which I have the honor herewith to enclose.

On the 12th Inst. I sent off a messenger to the Wabashe to invite the prophet in with some Chiefs & young men of each Nation that will be with him, I expect they will be here in the first week in June, I mentioned to the Asst. Secy. of Indian affairs in my letter to him of the 3rd Instant, that I had received a message from the prophet assuring me of his friendship, & I should have added, that he was ready to come in whenever I sent for him.

I have the honour to be
With the greatest respect
Your Excellencys
Most obedient and
very humble Servant
W. Claus
D. S. G.

His Excellency
Lieut Governor Gore
&c. &c. &c.
York

[M 11, p. 23]

COL. WM. CLAUS TO LIEUT. GOV. FRANCIS GORE.

Amherstburg 26th May 1808

Sir,

Since writing to your Excellency on the 22d Instant the Chippawa that lately returned from Washington, has been at this place again, I have watched him very narrowly & have reason to believe the character that has been given me of him to be true, that of being a worthless bad character, I have given him both provisions & purchased liquor for him, on his application for them, which I find he gives away, altho' what I give him is very little, yet quite enough for one person.

I cannot think that the American Government woud entrust him with any communication that they might wish to make to the Tribes to the Westward, he arrived here on Sunday last from Sandwich and was with me the same day he called again on Monday and seemed inclined to be empertiment which is not the first time, I do not take any notice but continue to be civil to him, and not to appear as if I observed his conduct, I shall bear with it & keep my eyes firmly fixed on him untill I can find out his real views (which I have had some intimation are bad; as far as respects myself) when I shall adopt the plan of my late grand Father Sir William Johnson and make the

fellow repent the day he ever suffered such vile intentions to enter his head.

It has occurred to me that he may have seen the French Minister at Washington, I have had him sounded, he says not, but that he saw a French Ship.

I received a message from the Six Nations residing on the Grand River, a few days ago, informing me of their intention of paying me a visit, & to speak to the twelve confederate Nations in my presence.

If anything extraordinary occurs I shall take the earliest opportunity of putting Your Excellency in possession of the same.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellencies
Most obedient
&
most humble Servant
W. Claus
D. S. G.

His Excellency
Lieut Governor Gore
&c. &c. &c.

[M 11, p 27]

COL. WM. CLAUS TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

Amherstburg 29th May 1808

Sir,

Having wrote to you but a few days ago, I have now only to mention the arrival of two young Mohawks from the Grand River yesterday with a message to the Hurons, from the Chief of that place to know from them where the great Council Fire of the Western Nations was kindled, that they had always understood that the Big Rock (Brown Town) was the place, but on preparing to assemble there, that those Brethren of the Six Nations at Buffaloe Creek sent them word twice that St. Dusky was the place & wished them to go around that way, the answer they received this day from the Hurons was, that the Big Rock was the Council Fire & that it was now uncovered and ready to receive them, the young men returned in the morning & four days after their arrival at the Grand River the Chief and Warriors rise from their Seats & come to Council with their Western Brethren. You will report the above to his Excellency the Lieut Governor.

The Chiefs from the Bay and Green Camp have not yet arrived, in four days I expect an answer from the Prophet so that I am in hopes the Council will be more general than will be expected by the Hurons & Six Nations.

I am Sir
Your obedient Servt
W. Claus
D. S. G.

P. Selby Esq
Asst. Secy. I. A.
York

[M 11, p 30]

COL. WM. CLAUS TO LIEUT. GOV. FRANCIS GORE.

Amherstburg 5th June 1808

Sir,

On the 31st Ulto. two Messengers arrived here from York, & delivered me a packet addressed to Col. Grant which was immediately put in his hands, the Indians were so fatigued & lame that I could not send them off sooner.

I returned yesterday from Sandwich to which place I went on the 1st Instant in the expectation of meeting with a Mr Lafontaine an Indian Trader & also the Little Turtle head Chief of the Miamie Nation who had just returned from the Wabashe, but I was disappointed as he did not come over the river Detroit, while I was at Sandwich, but I have been promised a visit from Mr Lafontaine, the Little Turtle had not come in as was said, my wish to see Mr Lafontaine was to enquire from him the truth of a report, which was said to have come from him, that the Prophet had sent to Govr Harrison to come to his Council, that he might open both his ears & both his eyes as it appeared to him that they were shut, when he ordered him and his people from Greenville, and also a message to Capt. Wills the Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, inviting him to the Council to open one of his eyes & one ear, the invitation to Capt Wills is said to have caused him to quit Fort Wayne & set off for Kentucky.

Ninety five Packages of Indian Presents arrived here on the 2nd Instant in the Snow Camden, those for Fort George I am informed are at York altho painful to me I feel it a duty I owe to myself to state to your Excellency that unless a change has taken place in Mr Chew the Store keeper at Fort George (which I hope there has)

that I consider him as an improper person to be intrusted with such a charge.

I have the honor to be
with much respect
Your Excellencies
most obedient & very humble servt
W. Claus D. S. G.

His Excellency
Lieut Gov[r] Gore
&c &c &c.
York.
[M 11, p 32]

JOHN ASKIN TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

St. Josephs, 21[st] June 1808

Sir,

I acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6[th] Inst. which came to hand yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M.

His Excellency the Lieut Governor's order will be attended to with utmost diligence.

This morning I sent Shomin a Chippawa Chief with three young men to St. Mary's, for the purpose of acquainting the principal Chiefs (that may be there) His Excellency's wish to see them at Amherstburg.

From the Depy Superintendent General's letter of the 26[th] April last, containing similar Instructions I communicated to the Ottawa Chiefs at L'Arbre Croche, thro' the *Great Gun*, a Chief of the same Village, who left this on the 7[th] Ins[t] for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for his Voyage and returning without loss of time for provision, then to proceed to Amherstburg by way of Matchedash — I cannot account for his delay, but by the contrary winds that have prevailed for some time past.

I am
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Jno. Askin J[r]
Stk[r] I. D.

P. Selby Esq[r]
Ass[t] Secy. I. A.
Amherstburg
[M 11, p 37]
9

BISHOP PLESSIS TO LIEUT. GOV. FRANCIS GORE.*

Sir

As I am fully aware of your Excellency's kindness & general disposition to do any thing in your power in behalf of deserving people, I take the liberty of recommending to your benevolence the Rev. M^r^ Marchand of Sandwich, a truly good and respectable a character, as worthy your attention on account of the disagreeable circumstances he is reduced to both by the smallness of his income as Parish Priest and much more by the frequent concourse of the Indians of his Mission, who think themselves entitled to be entertained at his expense, although none of them pay him a penny or a grain of wheat for his maintenance. Now as almost all the Missionaries of Indians in Lower Canada have enjoyed, some years since, an allowance from the liberality of the Government, I dared to persuade myself that your Excellency would be so good as to put the Rev^d^ M^r^ Marchand, upon a similar footing in the Upper Province.

I remain with the highest respect
Sir
Your Excellencys
most humble & obedient Servant
signed

Quebec
December 31^st^ 1808

+ I. O. Plessis
Cath. Bp. of Quebec

His Excellency
Francis Gore Esq. &c. &c.

[C 256, p 7]

COL. WM. CLAUS TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

Fort George 18^th^ Jany. 1809.

Sir,

On the 13^th^ Inst I received the enclosed letter which you will be so good as to lay before His Excellency Lieut. Governor Gore. It is a grievance long complained of, as the sub-joined extract of a letter from the Military Secretary to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs dated Quebec 8^th^ July 1799 will shew, and considered by the then

* For Lieut. Gov. Gore's reply see Vol. 15, p. 52, Pioneer and Historical Collections.

Commander in Chief, General Prescott, as a matter deserving immediate attention.

"The manner in which the officers of the Indian Department have "been obliged to adopt with respect to drawing their pay since the "paper currency has been withdrawn from circulation, deserves most "undoubtedly immediate consideration; Specie to pay them cannot be "sent up higher than Kingston, however where there is a Paymaster "for the regulation's sake, they should represent the matter to M^r "President Russell, who will probably in consequence thereof make "such statement to the Commander in Chief as may produce the "desired effect."

One great objection to our Bills is the manner in which we are obliged to draw them, tho eventually paid, yet the merchants say we may, and have been months after receiving the Bills before they have been paid.

I received by the Sandwich mail this morning some letters from Colonel Elliott, but nothing extraordinary, he informs me that upwards of 5000 Indians (men women & Children) have visited the Post of Amherstburg last Fall, to receive His Majesty's Bounty,

I am Sir
Your obedt. Servt
[signed] W. Claus
D. S. G.

P. S. I beg leave to add that the Department at the Posts of Amherstburg & St. Joseph are in the same predicament, respecting the mode of payment, that we are.

The Hon'ble P. Selby Esquire
Asst. Secy. of Indian Affairs
York.

A true copy
W^m Halton
Secy.

[C 256, p 4]

LIEUT. GOV. FRANCIS GORE TO SIR JAMES CRAIG.

York
28^th January 1809.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to transmit to Your Excellency the copy of a letter from M^r Plesis the Catholic Bishop of Quebec, recommending

the Rev. M^r Marchand, to be a Missionary to the Western Indians; I have also transmitted a copy of my answer to the Bishop.

M^r Marchand is a man of very unexceptionable character, and I am persuaded, that the Christian Indians, who attend his Church, would be highly gratified should the appointment take place, in as much as it would be considered a favor done to them.

I beg leave to remark, that the vacancy occasioned by the Rev. M^r Burke's removal from this Province has not been made up—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient
and most humble Servant
FRANCIS GORE
Lt. Governor

His Excellency
General Sir James Craig K. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 256, p 6]

LIEUT. GOV. FRANCIS GORE TO LIEUT. COL. THORNTON.

YORK UPPER CANADA
28th March 1809

SIR,

I beg you will represent to the Commander of the Forces that it frequently occurs, owing to the delay of forwarding from Lower Canada, the Indian Presents for this Province, that the posts of Amherstburg & St. Joseph's have not been supplied at the expected time, by which the Indians have sustained much Inconvenience, & that I hope His Excellency will be pleased to cause the Presents which arrived last fall & which are intended for Upper Canada, to be forwarded on the opening of the navigation.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
FRANCIS GORE
Lt. Governor

Lieut Col. Thornton
&c. &c. &c.

[C 256, p 22]

CASTLEREAGH TO SIR JAMES CRAIG.

Downing Street
8th April 1809.

Sir,

I have written to you a separate dispatch, recommending to you to investigate the circumstances of the Indians inhabiting or frequenting Upper & Lower Canada. I am to advert to your letter upon the subject of the Indian Tribes as viewed in a Political Light.

Under an undefined relation with the United States of America, I entirely concur in your Position, that attention must be kept up to conciliate the Indian Tribes upon the following Principle; that if in a contest they are not employed to act with us, they will be engaged to act against us, & that we are to consider not so much their use as allies as their Destructiveness if Enemies.

I shall therefore be ready to support the temporary arrangements you may find it necessary to make in this view.

Should an amicable adjustment take Place with the American States, it is possible that some Joint system as to the treatment of the Indian Nations may be agreed upon, which would form the Basis of a permanent Arrangement with them.

Whilst you remain in the Government of Lower Canada & Lieut Govèrnor Gore acts so perfectly in concert with your suggestions, there does not seem any immediate necessity for altering the system of paying the Expenses of the Indian Department, though I agree with you in considering that the Vesting the Control of that Department in the Civil Administration & making the payment of it flow from the Military Chest, is liable to much objection. I wish however to defer any alteration of system till I receive from you a more detailed statement respecting the Indian Tribes; the nature & extent of assistance which is proper to be afforded them; and the manner in which that assistance should be given and the Department conducted.

In the mean Time I am to express His Majesty's approbation of your reappointing Mr Elliott for the reasons you have stated, to succeed Captain Mc Kee & of allowing Captain Mc Kee to receive, till further orders, his allowance at the rate of Ten Shillings a day.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Castlereagh

Sir James Henry Craig K. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 256, p 26]

REQUISITION FOR INDIAN PRESENTS IN CASE OF WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Indian Department Upper Canada.

Requisition for an extra Quantity of Goods to supply His Majesty's Indian Stores with presents for the Indians in the Province of Upper Canada in the event of a War with the United States for the year 1809.

						£	s.	d.
Awls		gro	12	20		12	0	0
Armbands	Silver	Pairs	100	35	6	177	10	0
Axes	Large	No	50	3		7	10	0
"	Half	"	400	2		40	0	0
Broaches	Silver	gro	200	46	p 100	162	8	0
Blankets	1 point	Pairs	500	7	6	187	10	0
"	1½ "	"	500	8	6	212	10	0
"	2 "	"	800	10		400	0	0
"	2½ "	"	2000	14	6	1450	0	0
"	3 "	"	1000	18	6	925	0	0
Buckles	Shoe	Pairs	112	2		11	4	0
Bridles		No	100	5	6	27	10	0
Buttons ½ large & ½ small		Doz	108	4		21	12	0
Beaver Traps		No	20	8	6	8	10	0
Bunting	diff colours	yds	100	2		10	0	0
Cloth Broad	Blue 15 yds ea.	Pieces	25	10		187	10	0
"	Green	"	18	10		135	0	0
"	Scarlet	"	25	12		225	0	0
"	Black	"	12	10		90	0	0
"	White	"	12	10		90	0	0
Coating Bath	Blue 34 yds ea	"	12	4	6	91	16	0
"	Brown	"	10	4		68	0	0
"	Grey	"	12	4		81	12	0
"	White	"	10	4		68	0	0
Caddies	43 yd ea Blue	"	30	2	9	177	7	6
"	Green	"	30	2	9	177	7	6
"	Brown	"	30	2	9	177	7	6
"	Purple	"	20	2	9	118	5	0
Calico 2 & 3 colours		"	1000	31	6	1575	0	0
Cotton striped 34 yd ea		"	150	2	2	552	10	0
Callimanco		"	30	34		51	0	0
Combs Horn & Ivory		Doz	182	5		45	10	0
Earbobs	Silver	Pairs	12000	100	p 100	600	0	0
Frying Pans short socket Handles		No	150	2		15	0	0
Ferriting	silk	Pieces	100	16	6	24	15	0
Flannel		Pieces	100	47	6	237	10	0

Requisition for Sundry Goods.—Continued.

						£	s.	d.
Feathers		No.	1000	5		250	0	0
Flints	Fusil	No.	24000	14		16	4	0
Flags	Half Blue	No.	100	12		60	0	0
Fire Steels		Doz	200	2		20	0	0
Gorgets	Silver	No.	100	38		190	0	0
Gunpowder		Pounds	18000	145	p ct	1305	0	0
Guns	Common	No	500	21		825	0	0
"	Chiefs	"	800	40		1600	0	0
"	Rifles	"	400	82	6	1650	0	0
Gartering	Red & White	Pieces	1000	12	p gro.	4	4	0
Handkerchiefs	Romal	Pieces	32	10	6	16	16	0
"	Silk Barcelona	Doz.	60	38		114	0	0
Hats	Coarse	No	500	48	p doz	100	0	0
"	Fine	"	300	72	do	90	0	0
Hooks	fishing Kirby Mackrel	gro						
Hangers		No	500	10		250	0	0
Hoes	Carolina	"	148	1	9	12	19	0
Iron	Assorted	lbs.	4000	20	p cwt	35	14	3
Kettles	Copper	Nests 45 lb ea		36	2 7	209	5	0
"	Brass	" 90 do		50	2 6	562	10	0
Knives	Butchers	Doz	400	4		80	0	0
	Clasp	"	60	6		18	0	0
Linen	Irish	Pieces	500	2	p yd	1250	0	0
Lines	Cod	No	200	2	6	25	0	0
"	Fishing	No	426	1		21	6	0
"	Hambro	No	100	2	6	12	10	0
Lead	Bar	Lbs	1000	1	2	6	5	0
Locks	Gun	No	200	5		50	0	0
Looking glasses	Oval gilt	Doz	48	9		21	12	0
Medals	Silver Large	No	200	10		100	0	0
"	Middle Size	No	6	5		1	10	0
"	Small	No	12	2		1	4	0
Molton	Blue	Pieces	30	58		87	0	0
"	Brown	"	30	55		82	10	0
"	Green	"	30	56		84	0	0
"	Purple	"	30	56		84	0	0
Needles	Sewing	No	9000	4	p M.	1	16	0
Ornaburgs	144 yds in ea	pieces	18		8*d* p yd.	86	8	0
Penniston		"	60	60		180	0	0
Pipes	Tobacco	grs.	100	2	3	11	5	0
Pistols		No	300	5		225	0	0
Ratteen	Blue 30 yd ea	Pieces	16	5	6	132	0	0
"	Brown	"	12	5	6	96	0	0

Requisition for Sundry Goods.—Continued.

						£	s.	d.
Ratteen	Green	Pieces	12	5	6	99	0	0
"	Grey	"	12	5	4	96	0	0
"	Scarlet	"	12	7	6	135	0	0
Razors		Dozens	100	1	8 ea	100	0	0
Ribbons	Crimson	Pieces	200	11	6	115	0	0
"	Green	"	200	11	6	115	0	0
"	Light Blue	"	200	11	6	115	0	0
"	Purple	"	200	11	6	115	0	0
Spears	Indian	No	500	3		75	0	0
Saddles		"	100	30		150	0	0
Sissors	womans full size	No	624		6*d*	15	0	0
Serge	Embossed 36 yd. ea	Pieces	100		21*d*	12	0	0
Sheeting	Russia 37 yd ea	"	50	110		315	0	0
"	Scotch "	"	50		12½*d*	275	0	0
Shoes	Mens	Pairs	500	6		150	0	0
Steel		Pounds	700	56	p cwt	17	10	0
Strouds	Blue	Pieces	300	93		1395	0	0
"	Black	"	200	82		1820	0	0
Swanskin	60 yd ea	"	20	2		120	0	0
Seine Twine		Pounds	350	1	4	23	6	8
Seine Line		yds	600	—		24	0	0
Salmon Twine		Pounds	100	1	8	8	6	8
Thread Sewing	all colors	"	200	6		60	0	0
Tobacco	Carrot	"	20,000		10*d*	833	6	8
Tomahawks	Pipe	No	1000	3	6	175	0	0
Trunks		Nests	12	18		10	16	0
Vermillion		Pounds	1200	3	6	210	0	0
Worms	Gun	Doz	100	1		5	0	0
Worsted	Dark Blue	Pounds	50	3		7	10	0
"	Green	"	50	3		7	10	0
"	Purple	"	50	3		7	10	0
"	Scarlet	"	50	3		7	10	0
Kettles	Tin	Nests	50	25		37	10	0
						£23340	11	9

Amounting to twenty three Thousand and three Hundred forty Pounds, eleven Shillings & nine Pence Sterling.

Wampum	90	0	0
	£23250	11	9
Add Ball	210	0	0
Shott	332	10	0
Amounting to Sterling.	£23793	1	9

[M 9, p 163]

ENSIGN IRWIN DAWSON TO JOHN ASKIN, JR.

St. Joseph's
January 28th 1810.

I am directed by the commanding officer to desire that you will make out a requisition for Nedemvoit (the Indian that acted as guide to the party in search of deserters) for ten pounds of Pork & ten pounds of Bread, as also a requisition for Mrs Spinard an Indian Woman as a reward for her Husbands services, who volunteered as assistant to the Party for sixteen pounds of Bread & twenty one pounds of Pork—Mrs Spinard did not receive any provision from the store this year.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt Servt
[signed] I. Dawson
Ens 100 R.

Mr Askin
Ind. Int. & Stkr
A true copy York 23d Feb. 1810
D. Cameron—Asst Secy.
[C 256, p 81]

JOHN ASKIN, JR., TO ENSIGN IRWIN DAWSON.

St. Josephs
28th January 1810.

Sir

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date and conformable to the commanding officer's order, herewith, enclose two Requisitions for provisions for the following persons, to wit, Nedemevoit or Naytemw-ay a Chippawa for ten pounds Bread & ten pounds of Bread— Mrs Spinard an Indian Woman for twenty one pounds Pork & sixteen pounds of Bread.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt Servt
[signed]
Jno. Askin Junr
Stkr Ind. Depart.

Irwin Dawson
Ensign 100th R.
A true copy. York 23 Feby 1810
D. Cameron Asst. Secy. I. D.
[C 256, p 81]

ENSIGN IRWIN DAWSON TO JOHN ASKIN, JR.

St Joseph's
January 31st 1810

Sir,

I am directed by the Commanding officer to inform you that you are suspended from your situation as Indian Interpreter and Storekeeper, until His Excellency the Commander in Chiefs pleasure & decision is known upon the Court of Enquiry this day assembled for the purpose of Investigating charges preferred against you by Robert Levingston, Merchant, residing in the vicinity of this Post, for contempt of the Court, and for disobedience of the Commanding officers orders in refusing to attend, to have the same investigated

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt Servant
[signed]
Irwin Dawson
Ens 100 R.

J. Askin Esq.

A true copy. York 23d Feb. 1810
D. Cameron. Asst. Secy.

[C 256, p 86]

ORDER RELATIVE TO JOHN ASKIN, JR.

Fort St. Josephs
1st February 1810.

G. O. by Captain Dawson
100th Regt Commanding

Mr Askin Indian Interpreter and Store keeper is suspended from his situation untill His Excellency The Commander in Chief's pleasure and decision is known upon charges preferred against the said Mr Askin for disobedience of the Commanding officer's orders and contempt of the Court of Enquiry that yesterday assembled, by his refusing to attend said Court. Mr Askin is not upon any account to quit this post without previously having obtained leave for that purpose—He will deliver such official papers & orders as he has now in his possession, over to Mr Cadotte on his arrival here, who has been appointed

to succeed him, untill His Excellency the Commander in Chiefs pleasure is known.

A true copy taken from
the original in the
orderly Book—
[signed]
FRANS. J. JACKSON.

Sworn before me at St. Josephs this 1st Feby 1810—
[signed]
JNO. ASKIN Junr

A true Copy
York 23d Feby 1810
D. CAMERON
Asst. Secy. I. A.

[C 256, p 85]

JOHN ASKIN, JR., TO PRIDEAUX SELBY.

ST. JOSEPHS
4th Feby 1810.

DEAR SIR,

When I wrote you last, little did I think that my next would be to inform you that I had been suspended as Store keeper & Interpreter in the Indian Department by the Commanding Officer of this Post Capt. Thos. Dawson; by the order of suspension herewith enclosed you'll observe that I'm suspended until such time as the Commander in Chiefs pleasure is known; & no notice whatever taken of His Excellency Lieut Govr Gore, nor the Superintendant General or Depy. Supt General.

The Keys of the store have not as yet been demanded but have reason to believe will soon be (that's to say) on Mr Cadott's arrival from St Maries, for according to the Garrison orderly Book a copy herewith enclosed, its expressly mentioned, that he has been appointed to succeed me & that I'm not on any account to quit the Post, without previously having obtained leave for that purpose.

I named Charles Spinard (of whom I wrote about in my last) is the Interpreter Pro. Tem. & provisions issued under his directions to the Indians for these three days past.

It would require nearly a quire of paper to give a circumstantial account of this malicious man's proceedings, in procuring low, mean, pitiful allegations & accusations in order to subvert me & attain the object of his avaricious views.

The first accusation was preferred by Lieut Dixon, an unjust one; it's stated for deficiency of weight on Tobacco issued the 16th Sept last, at which time there was no issue of stores at that date. The Case is this, on the 16th Oct. I took a Requisition for Presents for 104 Indians to the Commanding Officer to approve, which he did, & then went to the store attended by the officer of the day Lieut Dixon, accompanied by my son, who had always been in the habit of acting as assistant, & after having weighed Seventeen Pounds Tobacco, in the presence of the officer and my son, that being the quantity required in the requisition, I divided it into thirteen lots or parcels, as well as I possibly could, there being thirteen familys or bands to receive the same, & the 13th Lot was deficient of ¾ of a lb on which Lt. Dixon said he would not sign the Voucher, unless I made up the deficiency, I stated to him that I could not possibly cut the Tobacco as to leave no deficiency, but that the whole quantum of seventeen pounds was in the 13 Lots & immediately put the whole again into the scale in the presence of Capt Dawson & shewed him that there was no deficiency; however he Lt Dixon would not sign the voucher unless I put ¾ lb to the last lot or parcel, Capt Dawson told Lieut Dixon that he was unreasonable & that if I would give ¾ lb more tobacco he would approve or give me an order for the same. Lt. Dixon turned himself towards my son; at the time I was weighing the ¾ lb Tobacco & said I call upon you to say if there was not a deficiency of Tobacco on the 13th Lot. My son answered him roughly that he was not in the Store to answer any Questions put to him, as the Store keeper was present, & would answer for him-- Lieut Dixon irritated at the reply made use of very rash expressions on which my son told him he would not dare to express himself so were he in any other place— I interfered & desired my son to be silent & he went homewards & that day I issued 17¾ Tobacco in lieu of the 17 lbs which was conformable to the Requisition, consequently lost ¾ lb— The second accusation was preferred by Charles Spinnard the very man who harranged a large concourse of Indians at Lieut. Dixon's Room on the 1st January last; the commanding officer Lt. Dixon & Dr Davis were present, at which time he, Spinnard, told the Indians that it was the Commanding Officers orders that whenever they brought presents of any kind to this post they were to take them to his house

& from thence he could accompany them to the Commanding officer, there to receive his directions, this circumstance I mentioned to Col. Claus in my letter of the 13th Jany. last at that time I did not know that the Commandant & Dr Davis were present. Spinnard accuses me of having purchased a mink skin from an Indian which was his property. If his accusation you'll please observe is from Indian report, however the two statements do not correspond & the whole only intended to harass & annoy me. On the 24th Jany. three Privates of the 100th Regt. deserted from this post, the Commandant directed me to send Indians in pursuit of them, two were immediately sent according to his request & returned before the next morning with the deserters; a party of Soldiers was also sent in quest of them who were ordered to go as far as McKinac & Charles Spinnard was employed by the Commanding officer as a guide to take them there— On the 25th Provisions was issued in the usual manner to the two Indians & their families with the addition of one lb. Tobacco to each man. On the 27th Capt Dawson ordered me verbally to make Requisitions for provisions one for *Naytomeway* who had received prors the 25th for 10 lbs Pork & 10 lbs Bread & the other for Mrs Spinnard, a woman kept by Spinnard for 21 lbs Pork & 16 lbs Bread, as a compensation for the latter's services in escorting his Party of Soldiers. I informed the Commandant that *Nay tomeway* had recd Provisions on the 25th & Tobacco & as to Mrs Spinnard it was not customary to issue Provisions to women kept by the Whites, except for two days when they received their annual Presents, but if he Capt Dawson would give me a written order to that purpose I would make out Requisitions conformable to the same, as for my part I could not think of making a cloak of the Indian Department for the payment of Mr Spinnards services or any services, except those ordered by my superiors in the Department, his answer was, that he would send me a written order which I now enclose. On the 28th Jany I sent the Commandant the two Requisitions conformable to his directions & the 29th he desired me to make the Requisition for Mrs Spinnards *de Novo* for the same quantity of provisions but on a sheet of paper that he might state his reasons underneath the same. I executed his order & on his seeing me, he said he was sorry to see that I had not made the Requisition for Mrs Spinnard in the usual manner but had expressed therein that it was conformable to his order, & said he plainly saw that I did not seem disposed to acquiess with him in little trifling things of that kind— therefore from that day I need not expect any friendship from him. I answered him that I had always done my duty to the best of my

ability & conformable to my instructions & it was not in my power to do otherwise— On the 30th I was astonished to find in the Garrison Orderly Book that a Court of Enquiry was to sit the next day for the purpose of investigating charges which were to be preferred against ———— That the President of the said Court was the Person who had the day before declared himself my enemy & Lt. Dixon who had already preferred charges against me was another member.

On the 31st at ½ ten o'clock A. M. Lieut Dixon waited on me & said that it was the Commanding officer's positive orders that I should attend the Court of Enquiry which was to sit at 11 o'clock & that if I did not attend he was commanded by the Commanding officer to inform me that I must consider myself suspended from the situations I held in the Indian Department—I immediately told Lieut Dixon that I would not take notice of the order unless I had it in writing—at 11 o'clock precisely Lt. Dixon & Doctr Davis waited on me & said that the president & members of the Court of Enquiry were assembled & they were deputized by the President to desire I would attend, my answer was this "With due respect to the President & members of the Court, I had to inform them that I could not attend for certain reasons (best known to myself) they insisted I should tell my reasons, I said that I knew there were some worthless persons at that Court who would say any thing to calumnate me (meaning Spinnard & Levingston) a few minutes after they, Lieut Dixon & Davis returned & said it was the Commanding officers orders, that I should state my reasons in writing for not attending the Court of Enquiry—finding myself pestered in that manner I gave the following reasons in writing, vizt—

"Gentlemen"

When I conceive that there has been the proper authority issued for holding a Court of Enquiry on my conduct as Store Keeper & Interpreter in the Indian Dept. at this Post, I shall cheerfully attend— Until then I beg you will excuse me for non-attendance.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen
&c.

To the President
& Members of
a Court of Enquiry

On the receipt of the above note by the Court I'm credibly informed that the President laughed heartily & cried out I'm D–mned glad the fellow has given his reasons in writing for by it he has Damned himself, take notice Gentlemen that it is a contempt to the Court &

disobedience to my orders, take it down directly & make that a charge likewise. This as well as his having said in the presence of a gentleman of unquestionable veracity holding His Majesty's Commission (who when necessary) will depose on oath that on or about the month of November last, Captain Dawson told him that if Askin would only get him one hundred & fifty Mococks of Sugar he would not care what he did as Store keeper & Interpreter & at another time in his presence Capt Dawson told Lt. Dixon he would be a Damn'd fool if he withdrew the charges preferred, for it would be the very means of keeping Askin in Terrorism & thereby both get presents from Indians, from the situation this gentleman is at present placed in being under the immediate command of this malicious commandant (I'm not at liberty to mention his name) but whenever it will be deemed necessary to investigate this Business I then will have him brought forward.

You must naturally conclude from what I have mentioned that the Indian Affairs here are in a very confused state. M^{r} Spinnard being employed as Interpreter & his advice asked on all occasions & attended to & is more than ever countenanced by Capt Dawson, he is continually harangueing the Indians, keeps trading & detracting my character from them, as much as he possibly can. You can Judge of the consequences of such conduct & more particularly at the present when the American Government is using every influence they are possessed of, to get the good will of the Indians who frequent this Post. I have now as nearly, as at present in my power, given you an account of the commandants unbecoming and unprecedented conduct towards me, & sincerely trust that when matters are investigated, the whole of the charges brought against me by these malignant people will appear in their proper light.

I have further to add that should it so please His Excellency Lt. Gov^{r} Gore, to order that I continue my situation at this post as storekeeper & Interpreter until my conduct is examined—It will be highly necessary for the good of Indian Affairs in this Country, that some person be sent here as soon as possible to take charge of that Department.

I beg you will lay my letter & Documents before the Deputy Superintendent General without loss of time & should he be absent you see the necessity of laying the same before His Excellency Lieut. Gov^{r} Gore, in order that the necessary steps may be taken, & that my son who is the bearer hereof, may return without loss of time; the season

is far advanced & I'm apprehensive will meet with great difficulty in returning.

I am
Dear Sir
Your most obedt. hum. Servt.
[signed]
Jno Askin Junr

Honble Prideaux Selby Esqr
Secy. Indian Affairs
York

[C 256, p 65]

M. ELLIOTT TO WM. HALTON.

York 23rd Feb. 1810

Sir,

In compliance with His Excellency's orders communicated to me in your Letter of the 21st Inst. I report for His Excellency's information how far the disputes between the officer commanding at St Joseph and the Senior Officer of the Indian Department at the Post may affect His Majesty's Interest with the Indian Nations and accompanying the same with the several Documents marked A. B. C. D. and E.

I beg leave to report for His Excellency's Information that having attentively considered the subject as well as the said Documents, that the Store keeper at St Joseph is charged with the combined duties of Superintendant & Store keeper and that agreeably to the orders for regulating our concerns with the Indians, he is the person pointed out to conduct their affairs and to preserve their attachment to the British Government by the most friendly offices and intimate intercourse with the chiefs of the several Nations & Tribes frequenting the Post: and in the exercise of that duty the Officers commanding Posts are forbid, by the general orders to interfere. The Storekeeper has also given a sufficient security to His Majesty in the sum of £500 for the due distribution of the stores under his charge; it therefore appears to me under all the circumstances detailed in the several documents that the supervision of Mr Askin without having provided proper Characters to supply his place may make an unfavorable impression on the Indians at this critical period of our public affairs, and will I fear serve to strengthen the efforts of the American Government to detach them from His Majesty's Interest and will also have the further effect of making the Storekeeper there of little or no importance, and of destroying the influence which it is a principal duty to obtain & secure.

It is to be lamented therefore that at this time when every exertion of the Indian Officers is required to conciliate the friendship of the Indians, and to keep them steady in their attachment to the King's Government that M^r Askin should have been suspended without a previous appeal to His Excellency—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
[signed]
M. Elliott S. I. D.

W^m Halton Esq^r
Secy. to the Lieut Governor
&c. &c. &c.

[C 256, p 70]

ORDERS OF LIEUT. GOV. FRANCIS GORE.

Lieutenant Governor Gore's orders

York Upper Canada
23^d February 1810

M^r John Askin Store Keeper and Interpreter at the Post of St Joseph, having been suspended by Captain Thomas Dawson, Commanding a Detachment of the 100^th Regiment at that Post, without any communication or Report, having been made to the Lieutenant Governor by Captain Dawson.

It is His Excellencys Orders that M^r Askin do immediately resume the duties of Store Keeper & Interpreter — and Captain Dawson be held responsible for every issue made during the suspension of M^r Askin.

Capt Sherrard of the 100^th Regt. will immediately proceed from York to St. Joseph to take command of that Post.

Æneas Shaw
Brigade Major

To the Officer
Commanding at St Joseph

[C 256, p 73]

WM. HALTON TO JAMES GIVINS.

York 23d February
1810.

Sir,

The officer commanding at St. Joseph's, having suspended the Indian Storekeeper, without reporting to the Lt. Governor; Capt Sherrard of the 100th Regt. is ordered to take the command of that Post & Mr Askin is directed to resume the charge of the Indian Stores.

The Superintendant of that Post Captain Mc Kee, having retired with His Majesty's leave, and Captain Elliott the Superintendant at Fort Amherstburg being from his state of health, unequal to undertake a Journey to St. Josephs at this Season of the year — The Lt. Governor orders you, to proceed there in company with Capt. Sherrard and on your arrival at St. Josephs you will in his presence, or in the presence of an officer appointed by him, take a survey of the Indian Store & report to me (in duplicate) for His Excellency's Information.

The Lt. Governor directs, that if on such survey you shall find a Deficiency, which can only be attributed to corrupt management, or gross & culpable neglect, you will take the remaining stores into your charge, until further orders & fulfil the Joint Duties of Agent & Store keeper.

And should it appear to Captain Sherrard & yourself that the conduct of Mr Askin has been such as to render it inexpedient for the good of His Majesty's Service to continue him as an Interpreter, until you can receive instructions from the Lt. Govr, you will employ in that capacity Mr Cadotte or such other person as you may find competent to perform the temporary duties of that office.

You are to communicate the contents of this letter to Captain Sherrard.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant

[signed]

James Givins Esq.
Agent of Indian Affairs.

Wm Halton
Secretary

[C 256, p 78]

CHARGES AGAINST JOHN ASKIN, JR.

Copy

Articles of Charges to be submitted for the Consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief—

Charges preferred against M^r John Askin Indian Interpreter & Storekeeper by the following persons vizt.
By Lieut Dixon 100^th Regt.

1^st For detecting a deficiency of weight in articles issued out of His Majesty's Indian Store at St. Josephs on the 16^th of September 1809 to the injury of Government.

2^nd For being stopped by John B. Askin son to M^r Askin Ind. Interpreter & Storekeeper from whom great abuse was received, and threats to knock down Lt. Dixon, then in execution of his duty, sanctioned & encouraged by M^r Askin Indian Interpreter & Storekeeper.

By Charles Spinard Inhabitant

3^d Charles Spinard complains of M^r John Askin Ind^n Interpreter & Storekeeper having taken from *Kahjinbisquoit* a Chippawa Indian a mink Skin; which had been purchased by the said Charles Spinard some time before, the Indian having previously told M^r Askin that the skin was intended for Charles Spinard; as part of a debt he owed him, upon which M^r Askin Indian Interpreter & Storekeeper replied "two would be enough for Spinard" and gave the Indian Sugar in return for the skin and deprived the said Charles Spinard of his property, contrary to the existing regulations of His Majesty's orders that none of the Indian Department shall trade directly or indirectly with Indians on pain of being dismissed their respective situations.

A True Copy

a true Copy
York 23^d Feb 1810
D. Cameron
Asst Secy. I. A.

[signed]
Irwin Dawson
Ens. 100^th Regt.

[C 256, p 82]

MAJOR ÆNEAS SHAW TO CAPT. SHERRARD.

York
25th February 1810

Sir,

Altho it is unnecessary to furnish you as commanding the Detachment at St Josephs, with any other Instructions than those already at that Post for the Government of the Indian Department. The Lieut. Governor has notwithstanding directed me to inform you that he has observed of late several Deviations, on the part of officers in command of St Joseph from the general Indentures and orders. And he considers it of importance to yourself, as well as to the King's Interest, to caution you against any Infringement of them.

I have enclosed for your Information & Guidance, a copy of the General Instructions & Orders, for the Indian Department.

The Lieutenant Governor not having received any Report from Captain Dawson of the reasons which induced that officer to suspend Mr Askin the Store keeper and Interpreter at St. Joseph's. You will therefore enquire into the causes, which induced Captain Dawson to take so strong and unauthorized a step, and report to me, the result of such Inquiry for the Lieutenant Governor's Information (In Duplicate)

The Lieut. Governor highly disapproves of the Interpreter Cadott being ordered to take charge of the Indian Stores, a man, who from habits of extreme Intemperance is totally unqualified for such a trust. If you find Mr Askin has been guilty of any peculation you will report the same and his securities will be called upon to make good any defalcation.

The Lt. Governor desires me to observe, that it is of Essential Importance to His Majesty's Interest, that the commanding officer of the Troops and the senior officer of the Indian Department should unite their endeavours, and best efforts to preserve the attachment of the Indian Nations, for those People, when they perceive contention & disagreement prevailing amongst the King's Officers, will be estranged from the Post—

The duties of the officer in command, and the senior officer are clearly defined in the Instructions and Orders.

The officer in command is to preside in all councils, but he is not to interfere with the management of the Indians or their affairs. He is to authorize the issues of such articles, and Provisions as the senior officer of the Indian Department may require.

It has also been represented to the Lieut Governor, that when

Indian canoes arrive they have been immediately assailed by Soldiers & others, who take from the Indians without their consent, Fish & other articles— This practice it is strongly represented to you to prevent, by ordering that no soldiers shall approach any Indian Canoe when landing, nor attempt to stop any of those People while on shore, carrying any article from their Canoes—

M^{r} Givins Agent of Indian Affairs, has received directions to attend you to St. Joseph's—from his knowledge of Indians & Indian Affairs the Lieut Governor considers that officer well qualified, to investigate the state of their concerns at that important Post; he is also instructed to look into the state & condition of the Indian Stores & to make his report thereon.

The Lieut Governor assures himself, that you will use you best endeavours to conciliate, and secure the attachment of the Indian Chiefs to the Kings Interest—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Hum. Servant
[signed]
ÆNEAS SHAW
Major of Brigade

Captain Sherrard
100th Regt

[C 256, p 75]

LIEUT. GOV. FRANCIS GORE TO SIR JAMES CRAIG.

YORK, UPPER CANADA
26th Feb. 1810.

SIR,

I do myself the honor to transmit to your Excellency, the copy of a letter from M^{r} Askin Store keeper and Indian Interpreter at the Post of St. Josephs, with copies of five documents marked A. B. C. D. and E.

Captain Elliot, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, being now at York I directed him to make a Report "how far the disputes between the "officer commanding at St. Josephs & the senior officer of the Indian "Department at that Post may affect, His Majesty's Interest with the "Indian Nations." A Copy of Captain Elliotts Report I also transmit.

On attentively perusing the several Documents accompanying M^{r}

Askin's letter as well as the report made by Captain Elliott, I considered that it became my duty, to take immediate measures so as to prevent confusion prevailing in the Indian Department. I therefore have issued the order marked 3, and directed a letter to be written to Captain Sherrard of the 100th Regt. for his guidance and Instruction marked 4. I have ordered Mr Givins Agent of Indian Affairs to proceed with Captain Sherrard to St. Josephs and have furnished him with a letter of Instructions marked 5.

I beg Your Excellency will be assured that I should not have presumed to have superceeded any officer, you had placed in command, had I not considered that His Majesty's Interest required an immediate decision on my part, and before it would have been possible to receive your Instructions.

I regret that I am constrained to observe to Your Excellency, that the disipated Habits & Extreme Intemperance of the Interpreter Cadotte, render him unfit for a Trust, during the stay he made at York, he was almost in a continual state of Intoxication & I was necessitated to order him away.

As the measures I have taken are mostly precautionary, I trust & hope, they will meet with Your Excellency's Approbation.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient
& most humble Servant
Francis Gore
Lt. Governor

His Excellency
General Sir James Craig K. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 256, p 62]

INSTRUCTIONS BY SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

Instructions for the Good Government of the Indian Department.

Sir John Johnson Baronet Superintendant and Inspector General of Indian Affairs &c.

You will continue to employ your utmost endeavours to promote His Majesty's Indian Interest in general by keeping up a friendly intercourse & communication between all the Indian Nations, assuring them

of the King's paternal care and regard as long as they continue to merit them, by acting as good & obedient children ought to do; You will preserve Œconomy, regularity & order in the Indian Department & for the attainment of these ends you will govern yourself by the following Instructions—

1st As these people consider themselves free & independent and are in fact unacquainted with control and subordination, they are alone to be governed by address & persuasion & they require the utmost attention to ceremonies & external appearances, with an uncommon share of patience, good temper & forbearance; in all which you will instruct the inferior officers of your Department & see that there is a due observance on all occasions.

2nd Upon the arrival of parties of distant Indians to any of the Posts, the Agent shall report the same to the Commanding officer, who with the officers of the Garrison, are to assist in receiving them, which is to be done with every mark of solemnity and Friendship; and as after the usual ceremonies, they will make known their wants—their requests if reasonable, are to be complied with, should they, as is customary on such occasions lay down presents of any kind, they are to be taken up with thanks, and in return presents exceeding the value of theirs are to be given them in which case the chiefs are always to be distinguished.

3d When Public conferences are held at any of the Posts between the Agents residing there, and the Indians, the Commanding Officer shall preside, attended by all the officers of the Garrison, to whom due notice is to be given on all such occasions, but he is not on pretence of the regulation, to interfere with the Agent in the management of the Indian Department.

4th As Indians are in general curious and wish to carry news to their Villages the officers should be very cautious not to relate any to them but what they know to be fact, and these should be very distinctly told, for the mistaking or not properly understanding a piece of news, has been known to alarm and estrange whole nations from the Post, for which and other reasons the Agents at the Posts should endeavor to make one or two sober & intelligent Chiefs of the Indian Nations, living at or near their Posts, their friends & confidents and on any occasion of calling together a Council, to have them present and make one of them their speaker having him prepared before the meeting and when met they should be further directed to have the Interpreter to prompt him in what the officer intends him to say, which is a custom among themselves, their Speakers having commonly

prompters, and Speeches so delivered will always have more influence than coming from an Interpreter, being delivered in their own way.

5th Minutes are to be regularly kept of the Councils which with the Journals of all Transactions, are to be recorded in your office.

6th The Agents are at all times to inculcate into the minds of the Indians, principles of humanity and tenderness to Prisoners, particularly upon the departure of all parties from Posts during a war, or while there is a probability of retaliating or resenting injuries sustained.

7th In all matters of Trade where the Indians are concerned, the utmost Justice is to be done them, and if at any time the interference of the officer commanding may be necessary, the Agents or Officers of the Indian Department residing at the respective Posts, will make application to him and on all occasions they are to consult and keep up a good understanding with them and make such communications to him, as the good of the Service the safety of the Post, and the security of Trade may require.

8th No person belonging to, or employed in, the Indian Department is to be permitted to Trade, directly or indirectly, or to have any share or profit therein.

9th You are to give the Agents or Deputies such orders and directions as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their Duty, and the fulfilling of the object of these Instructions.

10th You are to visit every Post under your Superintendency, when the exigency of the service may require your presence to enquire into, examine & state the whole State of Indian Affairs, to inspect their books and Stores and the method of carrying on their Business.

11th All Presents and provisions given at Public Conferences or Councils, are to be approved by the commanding officer and delivered in presence of all the officers of the Garrison, who are to certify the same, expressing the quantity and quality which certificate shall be the Voucher for so much expended.

12th No Presents or provisions shall be given privately nor any incidental charges paid, but with the previous approbation of the Superintendant General, or in his absence of the officer commanding at the Post, who is to certify the same in writing on the account.

13th All presents received are to be brought into account and appropriated to the use of Government, Certificates thereof specifying the Quantity & Quality are to be signed by the officer Commanding & other officers of the Garrison if presented in Council, but if privately received by the commanding officer only; Peltries so

given are to be sent by the first opportunity to His Majesty's Indian Store houses at Montreal, to be disposed of as may be ordered by the General or officer commanding in Canada, but when these presents are made in provisions they are again to be issued to the Troops or Indians, as the Commanding officer at the Post shall direct.

14th All Requisitions made by the Agents or officers of the Indian Department at the Out Posts, for presents necessary for the ensuing year, to be approved & countersigned by the officer commanding at the respective Posts, and in case the officer should think proper to refuse his assent he will assign his reasons therefor in writing.

15th A Statement of Indian Presents necessary for Upper & Lower Canada should be made up annually by the Superintendent General and Inspector General and transmitted to the Governor General and Commander of the Forces before the 10th September in each year in order that measures may be taken for forwarding the same to England before the closing of the navigation and with a view to the several articles being sent out in the course of the ensuing year.

16th Upon the receipt of all Stores from England for the use of the Indian Department, the same are to be delivered into the Custody of the Store keeper General of the Indian Department, who is to be accountable for them, as well as all stores committed to his charge.

17th A statement of Indian Presents necessary for Upper Canada shall be transmitted to the Governor General and Commander of the Forces before the 1st of March annually, so that measures may be taken to forward the same upon the first opening of the navigation; when such statement is approved of, the Superintendent General will give orders to the Storekeeper General of the Indian Department for issuing the same, which order with the Receipt of the person charged by the Superintendent General with the conducting thereof to the respective Posts, will be his Voucher for the delivery, and the Conductor to whom proper Invoices are to be given, is to be accountable for the several articles 'till delivered to the Agent, or person to whom they are consigned at the Post for which they are intended, who on their arrival will apply to the Commanding Officer for a Survey thereon, after which the Agent will grant Receipts for the same and stand chargeable therewith, which Receipts are to be delivered by the Conductor on his return, to the Indian Storekeeper General, whom you will direct to enter them as sub-accounts and to see that they account for the same.

18th The means of transporting Presents, Stores &ca belonging to the Indian Department from the General Stores at La Chine to Upper

Canada will be provided by the Commissariat Department, upon Requisitions submitted by the Superintendant General and approved by the Commander of the Forces.

19th In the event of the Presents and Stores received from England for the Indian Department not being sufficient to answer the demands of the two Provinces; a Return of the Quantity required with an Estimate of the Prices to be laid before the Commander of the Forces, for his approbation and orders to the Commissariat to make the necessary purchases; no stores however will be purchased here, except in cases of great necessity.

20th No Stores belonging to the Indian Department shall be lent or exchanged on any account whatever.

21st When the Storekeepers of the Indian Department shall find any Stores in their charge damaged in such manner as to require the calling of a Survey, they will apply by Memorial or Letter approved by the Superintendent General, or Deputy Superintendent, to the Commander of the Forces, or to the General or Officer commanding in the District to appoint proper persons to survey the same, to whom they will state the cause of damage. The Board of Survey when ordered to assemble shall report the state and condition in which they find such Stores; should the General direct any damaged Stores to be disposed of, Certificates signed by the Persons named to see the order executed, must be annexed to said orders, which orders and Certificates shall be the Voucher for so much expended.

22d All Pay Lists Accounts for Store Rent and other incidental expences, for Lower Canada, are to be made up at the regular periods, every two months when they become due, certified and Countersigned by the Superintendant General, and transmitted to the Military Secretary, in order to undergo the necessary examination and receive the warrant of the Commander of the Forces upon the Commissariat for payment from the extraordinaries of the army.

23rd All Pay Lists, Accounts &ca of the Indian Department in Upper Canada, are to be made up regularly every two months as they become due, certified & Countersigned by the Deputy Superintendant General or officer commanding in the Province, they are immediately to be paid by the Commissariat Department; They are then to be transmitted to the Commissary General or officer at the Head of that Department at Head Quarters, at Quebec, who will receive the authority of the Commander of the Forces to take credit for the payments made as above. This arrangement becomes neccessary to prevent the inconvenience and embarrassment which the officers of the Indian

Dept. would be subject to by the Pay Lists for their respective Salaries being previously sent to Quebec to receive His Excellency's warrant for Payment.

24th No Presents or Stores to be issued by the Storekeeper General of the Indian Department, but by the directions of the Superintendent General or in his absence, of the officer next in command in the Department.

25th Every magazine shall be numbered and a regular account kept with each, to the end that the contents of every Store may be at all times ascertained; The Stores shall be so arranged and disposed of, so as to be come at readily and without confusion and kept well aired to prevent damage. Stores new arrived are to be deposited in a part of the Store houses by themselves, to be inspected by Persons appointed by General or officer commanding in the Province. The Inspectors will report the Quantity Quality and value thereof. The Supt. General or person authorized by him is to visit the Store Houses once a month or oftener if he finds it necessary & to report all extraordinaries.

26th Regular Books of Entry and Delivery are to be kept at the several Posts in which all receivals are to be charged and all Issues credited, marking from whom received, to whom issued, by what Authority, and their respective dates which are from time to time to be transmitted to the Superintendent General, who will direct the Indian Storekeeper General to include them in his general account, to be made up as soon as possible after the regular periods every two months and transmitted to the Military Secretary with a view to their being examined in the proper department of Accounts.

27th In the case of Loss by Fire, Enemy or other accident, proper affidavits thereof are to be obtained immediately, expressing every particular which may be necessary to ascertain such Loss, and the same reported to the Inspector General and by him to the Commander of the Forces or general officer commanding in the Province.

28th An establishment, stating the names, appointments and allowances of all officers and Persons proposed to be employed in the Indian Dept. should be made up distinct for each Province and submitted by the Superintendant General on or before the 1st of September in each year, for the consideration and approbation of the Governor General and Commander of the Forces.

29th Provisions and other allowances to the officers and Persons employed in the Indian Department will be furnished at the usual periods, in the same manner & under the same certificates and Returns

as regulate similar Issues to the other Military Departments; and in the proportions stated in the annexed Schedule.

30th Provisions for the use of the Indians will be lodged by the Commissariat, at the different Depots in the Canadas, to meet the demands upon the Stores, which may be made by the officers of the Indian Department, and the Certificates and sanction of the commanding officer at each Post, excepting when the Superintendant may be present, whose orders on the Stores for Provisions are to be considered as sufficient authority at all Posts.

31st It having been sometimes found adviseable for the King's Interest, that the general delivery of Presents should be made at a distance from the Garrisons and Posts, the following Regulations on that Head to be adhered to.

If in the absence of the Commander of the Forces and of the Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, it be thought adviseable by the officer commanding any Post or garrison, and by the Agent or Superior officer of the Indian Department, that the distribution of Presents to the Indians be made at a distance from their Post or garrison, a List of the Presents so to be distributed, mentioning the place where such Distribution is to be made, must be signed by the said commanding officer and superior officer of the Indian Department, and delivered with the Presents to an officer of the Department, who shall have charge of said Presents and conduct them to the place for distribution one two or three officers from the Garrison (according to the strength thereof) will accompany said Presents who are to certify the delivery of the same, which certificate shall be the Voucher for the Expenditure Besides the proportion received by the Chiefs, in Public and in common with others, it has been customary to distinguish them by a Private Donation, the same custom is to be continued, and a separate and exclusive present is therefore always to be made them, the same being previously approved by the Commanding Officer of the Post.

32nd When Indian Territory shall be wanted the Public service in either of the Provinces, the Governor or Persons administering the Government of the Respective Province, will make his Requisition to the Governor General and Commander of the Forces, and also to the Superintendant General of Indian Affairs or in his absence to the Deputy Superintendant General, accompanied with a Sketch of the Tract required, who will endeavor to find out the probable price to be paid there for in goods, the Manufacture of Great Britain, and report the same to the Commander of the Forces, that measures may be taken to get them out from England by the first opportunity.

Presents sent to the Upper Posts for the ordinary purposes of the Indians inhabiting, or visiting the said Posts, are not to be appropriated to the purchase of Indian Lands, without express order of the Commander in Chief.

33d All Purchases of Land are to be made in Public Council with great solemnity and ceremony, according to the ancient usages and customs of the Indians, the Principle Chiefs and leading men of the Nation, or Nations to whom the Lands belong, being first assembled.

The Governor or Person administering the Government of the Province in which the Lands lie, or two persons duly commissioned by him, are to be present on behalf of said Province. The Superintendant General or in his absence, the Deputy Supt. General, negotiating the purchase of lands shall be accompanied by two other Persons belonging to the Indian Department together with one, two, or three Military officers (according to its strength) from the Garrison or Poast nearest to the place where the Conference shall be held. Such Interpreters as best understand the Language of the Nation or Nations treated with are to be employed during the time of the Treaty; every means are to be taken to prevent the pernicious practice of introducing strong liquors among the Indians, and every endeavour exerted to keep them perfectly sober.

34th After explaining to the Indians the nature and extent of the Bargain, the situation and Bounds of the Lands, and price to be paid, regular Deeds of conveyance, (Original, Duplicate & Triplicate) are to be executed in Public Council, by the Principal Indian Chiefs on the one part and the Superintendant General of the Indian Department or in his absence, the Deputy Superintendant General or person appointed by the commander in Chief on his Majesty's Behalf, on the other part, and attested by the Governor or person administering the Government, in which the ceded Lands lie, or the persons commissioned by him, and by the officers and others attending the Council, descriptive Plans signed & witnessed in the same manner are to be attached to the Deeds of Conveyance, one of which is to be transmitted to the office of the Superintendant General, to be there entered, and remain on Record, a second to be given to the Governor or person administering the Government of the Province, in which the Lands fall, or the Persons appointed by him; and the third is to be delivered to the Indians, who by that means will always be able to ascertain what they have sold and future uneasiness and discontents are thereby avoided. All other matters being settled Indian goods to the Amount agreed upon, are to be given in payment of the Territory ceded; the said goods to

be delivered in Public Council; with the greatest possible notoriety and the delivery certified and witnessed in the same manner as the Deeds of Conveyance.

When the Council is finished the Proceedings are by the first convenient opportunity to be transmitted to the office of the Superintendant General for the information of the Commander of the Forces.

35th With respect to the appointing and dismissal of officers of the Indian Department; this power & control in the Indian as it does in all other Military Departments, should rest with the Governor General and Commander of the Forces. In the event of its being thought expedient to encrease the Establishment, or in case of a vacancy occurring as the Supt. General and Inspector General will of course become the best Judge of the Person proper to fill the situations, his recommendations will at all times naturally be attended to.

Upon vacancies occurring in this Department in Upper Canada and where it may be deemed expedient that the situations should be immediately filled to prevent an inconvenience to the Public Service, the officer administering the Government and Commanding the Forces in that Province has authority to appoint such persons as he may think proper to such vacancies pro tempore, subject to the approval & confirmation of the Governor General and Commander of the Forces.

36th Should any doubts or difficulties arise not provided for by these Instructions, or alterations appear necessary you will apply to the Governor General and Commander of the Forces, that proper directions may be given and to whom you will report on all occasions.

Head Quarters
Quebec 1st May 1812

[signed]
George Prevost
Commander of the Forces

By His Excellency's Command

[signed]
Noah Freer
Military Secretary

[C 271, p 28]

INDIAN SPEECH AT COUNCIL OF CONDOLENCE.

At a General Council of Condolence held at the Council House Fort George 6th November 1812 with the Six Nations, Hurons, Chippawas, Potawatomies &c.

Present

William Claws Esq. Depy. Supt-Genl.
Captain Norton
Captain J. B. Rousseaux
and several other officers
of the Indian Department.

Kodeaneyonte. Little Cayouga.
Chief Speaker.

BROTHER.

The Americans have long threatened to strike us, and in the beginning of the summer they declared war against us, and lately they commenced Hostilities by invading the Country at Queenstown in this contest which with the help of God terminated in our favor your much lamented commander General Brock, his aid de camp Colonel McDonell and several warriors have fallen.

BROTHER.

We therefore now seeing you darkened with grief your eyes dim with tears, and your throat stopt with the force of your affliction. With these strings of wampum we wipe away your tears, that you may view clearly the surrounding objects, we clear the passage in your throats that you may have free utterance for your thoughts, and we wipe clear from Blood the place of your abode, that you may sit there in comfort without having renewed the remembrance of your loss by the remaining stains of Blood.

8 strings white wampum.

BROTHER.

That the remains of your late beloved friend & Commander General Brock shall receive no injury we cover it with this Belt of Wampum, which we do from the grateful sensations which his friendship towards us continually inspired us with, as also in conformity to the customs of our ancestors & we therefore now express with the unanimous voice of the Chiefs & warriors of our respective Bands the great respect in which we hold his memory & the sorrow & deep regret with which his loss has filled our hearts. Although he has taken his departure for a better abode, where his many virtues will be rewarded by the Great Dispenser of good who has led us on the Road to Victory.

A large white Belt.

Brother.

We now address the successor of our departed friend to express the confidence we feel that his heart is warmed with similar sentiments of affection & regard towards us, we also assure him of our readiness to support him to the last, and therefore take the liberty to exhort him to speak strong to all his people to coöperate with vigor & trusting in the powerful arm of God not to doubt of Victory.

Although our numbers are small yet counting him on our side who ever decides on the day of Battle we look for victory whenever we shall come in contact with our enemy.

5 strings white wampum.

Copy

W. Claws D. S. G.

[C 256, p 194]

LIEUT. COL. ROBERT MC DONALL TO SIR F. P. ROBINSON.

Drummond Is^{D} 10 Jany. 1815-6

Sir

Having observed in the Public Papers that a Commercial Treaty had been concluded between Great Britain and the United States in which we appear to have renounced our right of Trade and all intercourse with the Indians within the Territory of that Government and as the said treaty has every appearance of authenticity I have the honor to solicit Your Excellency's attention to the new situation in which its stipulations place us and to request your Instructions thereon.

The Indians who have for many years been accustomed to be clothed by the British Government at the former Post of St Joseph's, consist *principally* of the Ottawas of L'Arbre Croche and the Chippawas of the Grand Traverse and of the Beaver Islands both Nations in Lake Michigan, and of course within the limits of the United States, the officers of that Gov^{t} have been since the Peace exceedingly Jealous of their visiting this post and have been labouring to diminish our influence the proximity of the Ottawas to Mackinac have given them a partial success, but the Chippawas, tho' farthest off have been and still are undivided in their attachment to us—I would wish to be informed if any alteration has been determined on with regard to them

or whether the same treatment and the usual presents are to be continued, I have scarcely a doubt that a good many of them would join us and settle in our neighbourhood when they understood there was no alternative but declaring for one side or the other and obliged to depend on that side for support. But this choice, should of course be their Voluntary Act otherwise if invited by us it would give rise to more accusations on the part of the American Government. I am *still more* at a loss with regard to the Indians of the Mississippi. For some years past Indian Presents to a great amount have been statedly sent to them and the promise of Government repeatedly given and reiterated over & over by M^{r} Dixon that they their wives and childred would continue to be thus supported—aware that during the peace and after the cession of Mackinac, the former practice of sending an annual convoy to the Mississippi could not be followed up I announced this to them by Capt. Anderson in June last accompanied by a parting present but to convince them that their services were appreciated I stated to them that their supplies would be delivered at this Post, to such of them as would come so great a distance.

Capt Anderson expects at least 150 of the Sauks besides a proportion of the other Nations, if no impediment is thrown in their way by the Americans I am as yet entirely ignorant in what manner they have adjusted their disputes or are likely to do so.

Under these unforseen circumstances the visits from the Mississippi if made in such numbers must prove embarrassing I must however observe that with regard to them there appears an indispensible necessity for fulfilling the promise made them if they come. It would be neither honorable prudent or safe at an open undefended fort to exasperate them by a refusal especially as the Sauks were forced by us into the War and nobly stood by us— Many of them wished to visit Quebec but I shall dissuade them from this. I beg your Excy's Instructions on those points strongly recommending that such Indians of the Mississippi as may visit this post be received with that hospitality which they have so well deserved—

I have &c

R^{t} M^{c} DONALL

Lt. Col.

To His Excellency
Sir F. P. Robinson K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 260, p 97]
13

GENERAL ORDER FROM JOHN ASKIN.

Extract of Gl. Order dated Drummond Island

PAROLE ABOYNE 1st Sept 1815.

Captn Anderson will assume the duties of the Indian Department under the immediate orders of the Lieut Colonel Commandant Superintending the same untill the pleasure of the Commander of the Forces be known, the subordinate officers of the Department will therefore govern themselves accordingly.

The Clerk of the Indian Department will immediately make out supplementary Pay Lists from the 25th June to the 24th August inclusive for the following officers.

Captain Anderson
Lieut Brisbois
Interpreters { Disonier / Dusany

JOHN ASKIN

[M 11, p 142]

LIEUT. COL. J. P. HAWKINS TO MAJOR GEORGE BOWLES.

AMHERSTBURG
10th May 1820

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency the Major Genl. Commanding that the Indians of the Chippewa Nation who possess the Lands on the River St. Clair & in the Long Woods having been summoned here by the Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the purpose of altering the terms of the provisional agreement entered into last year for the sale of those Lands, after some delays, acceded to the alterations proposed to them. I beg to enclose a Letter received from Mr Ironside the Superintendant on the subject of the provisions which I feared had been issued to too great an extent upwards of Two Thousand Rations having been drawn for these Indians & the Party that went round in a Canoe to collect them, I hope however that the attainment of the object will be considered worth the expence. You will of course receive the particulars of this trans-

action thro' the Indian Department, but I think it right to make a direct report on the extra expenditure of Provisions.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt
most hum. Servt
J. P. HAWKINS
Lt. Col. Comg.

Major Bowles
Mil. Secy.
&c.

[C 263, p 78]

MAJOR JAMES WINNIETT TO LIEUT. COL. GEORGE BOWLES.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
1st June 1820

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Accept my congratulations on your promotion and be assured that I most cordially rejoice at it. I have to return you many thanks for the Army List and Newspapers which in these remote parts are at all times a great treat.

What you say in your letter of the 22nd April respecting the estimate for the supply of Indian Presents for this Post has as much surprised me as the Estimate you mention has surprised you— The Estimate made out by the Superintendant at this Post and recommended by my signature was framed upon a calculation which can hardly admit of error, namely, the number of Indians, men women & children who actually did visit the post in 1819 and were clothed at it. Considerably more than three thousand were clothed here last year, and neither the Superintendant nor myself have any reason to suppose that the numbers this year will be less. Herewith enclosed I send you a copy of the Estimate recommended by me for the issues of 1820, likewise on the same sheet the approved Estimate for 1819 and also a return of articles issued in addition, with a scale of the Yearly presents issued at this Post to each Indian man woman & child, You will perceive that when the numbers are multiplied by the scales for each class that the excess will not be more than what may be necessary to form a small deposit in case of the arrival of Indians, who not being annual visitors are not calculated for. I beg to suggest for your private con-

sideration that it would simplify the business very much if the Estimate of articles required for the supply of this Post was made out below; the Superintendant at this Post by transmitting in the fall, the number of Indians who had been clothed at the post in the year, together with a scale of the present issue to each Individual of the respective Classes, would enable the Superintendant General to have made out a most correct estimate for the ensuing year. I beg also to state to you that the Estimate sent down from this Island among the Articles required for the use of the Forge of the Indian Dept. returned Two Hundred Bushells of Charcoal as amply sufficient for all the purposes of that Department. The approved Estimates allow Two Hundred Barrels of that article, three times the quantity estimated for from here. It is an expensive article here, and above the quantity required by the Estimate, not necessary. The number of Blankets allowed by the approved estimate for this year is totally inadequate to the supply, for the numbers—particularly in the full grown classes—tis the most valuable part to the Indian of the Present, except the gun & it has always been customary to give one to each Individual—Indeed it would cause great dissatisfaction among the Indian Tribes if that part of the Present was withheld. The Estimate recommended by me for 1820 does not exceed the estimate recommended by my predecessor for 1819. I believe in several of the more consequential articles it is less. I have rigidly confined myself to the Established Rules of the Post with respect to the distribution of Presents to the Indians feeling no inclination to sanction the distribution of a greater proportion than has been customary heretofore, nor yet conceiving myself authorized to diminish the regulated proportion. We have received one of the Batteaux, the remaining two will be brought up here by the contract vessel on her next trip. You say nothing in your last of the Boat. Wishing you a good passage & thanking you most gratefully for your many friendly kind offices,

I am my dear Colonel
Yours faithfully
Jas. Winniett
Maj 68th Regt Comg.

Lt. Col. Bowles
&c. &c. &c.
[C 263, p 80]

INDIAN SPEECHES.

AMHERSTBURG
15th June 1820

FATHER!

The reason that has brought us the Chiefs of Shawnies & Hurons together is, that we have been so bothered by the White people that we now wait on the Commanding officer & the King's officers to tell them our minds relative to those papers we sent down last year—and

We hope our Father will listen to what we are going to say— It has been wished to be found out who put it into our heads to write down to the Governor, and now our father shall hear who it was.

Speech by the Shawnie Prophet

Father! Listen to what I am going to say Mr Ironside alone sits in your House (by which he wishes to signify that he alone is blamable for it) What I heard from My Friend Mr Ironside I heard with my own Ears and have it still– he told me at the time the Duke of Richmond & the Lt. Governor were expected that our father the then Superintendant Mr Askin, would never let us know when the Duke was to come, but that he, Mr Ironside, recommended us to put our heads together with our Brothers the Hurons and get whatever we had to say in readiness, for that Mr Askin had told a party of Chippawas from Mackinac, come by way of their village, they had better go home & get what they had to say ready for him, and that if they were asked how he treated them; they must say he treated them well, and gave them everything they asked for, and that his children must afford him their support.

Now Father listen! it surprises us very much, as it did also Mr Ironside, that Mr Askin left the Indian Affairs entirely in Mr Ironside's Hands and went off with Dr Richardson to the Indians settled on the Thames, whom he told that the Duke was expected and that if he asked them when he came how they were treated by him, they must say they were well treated, and in short that they must give him their assistance.

Mr Ironside had also said to me, "I tell you now secretly, you Shawnese & Hurons, that your two nations have always been heretofore better treated than the other Indians, and I now recommend you to put your heads together & have all your business settled ready for the time the Duke comes, as you see how you've been treated by your Father the Superintendant." He said it was not on account of his own family for they would be enabled to support themselves, but for

the Indians that he gave this advice; that if they did not represent their grievances they could not apply for Mr Askin's removal. Mr Ironside had once before stated these things to me but at first I paid no attention to them; however his doing so a second time & on my considering that he might have a regard for the two Nations, I attended to him when the Duke arrived news came up to the Shawanese & Hurons to come down, they came & went up to the room at Mr Searle's house in which the Duke was sitting. When they had spoken to them a little he told them it was not in his power to hear all they had to say, as he was obliged to go on that night, but that he had people here for the purpose of doing their business who would take down on paper what they had to say and send it to him, and that he should pay every attention to their concerns. They asked him if he could stay till the next day, in answer to which he repeated what he had before said that he could not stay and that they must send down what they had to say to him; in consequence of which they forwarded the papers, the answer to which was returned in the Spring by Mr Askin. Mr Ironside told me he had got the answer & wished me to tell who it was that advised us to send the letter down, at the same time adding "that if we did not tell the truth our presents would be stopped, but if we did that they would be received as usual" in answer to which I told Mr Ironside that if he would get the King's officers together we would then tell; and I now declare that Mr Ironside is the person who wished Mr Askin to be broke—Mr Ironside having told me a short time since "that I told lies," in presence of the King's officers, I shall now tell you more lies — Mr Ironside asked me if I had not observed that there was a selection of the Goods in the Store keeper Genl's Store at same time adding that the best things were set aside to be sent back & the worst to be issued to the Indians, at which I was much dissatisfied and thought the white People did as they pleased with the things and that it was useless for us to interfere. The Hurons & Shawanoes have been blamed for sending down that Letter, but they are not to blame; Mr Ironside recommended them to send it down.

Father!

This is all that at present we have got to say—all that you have now written came out of the mouth of Mr Ironside—some of the People below wished to know who caused that letter to be sent down, and you now know the whole truth, and we hope that what you have taken down you will forward to the Great Father below—The Chiefs of the Hurons present Split Log, Isidore and Warrand declare that they have

listened to what the prophet has said; and that it is the simple truth, without any addition of his own whatever.

M^r Ironside endeavoured to prevail on them to say who wrote the letter in question but they did not do so; He also wished them to say who told them that Government had expressed a wish to purchase a part of their reserve, to which they replied M^r Askin had told them so.

J. P. Hawkins
Lt. Col
Commanding.

[C 263, p 86]

LIEUT. COL. J. P. HAWKINS TO MAJOR HILLIER.

Amherstburg
27th June 1820.

Sir,

The Chief of the Huron & Shawanie Nations of Indians having been called upon by M^r Ironsides I. S. A. at this Post to acquaint him who it was that had been the cause of their sending down their letters of complaints last Autumn, they in consequence requested to have a Council at my Quarter (there being no Council House) when the accompanying Speech was delivered by Lalaway the Shawnie Prophet. I beg to add that M^r Ironsides will forward a copy of this Speech thro' his own Department together with his own observations on it.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c.
J. P. Hawkins,
Lt. Col. Comg.

Major Hillier
&c. &c. &c.

P. S.

M^r Ironsides informs me these Indians have acquainted him with their intention of going down to see their Great Father at Quebec, and that he has not been able to dissuade them, two of them are Sauks and the other a Fox Indian.

Certified
George Hillier
A. D. C.

[C 263, p 89]

COL. WM. MC KAY TO COL. WM. CLAUS.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
27th July 1820

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the approved estimate to supply this post with Indian presents having proved inadequate to the demands, the Commanding Officer has, at my request found it necessary to authorize an additional quantity, particularly articles of clothing, but notwithstanding (there not being a sufficient number of Blankets in charge of the Storekeeper General's Dept. at this Station) I have been compelled to send away several Bands without their receiving any clothing at all, a circumstance highly grievous to the Indians & unpleasant to me, particularly as the promises of support from Government to those Indians during the war was in many instances made thro' me. Upwards of an hundred Winabagos, men women & children, left this post this morning without having received one article of clothing. I take the liberty to mention this circumstance, because these Indians have undergone much hardship to reach this place (a distance of 250 Leagues) in hopes to receive their Great Father's Bounty, and to return without a charge of ammunition to load their guns is great disappointment indeed. I have therefore the honor to request that you will be pleased to represent the necessity of adopting some effectual means in order that a sufficient supply of Indian Presents may reach this Post at a convenient season for the Indians comfort.

I beg leave further to observe that had the Requisition which I made last year, on the Storekeeper General's Dept. for Presents to supply this Post been complied with, it would have barely sufficed.

I have the honor to be
Sir your most obt & very hum. Servt.
W. McKAY
Supt. Ind. Affrs.

To
The Hon. Col. Claus
&c. &c. &c.
[C 263, p 125]

COL. WM. MC KAY TO COL. WM. CLAUS.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
29th July 1820

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Fort George 20th May 1820 (delivered to me by an Indian yesterday) enclosing a communication from the Military Secretary on the subject of issuing the Presents to Indians once in each year, and as you have been pleased to appoint the month of September for the issues I beg leave to represent, for your consideration, the inconveniences attendant on that restriction. For such Indians whose abodes are within twenty or thirty Leagues of this Post a more advantageous time for them to receive their presents could not be fixed upon, but for those who come from the Green Bay, Rock River, Mississippi, Lake Superior, Red River and other distant parts of the country it would be utterly impossible to attend here during one month in the season and were it even practicable to have them all (about 4,000 souls) assembled at one period the confusion, from the great variety of nations would be great, and as many of those tribes have, at one time or other, been at variance, very disageeable circumstances might be the result.

Formerly and indeed untill this season the nations whose proximity admitted of their coming twice, received their annual suits at two different periods, vizt one half in the Spring and the remainder in the Fall, but that mode is now done away with, and whether they come in large or small bands they immediately receive their full allowance and are sent away, by this means there will never be more than seven or eight hundred Indians on the Island at once.

With regard to Provisions, when the Indians come for their Presents the neighboring tribes have for the two last years received three and the distant ones nine Rations calculated at the same proportions which the Troops receive theirs vizt one ration to each man a half to the women and one third to each child pr day. Rum excepted.

Therefore as the expense to Government whether they visit in large or small Bands is the same, I have the honor to request that the period for issuing Presents at this Post might be established from the 20th of May to the 20th September in each year.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient
& humble Servant
W. McKAY
Supt. Ind. Affrs. D. S.

To
The Honble Colonel Claus
&c. &c. &c.

[C 263, p 123]

REQUISITION FOR STATIONARY.

Requisition for Stationary for the Office of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and for the Indian Dept. of Upper Canada, at the several Posts undermentioned for the year 1821.

Articles required Drum. Island		
Books of 2 Quires folio Post		2
Do for Memorandums		4
Fools Cap Paper Gilt	Reams	1
Do Do Plain		2
Letter Paper Gilt		2
Do Do Plain		1
Folio Post		½
Cartridge	Quires	6
Blotting		6
Black Sealing Wax	Pounds	"
Red Do Do		1
Office Ribbon	Pieces	4
Do Tape		6
Do Inkstands		1
Do Penknives		2
Pocket Do		2
Paper Folders		1
Quills		200
Black Lead Pencils		6
Tapers		1
Black Ink Powders	Papers	4
Red Do		3
Boxes Wafers		1

Indian Department
Montreal 30th Sept
1820
JOHN JOHNSON
S. G. & I. G. I. A.

Arch. Kennedy Johnson,
Secy. Indian Affairs

Approved
By Command
Mily Secy

[C 263, p 122]

MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO INDIAN PRESENTS.

Memorandum

Every possible exertion has been made by me to supply all the posts with a sufficient quantity of Presents to meet the demands for the current year with the view I submitted to His Grace the Duke of Richmond an estimate calculated to serve the Indians for two years. Viz^{t} 1820 & 1821. This estimate was sent home early last year, and it was frequently and strongly requested, the stores might be sent out if possible that fall, or not shipped later than the end of March or beginning of April 1820. It is however to be regretted that the stores did not arrive here till August (in part of the Req^{n}) those that arrived were instantly sent away for the Upper Posts, particularly for Amherstburg & Drummond Island. It is necessary however to state that I heard at Kingston a few days since that the portion for Drummond Island were yet at Kingston. Col. McKay of the Indian Dept. having informed Dy. Asst. Comy. Genl. Coffin that the issues for the year *had been made* & as I understood satisfactorily so.

I begged M^{r} Morgan to urge their being sent up this fall nevertheless knowing that they will be required early in the Spring. This I hope will be done.

I take the liberty to state that the return for the quantity required for Drum. Island next year—should be immediately laid before the Commissariat—and that directions be given to supply all the Upper Posts as far as the Store will admit. And it is absolutely necessary that an estimate be sent to England without delay, for a supply equal to Two Years Consumption or great inconvenience will be the result.

W. Robertson,
D. C. G.

Quebec
Oct 7, 1820
[C 263, p 127]

STATEMENT OF LANDS PURCHASED BY UNITED STATES FROM INDIANS.

Lands Purchased from the Indians by the Government of the United States up to 1820—one hundred and ninety one million nine hundred and seventy thousand five hundred and thirty six acres, for which the Indians received and are to receive in value L=2,542,916 Dollars.

Of these Lands there have been sold 18,601,930 acres for which there has been paid $22,229,180 Dollars & there are arrears still due for some $22,000,657 Dollars— & there is yet unsold 173,606 millions acres, which at one dollar per acre exhibits what amount the United States have derived by their purchases from the Indians.

It is very desirable to ascertain the extent of the purchase in the Canadas by His Majesty's Government, so as to contrast the conduct of the two Governments in their dealings with the Indians.

The foregoing statement is forwarded in the hope of being favored with a similar one on referring to His Majesty's Government.

Js. Buchanan.

New York 30 Dec 1820
[C 263, p 187]

RETURN.

Return of Indians of Upper & Lower Canada who have received Presents during the Years 1818, 1819 & 1820

	Amherstburg.				Drummond Island.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1818	1754	1447	1331	4532	1100	1090	800	2990
1819	1729	1422	1131	4282	900	900	700	2500
1820	2185	1902	1598	5685	1200	1200	1400	3800

[C 263, p 159]

A Statement shewing by whose Authority and when the Persons under specified were first admitted on the Pension List of the Indian Department of Upper Canada.

Name.	By whose authority admitted.	When first admitted.
Mrs. Catharine Brant, widow of Capt Jos. Brant	His Majesty's Minister (thro His Excellency Lt. Govr. Gore)	25th Nov. 1807
Mrs. Hester Hill widow of Capt David Hill	Supposed by authority of Lord Dorchester	Before the Dy. Supt Genl. appointed
Simon Girty Superannuated Interpreter	His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond	11th July 1815
James Girty do do	The Same	11th July 1815
Barnabus Cain Superannuated Black Smith	His Honor Major General Sheaffe	25th Oct 1812
Mrs. Sarah Elliott widow of Col. Elliott	His Honor Lt General Drummond	5th July 1814
Mrs. Theresa McKee Widow of Major McKee	His Excellency Sir F. P. Robinson	25th December 1814
Big Arrow wounded Onondaga	Under the general order 26th July 1813	8th July 1813
George Steeltrap wounded Cayuga	The Same	13th Oct 1812
Henrick's Son wounded Cayuga	The Same	30th December 1813
Little Peter wounded Mohawk	The Same	25th June 1816
Aaron Hill wounded Mohawk	The Same	25th June 1816
Tekegoeseth wounded Cayuga	The Same	22nd July 1816
James Jamison wounded Seneca	The Same	3d December 1816
Peter wounded Mohawk	The Same	4th December 1816
Adam wounded Mohawk	The Same	3d December 1817

Indian Department
Fort George 1st Feby 1821
W. Claus D S G.
I. Af.

[M 13, p 198]

LETTER FROM JAMES BUCHANAN.

New York
12th April 1821.

My Lord

I beg leave to acknowledge with much thankfulness, the return of the land purchased from the Indians by His Majesty's Government in Upper Canada, but as it refers no farther back than Oct. 1818, I fear I would not appear correct, presuming that other purchases have been made, by His Majesty's Government since the Conquest of Canada.

I am anxious to come at the total quantity, well aware of the contrast between His Majesty's Govt & the United States; in their transactions with the Indians, will appear very different. Having the Official Return printed by the United States, I am solicitous for a correct return from Your Lordship (should it be consistent) I would beg this favor as soon as possible as it is the only paper I now want.

I have the honor to remain
Your Lordship's
Most obt. hum. Servant
Jas. Buchanan.

[C 263, p 190]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO MAJOR JAMES WINNIETT.

Drummond Island
20th July 1821

Sir

When His Grace the Duke of Richmond visited the Post I had the honor, thro' you, to make application for payment of stationary which I had been obliged to purchase for the use of the Indian Department since the year 1816, amounting to about £24 currency. The Military Secretary was pleased to direct that I should make out the account & send it, I accordingly forwarded the account to the head of my Department in Upper Canada but have reason to believe it never reached Quebec.

Query by Lord Dalhousie whether any allowance for office has ever been admitted upon the Indian Dept. at this Post.

Wherefore I beg leave to request you would be pleased to lay the matter before His Lordship the Commander of the Forces.

It may not at present be useless for me to mention that since the autumn of 1816, when I first became a public accomptant in the Indian Department untill the present moment I have been obliged to furnish, at my own expence an office for the use of the Department without enjoying any of the allowances of office rent & fuel which other Departments do.

Mr Anderson does not know what allowances of this nature were made if any, previous to autumn 1816, but since that period nothing of the kind has been granted to this Post.
J. Winniett
Maj. 68th Regt

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt & hum. Servt
T. G. Anderson
Clerk & Interpreter
Ind. Dept

To Major Winniett
Commanding
[C 263, p 236]

MEMORIAL OF THOMAS G. ANDERSON.

Drummond Island
22nd July 1821.

To

His Lordship Lieutenant General the Right Honorable George Earl of Dalhousie G. C. B. Captain General and Commander in Chief of British North America &c. &c. &c.

The memorial of Thomas G. Anderson of the Indian Department stationed at Drummond Island.

Humbly Sheweth—That your memorialist by a general order dated Quebec 13th June 1816, was entitled to the transport of a certain amount of Barrel Bulk, at the expence of Government from the Lower Province to this station and in consequence of which (being then Captain in the Indian Department) he directed a quantity of stores to be forwarded to him from Montreal amounting to the Sum of ninety nine Pounds three shillings & eight Pence Halifax Currency which

reached Fort Erie in safety and were shipped from thence on board the Schooner General Brock. That the vessel with a great portion of her cargo, consisting of effects of this nature, and Government goods were lost on her way up to this Post.

That your memorialists loss on this occasion was sixty three pounds sixteen shillings & eight pence Halifax Currency.

Your Memorialist has been ignorant untill lately that any compensation had been granted to any of the officers who had stores on board that vessel, but now finds that Lieut. Shepperd of the Royal Artillery Lieut. Portlock of the Royal Engineers and M^{r} Lenthal clerk in the Commissariat have received the sums claimed by them for their loss.

Wherefore your memorialist most humbly solicits your Lordship will be pleased to allow him the same indemnification as was granted to the officers above named who similarly suffered on that occasion.

And your Memorialist in duty bound will ever pray.

THOMAS G. ANDERSON.

Recommended
Jas. Winniett
Maj. 68th Regt.
Commanding.

Statement of Thomas G. Anderson's loss on board the Schooner General Brock which was wrecked on Lake Erie in autumn 1816.

Cost of Baggage as p Invoice dated Montreal 26th Augt. 1816		£99- 3- 8
Deduct from that amount		
2 Casks Liquors received	£30-13-6	
Casks & Case containing the articles	4- 3-6	
Cartage of articles to Lachine	10-	35- 7-10
Hal^{x} Cury		£63-16- 8

Total loss amounting to the Sum of Sixty Three Pounds Sixteen Shillings & Eight Pence Halifax Currency.

T. G. ANDERSON.

[C 263, p 237]

MEMORIAL OF AMABLE CHEVALIER.

(Translation Literal)

To His Excellency George Earl of Dalhousie Knight of the Grand Cross of the honorable Military order of the Bath, Captain General & Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Upper & Lower Canada

&c. &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency

The undersigned has the honor to represent that he is an Indian born, Chief of the Algonakins that he has always been attached & lived devoted to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

That during the wars with the United States of America, he has served in the capacity of Lieutenant in the Indian Dept; and that he has rendered in that capacity all the services in his power. He submits to Your Excellency the enclosed documents to support his claims. Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.

That in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen during the last war with the United States he was in the month of June at Michillimackinac and that he there furnished to the Indians, on the order which had been given to him by M^{r} Dixon at Detroit, the merchandise of which the list is subjoined with the price they brought there.

That he has never been paid nor reimbursed for the amount of the goods undermentioned.

That he is advanced in years that he finds himself without means & incapable of procuring the necessities of life, & has not received from Government any consideration or indemnification for the services which he has rendered, consideration or indemnity that he flatters himself he has merited. Considering this he supplicates Your Excellency to be good enough to order 1st that the goods which he has delivered as by the following account be paid. 2nd That he be allowed each year till his death such a sum as Your Excellency shall Judge proper for the relief of the misery with which he is threatened.

And he will not cease to pray for Your Excellency.

his
AMABLE + CHEVALIER.
mark

Montreal
3^{d} Oct. 1821.

Fredk. Goedike
P. E. Davelny } Witnesses

[C 264, p 14]
15

GOODS REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING MEMORIAL.

(Translation)

Debtor—

The Civil Government of the Province of Lower Canada.

To Amable Chevalier Chief of the Algonakins for goods delivered by him to the Nations of Michillimakinac on account of the said Government.

	livres
15 Pounds Powder	180
56 " Lead Small Shot	336
18¼ yds. Cotton baye	270
1½ Piece White Cotton	300
5 Blankets 3 Point	210
4 do 2½ do	120
3 yards scarlet Cloth	90
2 Pairs Scarlet	60
1 Silk Chemise for a Woman	48
1 do calico	48
3 yards green silk	180
3 " red "	180
1 Kettle Copper 1 gallon	36
1 Kettle Copper 3 " covered	60
1 do Tin do do	60
3 Bags of Vermillion	60
340 lbs Sugar	340
2 Minots Small grain	96
1 Minot wheat	24
2 Deer Skins	69
3 Carrots of Tobacco	90
50 lbs Grease	50
3 small girders	54
1 Half axe & 3 Tomahawks	54
3 Butcher Knives	36
4 Beaver Darts	48
3 Complete Nets	
1 Bunch Net Lines	90
6 " Nets	90
50 Cod Hooks	60
5 Beaver Traps	150
2 Rat Traps	24

	livres
1 Fine Gun	180
2 large Knives	12
1 Pair large Brass Bracelets	60
1 Gorget	
200 P^rs Small Earings	240
8 Galls. Rum	384
Paid to M^r Louis Crawford for his account for goods delivered to give to the Indians	549–5
3 Tents taken to M^r Askin for Government	72
	Livres 5973–5=

£. S. D
248—17—8½

his
AMABLE + CHEVALIER
mark

Fredk. Goedike
P. E. Davelny } Witnesses

[C 264, p 16]

AFFIDAVIT OF AMABLE CHEVALIER.

(Translation)

Pawquokoman Chief Algonakin Indian living at the Lake of Two Mountains commonly known under the name of Amable Chevalier after taking oath on the holy Evangelists says that he received an order from M^r Dixon at Detroit in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen to give & furnish to the Indians all the goods they needed at Michillimackinac to attach them more particularly to His Majesty's cause. That he delivered and furnished *Bona Fide* to the Indians at Michillimakinac in the undermentioned year all the goods enumerated in the undermentioned account & that the price was really their value then.

his
AMABLE + CHEVALIER
mark

Sworn before me at Montreal
the 4th October 1821
J. M. Mondelet, J. P.

[C 264, p 18]

REQUISITION.

Required for two Indians going to York with Public dispatches:

Cloth yards	six & one quarter
Arm bands	four
Broaches	one hundred
Ear bobs	one hundred
Blue Strouds yds	five & one quarter
Ribbon	ten
Large Brass Kettles	Two
Small Tin do	Two
Blankets 1 point	Two
Do 3 "	Two
Striped Cotton yds	eight
Hats Chiefs	Two
Gun Powder lbs	Four
Shot "	Sixteen
Sheeting Russia yds	Eight
Tobacco lbs	Six
Fire Steels	Two
Gun Flints	Twenty
Half axes	Two
Cod Lines	a half
Thread lb	a quarter
Needles	Ten
Awls	Four
Raw Deer Skins	Four

Drummond Island
January 1822
T. G. ANDERSON
Clk. I. Dept in Charge

Approved
[Signed]
Jas Winniett
Major 68th Regt Comg.

[C 264, p 102]

G. WOOD to COL H. C. DARLING.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE
QUEBEC 1st Feb
1822.

SIR,

In reference to the General Order of the 23d October last announcing the appointment of Wm Solomons to be interpreter at Drummond Island from the 29th May; I have now the honor to acquaint you that Pay has been issued to that individual upon an account approved by Major Winniett from the 28th of that month, and as it is to be presumed that he was employed from that date I beg to enclose the Voucher for approval.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant
G. WOOD
C. Genl.

Colonel Darling
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 264, p 1]

G. WOOD TO COL. H. C. DARLING.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE
QUEBEC 22nd Feb
1822.

SIR,

I have the honor of enclosing to you for approval, Five Requisitions for Stores & Indian Presents that have been issued at Drummond Island, under the authority of the commanding officer; but understanding that the practice of Issuing Presents to interpreters or persons borne upon the establishment of the Indian Department, was ordered by the late Governor, His Grace the Duke of Richmond to be discontinued, I am apprehensive you will deem it necessary to give directions upon this subject to the commanding officers of Posts as well as the Indian

Department, unless it may be considered expedient to recur to the old practice of the Indian Department.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your very obt. Servant
G. Wood
Cy. Genl.

Colonel Darling
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.
[C 264, p 5]

D. MITCHELL TO COL. H. C. DARLING.

Drummond Island
Dec. 11th 1822

Sir,

In conformity to directions received from the Asst. Secy of Indian Affairs I have the honor to transmit to you a Statement shewing the length and nature of my Services under Government.

On the 22nd Sept in the year 1771, I arrived at New York & joined my uncle who was at that time a medical officer on the American Staff, I remained with him untill 1774, when I was appointed Surgeon's Mate to the King's or 8th Regt. and in it served untill 1783, at which time the Regt. left the Country; but I still continued to serve in the same capacity at Michilimakinac to the year 1786, when the Surgeon's Mate of the 65th Regt. relieved me. I was not in Government employ from that to 1811, and from the latter period to 1815 I did garrison duty in the capacity of Surgeon's Mate, both at St. Joseph's and Michilimackinac and from that to this date have served in my present appointment, making together a period of Twenty-six Years service.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt. hum. Servt
D. Mitchell Surgeon
to the Indian Dept.

Col. H. C. Darling
Military Secretary
Quebec
[C 264, p 65]

REQUISITION.

Required from the Commissariat Dept. for two Indians going to York with public Dispatches

6¼ yds Cloth	In lieu of 8 yds striped cotton none being in the magazine
5¼ " Blue Strouds	
12½ " Irish Linen	
7 " Scotch Sheeting	
10 " Ribbon	
2 Silk Handkerchiefs	
2 1½ point Blankets	
2 3 " "	
4 oz sewing thread	
2 plain Hats	
2 half axes	
2 awls	
2 Fire Steels	
2 Brass Kettles	
2 Tin do	
2 Pair Arm Bands	
50 Pairs Ear Bobs	
100 Broaches	
20 lb Shot	
4 " Gun Powder	
20 Gun Flints	
½ Cod Line	

Drummond Island March 1823

Approved [signed]

John Gaff
Capt 76th Regt
& Brvt Major
Commanding.

Lewis S. Johnston
Lt. Ind. Dept

[C 264, p 110]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO LIEUT. LEWIS S. JOHNSTON.

Indian Department
Drummond Island
3d Oct. 1823.

Sir,

It appearing to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces that the Requisitions which you made on the Commissariat for articles to

supply four Indians going to York with Dispatches while you were in charge of the Indian Department at this were on an unusually extensive scale, and as the Commandant at this Post has called on me for an explanation, I have to request that you will be pleased forthwith to furnish with copies of the Requisitions alluded to and to explain why a greater quantity of presents were issued to the courriers of last year than formerly.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your obt. Servant
T. G. Anderson
Clk Ind Dept
in charge

To
Lieut. L. S. Johnston
Ind. Dept.
[C 264, p 104]

LIEUT. LEWIS S. JOHNSTON TO THOMAS G. ANDERSON.

Drummond Island
3d Oct 1823

Sir,

I have this moment received your note and beg leave to send you a copy of my Requisition on the commissariat dated 24th March for the second Express by which you will perceive that I have in no way infringed on the system heretofore adopted in forwarding the Public dispatches.

With reference to the extract from the Military Secretary's letter dated Quebec 11th August 1823. I beg to observe that there appears to be a misconception as to the two returns laid before His Excellency the Commander of the Forces by the Commissary General, being for 4 Indians charged with public Dispatches, whereas 2 left this Post on the 21st Jany and two on the 23d March— the requisitions were originally dated on the 9th Jany & 6th March 1823— in consequence of my having inserted 8 yards of striped cotton of which article there was not any in store and the commissariat declined substituting 12½ yds Irish Linen as being of greater value unless the requisition were renewed.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt Servant
Lewis S. Johnston
Lt. Ind. Dept

To
Thomas G. Anderson Esq
Clk & Interpreter
Ind. Dept
in charge
[C 264, p 106]

LIEUT. LEWIS S. JOHNSTON TO THOMAS G. ANDERSON.

Drummond Island
3d October 1823.

Sir

In answer to your letter of this date respecting the Requisitions which I made on the Commissary for Articles supplied to four Indians employed as Expressmen to York last winter, while I was in charge of the Indian Department last year.

I have to observe for the Information of the Commandant at this Post that the Requisitions were immediate copies of those you made out in the year 1822. And by a reference to them as copied in the Book which is in your possession you will find them to be perfectly correct, excepting the one for March which I believe must be among the papers I returned you. I believe you will find instead of eight yards of sheeting you will perceive twelve which, if I mistake not is sometimes done as the sheeting answers them as a tent.

I enclose you the first Requisition dated 6th January 1823, as approved by officer commanding.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt. Servt
[signed]
Lewis J. Johnston
Lieut Ind. Dept

To
Thomas G. Anderson
Clk. Ind. Dept
&c. &c. &c.

[C 264, p 100]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO LIEUT. LEWIS S. JOHNSTON.

Indian Department
Drummond Island
3d Oct 1823.

Sir,

With reference to that part of your letter of this date stating that copies of the Requisitions, (alluded to in my first letter) would be found in the Books in my possession.

I beg to assure you that there are no copies of them in the Books

or amongst the papers which you returned into my charge on arrival from my leave of absence.

I am Sir
Your obt Servt
T. G. ANDERSON
Clk. I. D.
in charge

To
Lieut L. S. Johnston
Ind. Dept.
[C 264, p 105]

CAPT. JOHN GAFF TO THOMAS G. ANDERSON.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
3d Oct. 1823.

SIR,

Enclosed I send you an Extract from a letter dated Military Secretarys Office Quebec 11th August 1823, requiring an explanation on the subject of Requisitions made by Lieut Johnston, while in charge of the Indian Dept. at this Post. Two Returns on an extensive Scale appearing to have been made and both dated 24th March for Indians employed in carrying Dispatches to York.

An elucidation is required on the subject by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces previous to his approving of the same. You will be pleased without delay to give me the necessary information on the Subject.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedt humble Servant
JOHN GAFF
Capt. 76th Regt
& Brevet Major.
Commanding.

T. G. Anderson Esq
In charge Ind. Dept
[C 264, p 98]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO CAPT. JOHN GAFF.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT
DRUMMOND ISLAND
3d October 1823.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of this morning enclosing extract of a letter from the Military Secretary's Office dated

Quebec 11th August 1823, and in reply to that part of it which refers to the circumstances under which Indians are engaged for carrying dispatches to York during the winter Season &c.

I beg leave to acquaint you that the commanding officer for the time being, has always thought it necessary to send the Public accounts &c from this Post to Head Quarters as regularly as practicable.

From the Month of November untill May or the beginning of May or June no other mode of communication has been found but that of Indians employed at Government Expence, from this on foot to York, a distance by their rout of about 300 miles, through an uninhabited country.

Trustworthy Indians are selected for this duty and take their departure, the first Express, as early in January as the taking of the ice will admit of, and the second in March, or immediately after the return of the former. It has been deemed prudent to send two Indians with each Express least one should be disabled by accident on the rout, but to employ four at the same time would be quite unnecessary. The officer in charge of the Indian Dept. is directed to furnish Indians for this service & to supply them with presents as a remuneration— p the enclosed copy of Requisition which however may under some circumstances differ in a small degree; besides this they are allowed about 40 Rations to provision them for their journey 30 rations for their families during their absence and on their return three Gallons of Spirits. These presents with any other articles which it may have been found necessary to issue, not being presents according to the General Schedule are, at the periods of making up the Commissariat accounts charged under the head "Miscellaneous Services."

It may be necessary further to remark that this Express serves not only to convey Government dispatches but is also a great convenience to the inhabitants of this Post, as it enables them to send and receive their Letters free of expence from York.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
& Hbl. Servant
T. G. Anderson
Clk. Ind. Dept.
in charge

To
Major Gaff
&c. &c. &c.
Commanding

[C 264, p. 108]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO CAPT. JOHN GAFF.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT
DRUMMOND ISLAND
4th October 1823

SIR,

Herewith I beg leave to enclose copy of a correspondence with Lieut. Johnston on the subject of the Requisitions alluded to in your letter to me of yesterday, by which very little light has been thrown on the subject.

I am induced however to remark from Mr Johnston's verbal explanation, that articles issued for other purposes, such as the usual clothing to Indians deceased, payment to Indians employed searching Government Cattle &c. &c.—may have been included in the Express Requisition and the date changed to the 24th March, which is sometimes done to lessen the Bulk of Papers.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your mo. obt. hbl Servant
T. G. ANDERSON
Clk. Ind. Dept
in Charge

To
Major Gaff
Commanding
[C 264, p 99]

CAPT. JOHN GAFF TO COL. H. C. DARLING.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
4th Oct 1823.

SIR,

In obedience to your letter dated Military Secretary's Office 11th August 1823, requiring an explanation on the Subject of Two requisitions made by Lieut. Johnston on the Commissary for presents to supply Indians going from hence to York with Public dispatches, and in reply thereto I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed correspondence between Mr Anderson now in charge of the Indian Dept. at this Post & Lieut Johnston, from which it appears to me that some mistake must have occurred with respect to the dates as very little deviation has been made from the usual quantity of Presents given on those occasions and I also beg leave to refer you to Mr Anderson's letter to

me No 1 with regard to the circumstances under which Indians are engaged for the purpose of Conveying Public dispatches to York during the winter season.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your obt hum Servt
JOHN GAFF
Capt 76th &
Brevet Major
Commanding

Colonel Darling
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 264, p. 112]

CAPT. JOHN GAFF TO COL. H. C. DARLING.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
1st March 1824

SIR

I beg leave to state for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that a requisition having been made by the Indian Dept. for some trifling articles of provisions for the Indians in the neighborhood of this Post as a New Year's gift and it being a customary practice I should have taken upon me to authorize the same.

I have also found it necessary from a report being made to me from Dr Mitchell of the Indian Dept to authorize some provisions to be issued to an old Chippawa woman who is sick and infirm and having no friends or relations about the Post, and must inevitably perish for want of food if some assistance was not afforded her during the Winter.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt
hum Servt
JOHN GAFF
Capt 76th Regt
& Brevet Major
Commanding

Colonel Darling
Mil. Sec.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 264, p 144]

GEO. IRONSIDE TO COL. WM. CLAUS.

Extract of a Letter from George Ironsides Esquire Superintendant of Indian Affairs dated Amherstburg 22nd December 1824, and addressed to the Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs in Upper Canada.

"Lieutenant Johnston being absent at Sandwich for a few days, "I have got the following information from Mrs Askin relative to the "affair of Drummond Island. She states that her late husband by "direction of Colonel Mc Donall called the Indians who claimed the "Island together and made a kind of Conditional Agreement with them "which was that if we retained possession of the Island when the line "was drawn that it would be regularly purchased and paid for.

"The Indians at the same time received a Keg of Rum. To the prin- "cipal Chief who claimed the Island, She recollects well, particular "attention was always paid, and an additional present given, She thinks "this was in the year 1816, after the Island was taken possession of, "Colonel Mc Donall was at the time Commanding Officer and Acting "Superintendant of Indian Affairs—

"Mrs Askin has not found any Memorandum of the transaction "among her late husbands papers if any was made she supposes it was "by Colonel Mc Donall and transmitted to Quebec.

"St. Germain states the same as Mrs Askin and tells me he was the person who interpreted on the occasion.

Truly Extracted
W. Claus Dy. Sup. Genl.
Ind. Affairs

[C 256, p 160]

COL. WM. CLAUS TO P. MAITLAND.

Fort George 1st January 1825

Sir,

By the last Amherstburg mail I received a letter from Mr Ironside an extract from which I have the honor to put under cover it gives some further information respecting the taking possession of Drummond Island and the agreement entered into with the Indians claiming the same no doubt the proceedings on this occasion are in the Military

Secretarys office at Quebec as the transaction took place between the Indians & Commanding Officer—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient and
humble Servant
W. Claus Dy. Sup. Gen[l]
Ind Aff.

P. Maitland Esq
Ass. & Mily Secty
& & &
York.

[C 265, p 159]

COL. WM. CLAUS TO P. MAITLAND.

Fort George 15[th] July 1825

Sir,

I have the honor to put under cover the copy of a letter I have received from the Superintendant of Indian Affairs at Amherstburg datd 5[th] Instant with an account of unservicable guns returned by the Indians agreeably to order and lodged in the Commissariat Store, also the copy of a garrison order dated Amherstburg 23[rd] June 1825 No. I. When I had the honor to submit my opinion, which I beg to enclose, on the subject of the issue of presents to the Indians at the Post of Amherstburg & Drummond Island, which was approved, I did not see that any fixed period would be named without giving, not only disatisfaction to the Indians who visited these Posts, but infringe on the promises made by order of the Crown that their Great Father would always be ready to take them by the hand when they visited his Posts, by which understood that they would always receive some token of the Kings regard, by getting some presents.

The reduction of the allowance Provisions referred to in M[r] Ironside's letter, on reference to the Supt. General's Office appears to have been a mistake, the Commissariat had printed forms which gave to Persons of 15 years of age $\frac{1}{4}$ instead of $\frac{1}{3}$ Ration which has been ratified.

I presume that the deaths of Mons[r] Merchant the Missionary to the Hurons at Sandwich & that of Lieut Johnson of the Indian Dept. have been reported to Colonel Givins, should His Excellency be pleased to continue the missionary to the Hurons I would humbly beg

to have Mons[r] J. P. Crevrier Curi & successor to the late Mons[r] Merchant at Sandwich.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
W. CLAUS Dy. Supt. Genl.

P. Maitland Esq.
Mily Secy.
&c. &c. &c.

COL. WM. CLAUS TO SECRETARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[Inclosure.]

Extract of a Letter from the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, dated Fort George 22[nd] July 1823, and addressed to the Secretary of Indian Affairs at Montreal.

"With respect to the Posts of Amherstburg and Drummond Island "I am at a loss to fix any period, the vast number of Indians who "visit those Posts (fluctuating) between 9 and 11,000 Souls, Some "living at a distance of upward of 1500 miles and who visit those "Posts when their hunting and fishing seasons will admit I do not "think a precise period for them can be fixed. I am sure of the diffi- "culty of re-establishing a fixed period, the Superintendant General "Knows what Indians are and those distant ones who yet have all "their natural habits cannot be brought to anything like Controul and "probably if insisted on may cause discontent and ill will towards the "Government.

Truly extracted
W. CLAUS Dy Sup. Genl.
Ind Affs.

[C 265, p. 4]

GEO. IRONSIDES TO COL. WM. CLAUS.

Extract of a Letter from George Ironsides Esq. Superintendant of Indian Affairs at the Post of. Amherstburg dated Dec[r] 1825, and addressed to the Deputy Supt. General of Indians Fort George.

"The Prophet & his Party left this about Harvest time and have "settled with the Mukeyjays— He has since been in Detroit and has

"abused our Govt. to Governor Cass, saying that the British had "deceived him and all the Indians and that he detested them and "looked upon them like the dust under his feet that not the Ameri- "cans but the British killed his Brother. He is now on his way to "Washington and is on his return to visit all the other tribes— Such "conduct I should conceive ought to exclude him from His Majesty's "Bounty should he again call here, you will please direct me on that "head.

Truly extracted
[signed]
W. Claus D. S. G.
Ind. Affrs.

[C 266, p 50]

MEMORIAL OF PHEBE RAPP.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Dalhousie G. C. B. Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of Phebe Rapp Wife of the late George Frederick Rapp, late Interpreter of the Indian Dept. of the Town of Amherstburg.

Most humbly Sheweth,

That at the declaration of the late war with the United States of America Your Memorialist's late husband was on the Island of St. Josephs on Lake Huron & volunteered to serve as an Indian Interpreter when our Troops went to attack Michilimackinac, & was in consequence at the capture of said place as per copies of certificates No. 1 & 2.

That on the 24th August 1812 Your Memorialist's late husband was appointed by Captain Roberts, Interpreter in the Indian Department, & shortly after joined our Army under Genl. Proctor at Amherstburg, and was at the capture of Fort Detroit and at the battle of French Town; where General Winchester's army was defeated—

That Your Memorialist's late husband followed our Army on their retreat from the Western District, and was employed at the Head of Lake Ontario during the remainder of the War.

That when our Troops retook possession of this Country, Your Memorialist's late Husband, returned with them & remained in the Indian Department at Amherstburg until his death.

That Your Memorialist's late husband, during the whole contest with the Americans, showed the zeal for His Majesty's Service becoming a good and loyal subject & until his death has merited the praises of the officers under whom he has had the honor to serve.

That in consequence of the death of her husband, your memorialist has been left entirely destitute with a family of young children the eldest of which is only ten years of age—

That Your Memorialist trusting in Your Lordship's known humanity, most humbly prays, that you will take her case into consideration, & considering her late Husband's services & her destitute situation, will be pleased to grant her a pension proportionate to the rank her late husband held in the Indian Department.

And Your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray—

[signed] PHEBE her + mark RAPP

Amherstburg 12th April 1826

[signed]

Witness

Chas. Berezy

[C 266, p 123]

CERTIFICATE RELATIVE TO GEORGE FREDERICK RAPP.

I do hereby certify that Mr George Frederick Rapp was at the capture of Fort Michilimackinac on the 17th July 1812 and acted as a volunteer Interpreter under the orders of the late John Askin Esquire then in command of the Indians.

Amherstburg 8th January 1820

[signed] JOHN B. ASKIN

AMHERSTBURG 27th July 1818

I certify that George Frederick Rapp Interpreter in the Indian Department was at the capture of Fort Michilimackinac on the 17th July 1812 and that he behaved well on the occasion—

signed

R. DICKSON

late Supt. Western Nations

[C 266, p 121]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO COL. J. GIVINS.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT
DRUMMOND ISLAND
26th June 1826

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you that on the 23d ulto, the Indians commenced arriving at this Post to receive their usual supply of Presents, as there was not any Gun Powder in Store and there being a deficiency in many other articles they determined to await the arrival of the Wellington, the vessel supposed to have those stores on Board, in the mean time many of them becoming dissatisfied from want of food and having declined to return to their Villages on account of the great distance, some were prevailed upon tho' strangers, to the country, to go to the neighboring Islands and there fish and live in the best manner they could until the arrival of the vessel a few others were prevailed upon to take such articles as the store could furnish and return home, this however proved to be but a temporary relief, for others continuing to arrive I have been compelled to make a greater demand on the Annual Estimate for Provisions than would otherwise have been necessary.

This Post is now actually swarming not less than 2,000 souls are on the spot anxiously waiting for their Presents. I have thus far succeeded in keeping them quiet the first comers are now feeding on the stores of the more recent arrivals and although there are a great variety of Tribes, I cannot with justice say there is violence to be apprehended still I fear it may be necessary to issue them more Provisions than is authorized by the approved estimate & if so it will be only to prevent *starvation* & that in case of the Vessel not arriving in six or eight days.

I have also the honor to report to you that having made the usual Requisition for Charcoal on account of the approved Estimate & having obtained the commandant's approval I could not obtain it because the Ordnance Store Keeper at this Post was not authorised by the *Head of his Department* to issue that article to the Indian Department, in consequence of which the Black Smith remains unemployed & the Indians suffer for the want of the necessary repairs to their Axes, Kettles, farming utensils &c. &c.

To avoid all this inconvenience the Stores which are to be issued in the Summer should be delivered here the fall previous, as in such case we would never have the burthen of more than one or two bands of Indians here at the same time, & thus their minds during one or two

days stay being kept active & otherwise in good humor they would never have cause to complain or be dissatisfied.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c.

To
Colonel Givins
&c. &c.
Ind. Dept.

[signed]
T. G. Anderson
Clk. Ind. Dept.
in charge

[C 266, p 170]

ESTIMATE.

Estimate *of Articles required for the use of the Indian Department Forge at Drummond Island for the Year 1827.*

Articles.			Quantities.
Iron in Bars		lbs.	100
Steel do		do.	50
Brass wire	For Brazing	do.	1
Iron do	For Brazing	do.	1
Borax		do.	1
Rosin		do.	1
Files assorted		No.	72
Hand Vise		do.	1
Charcoal		Bushels	200

Indian Department
Fort George 8th July 1826
W. Claus Dy. Sup. Genl.
Ind. Aff.

John Johnson
Supt. General & I. G. I. A.

Original Return approved to Sir John Johnson vide Letter 29th July
[C 266, p 188]

EXTRACT FROM AMERICAN COMMISSIONER'S SPEECH.

Extract from one of the American Commissioners Speeches made in the Grand Council at Fond du Lac 2nd August 1826, taken from a "*Tour to the Lakes*" by Thomas L. Mc Kenney of the Indian Department and addressed to Gitshee Wabeshence (or Big Martin) Commissioners"

We are well satisfied with what you have said; but before we smoke your Pipe we will say one thing" (a British Medal was suspended from his neck) "we presume you brought this here as an ornament. If we thought you displayed it as a mark of authority, we would take it from your breast, throw it in the dust & trample it under our feet. As we do not suppose you wear it as the evidence of any authority, but simply as an ornament, we will smoke your Pipe" (He took the medal off & laid it on the table) Commissioners "Here are silver ornaments with which we pay you for your British Silver we will now present you a medal as a proper mark of your authority"

Truly extracted
T. G. Anderson
Clk. Ind. Dept.

[C 267, p 253]

D. C. NAPIER TO MAJOR GEN. H. C. DARLING.

Superintendant General's Office.
Montreal 8th August 1826

Sir,

Having submitted to the Superintendant General of Indian Affairs the Letter from Colonel Claus, of which the enclosed is a copy, with the accompanying report from the Clerk of the Indian Department at Drummond Island stating the difficulty apprehended at that Post, by the arrival of a large Body of Indians to receive their annual Presents before the vessel; in which the articles were supposed to have been shipped had reached the Island, I am directed by Sir John Johnson to observe with reference to the concluding paragraph of the Deputy Supt. General's Letter of the 27th ulto that these papers are transmitted principally with a view to explain the cause of any extraordinary issues of Provisions to the Indians at Drummond Island, which may have been ordered under the circumstances represented in Mr Anderson's communication to the Supt. at York.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
D. C. Napier
R. A. & Secretary I. A.

Maj. Genl. Darling
Mily. Secy.
Quebec.

[C 266, p 196]

LETTER FROM MAJOR GEN. H. C. DARLING.

Military Secretary's Office
Quebec 2d Sept 1826.

Sir,

With reference to the Copy of a Letter from Mr Anderson to Colonel Givins dated Drummond Island 26th June in which it is stated that he could not obtain the charcoal required from the Ordnance Store Keeper on the Plea of such Issues not being authorized by the Head of his Department.

I beg leave to acquaint you that Instructions sent to the Respective officers of the Ordnance on the 12th August 1826, to cause the Requisitions to be immediately complied with.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
[signed]
H. C. Darling
Mily. Secy.

Drummond Island 29th Dec. 1826.

[C 267, p 5]

RICHARD PENN TO LIEUT. GOV. FRANCIS GORE.

Office of Ordnance
Kingston
24th Nov. 1826

Sir,

I request you will be pleased to forward a supply of Gun Powder for service of the Indians on the *opening* of navigation for the Posts as per margin to enable me to meet the Requisitions of the Commissariat.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
[sd]
Richard Penn
O. S.

P. S. Recommended to be sent in half & quarter Barrels.
[sd] R. P.

Lt. Col. Gore
&c. &c. &c.

[C 267, p 37]

EXTRACT FROM THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
29th Decr 1826

SIR,

In reply to your note of this date I herewith enclose you a Copy of an Extract received from the Board of Ordnance dated 28th April 1826. No 24

I am commanded to inform you that you are not in future to make any payments on account of the Indian Dept. as the Board conceive they should be entirely defrayed by the Commissariat who doubtless have Received Instructions to that effect from the Treasury.

I am Gentlemen
Your most obedient
humble Servant
[signed] R. BYHAM
for the Secretary

T. G. Anderson Esq.
Indian Dept.
[signed] S. RAWSON
B. M.

[C 267, p 6]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO LIEUT. JAMES J. GASTON.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT
DRUMMOND ISLAND
29th Decr 1826

SIR,

The Barrack Master having declined to issue the Charcoal demanded in my Requisition of this morning I requested he would have the goodness to state his objections officially and in answer I received from him a communication of which the enclosed is a copy.

I now have the honor to acquaint you that the Indians about the Post are suffering much for the want of repairs to their axes & fishing implements &c & as from the accompanying copy of a Letter dated Military Secretary's Office Quebec 2nd Sept 1826, you will perceive it is His Lordship the Commander of the Forces desire that the Indian Department should be supplied with that article I beg leave to request you would direct to the proper means of my obtaining it.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obt. hum. Servt

To Lieut Gaston
70th Regt
Commanding
[signed] T. G. ANDERSON
Clk. Ind. Dept
in charge

[C 267, p 7]

REQUISITION.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT
DRUMMOND ISLAND
1st Jany. 1827

Required from Barrack Master, S. Rawson Esqr the undermentioned articles for the use of the Indian Department Forge, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of May 1827.

Twenty Barrels of Charcoal
Eighteen Files
Twelve pounds of Steel

T. G. ANDERSON
Clk. Ind. Dep. in charge

Approved—

And the Barrack Master will comply with the Requisition with as little delay as possible. Notwithstanding his having received instructions to the contrary. It appearing from a copy from the Military Secretary's letter dated Quebec the 2d Sept. 1826 to the Supt. General of Indian Affairs, that instructions had been sent to the Respective Officers of the Ordinance on the 12th August to cause Requisitions for Charcoal to be immediately complied with.

JAS. J. GASTON
Lieut. 70th Regt
Comg.

[C 267, p 1]

PETITION OF ROBERT LIVINGSTON.

To His Excellency George Earl of Dalhousie Knight Grand Cross of the Honorable Military Order of the Bath Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada Novi-Scotia and New Brunswick, and their dependencies, vice admiral of the same General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces &c. &c. &c.

Greeting—

The Petition of Robert Livingston humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath served his country three years and eleven months on board the Argus Sloop of War, in the *Royal Navy* in character of Midshipman, that your petitioner hath served eight years and four months in the late Regt. of *Royal Canadian Volunteers* (2nd Battn) Commanded

by Lieut. Col. John Mc Donell, which Battn was reduced at Niagara U. C. on the 30th August 1802 after which your petitioner purchased a Commission in the 2nd Battn 60th Regt Commanded by Lieut. Col. Mc Intosh, in which Battn your petitioner served three years & four months, but owing to the Battn being ordered to the unwholesome Climate of the West Indias on which station your petitioner had suffered much (in Constitution) by the *malignant fever.* In consequence of which your petitioner applied for and obtained permission to *sell out.* That your petitioner at the commencement of the late War with the United States was appointed Captain of a Company of Volunteers which he raised himself, and which he commanded at the capture of the Enemy's Fort Michilimackinac, acting (at the same time) as adjutant to all the Volunteers raised for that service. That your petitioner after the capture of Michilimackinac joined that division of the army commanded by Captain Charles Roberts of the 10th Royal Vet. Battn and was actively & arduously employed that your petitioner was one of the 42 persons (commanded by the late gallant chief Tecumseth) who obtained the victory over 144 of the Enemy near Detroit on the 5th August 1812. That your petitioner was *wounded* at the *Battle* of *Brownstown* & taken prisoner on the 8th of the same month and was retaken at the Capture of Detroit by the Forces under the Command of General Brock. That your petitioner was in the Battle of River Raisin, on the 22nd Jany. 1813, under the command of Genl. Proctor, in which engagement Genl. Winchester and all the Troops under his command were either taken Prisoners or killed. That your petitioner was on board the armed Schooner Nancy & assisted in her gallant defences against the Enemy's squadron on Lake Huron, and acted a principal part in the Capture of the Enemy's two Schooners Scorpion & Tigress on the 5th & 7th Sept. 1813— on Lake Huron— That your petitioner received four severe wounds on the field of battle near Fort George, U. C. on the 17th August 1813 as will appear by the enclosed documents, on which occasion he was taken prisoner and most cruelly treated by the Enemy, that your petitioner made his escape from the Enemy with four open wounds on him at imminent risk for the express purpose of Reporting the weak state of the Enemy's Garrison at Niagara & which led to the capture of that Garrison also all the Enemy's Posts on the Niagara Frontier. That your petitioner could recite numerous other hazardous enterprizes in which he has been engaged in the Service of his *King & Country* tho feels a delicacy in impertuning Your Excellency with too long a detail of facts.

That Your Petitioner has served His Majesty in different capacities *seventeen years & nine months* and suffered much for the good of his country both in *Person & Property* has lost his *health & strength* in His Majesty's Service and being thoroughly acquainted with the nature & disposition of *Indians &* possessing a perfect knowledge of Indian Affairs, and speaking several of the different Indian languages, on all those considerations, Your Petitioner, flatters himself, that Your Excellency will take his case into Your Gracious Consideration, by appointing him to the situation of the late J. M. Lamothe Esq^{r} and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Montreal 6th Jany 1827

Robert Livingston.

[C 267, p 2]

LIEUT JAMES J. GASTON TO MAJOR GEN. H. C. DARLING.

Drummond Island
10th Jany 1827.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter & its enclosures from M^{r} Anderson of the Indian Department, and also a copy of a Requisition and my approval thereof directing the Barrack Master to comply with it. Supposing from the remoteness of this Post, that the Instructions alluded to in your letter dated Quebec 2nd Sept. 1826 had not reached the Respective officers of the Ordnance in time to forward their instructions to the Barrack Master to comply with Requisitions for Charcoal, previous to the close of the Navigation.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt humble Servant
Jas. J. Gaston
Lieut 70th Regt
Commanding.

Major General Darling
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec

[C 267, p 8]

WM. ROSS TO MAJOR GEN. H. C. DARLING.

Commissary General's Office
Quebec 21 July 1827.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose for confirmation of the temporary authorities of the officer in command at Drummond Island Four Requisitions

for Indian Presents at that station upon which Issues were made during the month of March last.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient humble Servant
for COMMY. TURQUAND

Major Gen. Darling
&c. &c. &c.

W^m ROSS
D. A. C. G.

[C 267, p 85]

LOSSES CLAIMED BY INDIANS.

ABSTRACT of Return of claims of Friendly Indians for losses by them sustained during the late war with the United States of America, decided upon by the Board of Commissioners appointed by His Excellency The Lieut. Governor under the Statute passed the 19th March 1823.

Tribe	Amount allowed		
	£	S.	D.
Moravians	1182		
Ottawa & Chippawas	424		
Shawanee	388		
Hurons	1757		
Seneca & Cayuga	50	10	
Seneca	137		
Upper Cayuga	432	10	
Lower Cayuga	1099	5	
Mohawk	1260	4	
Tuscarora	213	5	
Onghwagas	408	10	
Upper Tutalies	36	15	
Lower Tutalies	28	16	
Delawares	837		
Onondagas	556	10	
St. Regris	60	10	
Total	£8871	15	

A true abstract.

[signed]
J. GIVINS S. I. A.

(Sept 5 1825)

J. B. ASSEKINACK TO THOMAS G. ANDERSON.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
22nd Sept. 1827.

T. G. ANDERSON, Esq.

SIR,

A wish (which no earthly inducement can alter) of returning to my native place, and of living among my own people, having taken possession of my mind, has determined me to give up my situation in the Indian Department and to leave this place in a few days. You will therefore oblige me by communicating the circumstance to the head of our Department, at the same time assuring it that I shall ever entertain grateful feelings towards my Great Father the King for his many & marked bounties conferr'd on me.

Please also accept my heartfelt thanks for the friendship and kindness which you have so uniformly evinced to me while under your command.

I am Sir with the greatest
respect
Your most obt & hble Servt
[signed]
J. B. ASSEKINACK
Interpreter

[C 267, p 122]

MAJOR GEN. H. C. DARLING TO COL. J. GIVINS.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Maj. Genl. Darling to Lt. Col. Givins Ind. Dept. York dated Headquarters Quebec 27th October 1827.

"It appears by the Statement or "Abstract of Return of Claims" trans-"mitted with your letter of the 5th Sept. that the total amount claimed by "the Ottawa and Chippawas was £424, now by calculation I find £5000 "only being allowed instead of £8871- 15- (the total amount claimed) "and of the £5000 the sum of £1750 only being payable to which the "Chippawas & Ottawas will be entitled, will be only £83- 12- 8½ which "might be beneficially employed as above mentioned. I shall be glad "to hear what further steps are taken in the promotion of this object "to which every possible encouragement should be given."

"I enclose for your guidance a total of calculations which I have "caused to be compiled, showing the sum to which each Tribe is

"entitled out of the £1750 and payable on the proportion of each "admitted claim to the £5000 awarded to the whole.

[signed]

H. C. DARLING

D. S. G.

[C 267, p 461]

[Inclosure.]

D.

SCALE shewing *in the 2d column* the amount which each Tribe will be entitled to receive out of the sum (£5000) awarded by the Board of Claims, for losses during the late war, the same being calculated in a due proportion to the amount of each claim allowed by the Board and *in the 3d column* the amount due to each Tribe out of the sum (£1750) now payable, in part of that awarded.

Tribe.	Amount of each claim allowed by board.			Sum awarded.			Sum now payable.		
	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.
Moravians	1,182			666	3	2¼	233	3	1½
Ottawa & Chippawa	424			238	19	2½	83	12	8½
Shawanee	388			218	13	5¼	76	10	8½
Hurons	1,757			990	4	5¼	346	11	6½
Seneca & Cayuga	50	10		28	9	2¾	9	19	3
Seneca	137			77	4	2¾	27		5¾
Upper Cayuga	432	10		243	15	¼	85	6	3
Lower Cayuga	1,099	5		619	10	5½	216	16	8
Mohawk	1,260	4		710	4	7¾	248	11	7½
Tuscorora	213	5		120	3	8¼	42	1	3½
Oughwagas	408	10		230	4	6	80	11	7
Upper Tutulies	36	15		20	14	2¾	7	4	11¾
Lower Tutulies	28	16		16	4	7½	5	13	7½
Delawares	837			471	14	5¼	165	2	½
Onondagas	556	10		313	12	8¾	109	15	5½
St. Regis	60	10		34	1	11¼	11	18	8
£	8,871	15		5,000			1,750		

A true Copy

D. C. Napier R. A. & S. I. A.

[C 267, p 462]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO LIEUT. J. CARSON.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT
DRUMMOND ISLAND
5th Nov. 1827

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you that I have found a man by name John Bell, tho' not so good an orator, will answer to fill the situation vacated by the resignation of Interpreter Assekinack.

The person I allude to is a half breed (son of a Scotch gentleman formerly a Trader in the North West Country) is from the Sault Ste Marie, speaks the Chippawa & French languages fluently, understands a little English, about 24 years of age, a stout healthy man, & a British subject.

He is in my opinion qualified for and I would therefore beg leave to recommend him to fill the situation of Interpreter in the Indian Department at this Post.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your mo: obt. & hble Servt
T. G. ANDERSON
Clk Ind. Dept.
in charge.

To
Lieut Carson
68th Regt
Commanding.

[C 267, p 131]

LIEUT. J. CARSON TO CAPT. MAITLAND.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
8th Nov. 1827

SIR,

I beg leave to enclose to you for the consideration of His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland a letter which I received yesterday from Mr Anderson clerk in charge of the Indian Dept. at this Post respecting the appointment of an Interpreter to fill the situation vacant by the resignation of T. B. Assikanack on the 24th Sept last.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt. hum. Servt.
J. CARSON
Lieut 68th Regt
Commg.

To Capt. Maitland
Brigade Major
York.

[C 267, p 132]

COL. J. GIVINS TO MAJOR GEN. H. C. DARLING.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lieut. Colonel Givins Ind. Dept. to Major General Darling, Dated York 8th Dec. 1827.

"The arrival of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has afforded "me an opportunity of submitting your Letter of the 27th of October, "with its accompanying Documents, & soliciting His Excellency's opinion & wishes on the points in question."

Moravians
Ottawas &
Chippawas
Shawanese
Hurons
Senecas &
Cayugas

"I beg leave to remark that the Tribes named in the mar- "gin belong to the Post of Amherstburg. I have author- "ized Mr Ironside to draw on me for the amount due to "Moravians (£233- 3- 1¾) and on being favored with your "commands I shall request him to draw for the remaining sum of "£516- 14- 2¼ the amount due to the other Indian claimants under his "Superintendance."

£ 233- 3- 1¾
516- 14- 2½
1000- 2- 8
1750- "- "

"I beg leave to add Party Feuds & Jealousies (which "I before remarked upon) still exist among the Six Nations, "and precludes the possibility of their agreeing to appropri- "ate any part of their monies to objects of general utility, "their proportion is £100- 2- 8- With a view to defeat the unworthy "designs of Individuals on these monies, I have suggested a regular "Pay List to be prepared for the signature of the claimants and the "monies issued in detail, which having met His Excellency's approval "now awaits your sanction to be carried into effect."

"His Excellency also approves of the Tribes being called in rotation "& paid at this Post— it is believed the expence to Govt. in the "moderate issue of Rations will be less than that attending the Pay- "ments on the Grand River, and the convenience of receiving small "money is another inducement. I beg your instructions on this "subject."

[signed]

J. GIVINS

S. I. A.

[C 267, p 463]

INDIAN SPEECH AT DRUMMOND ISLAND.

Minutes of a Speech delivered by Nayocantay the Winnabago Chief at Drummond Island the 30th June 1828 in presence of Lieut. Carson 68th Regt Commanding & President

Commodore Barrie
Lieut. Woodin
Doctor Taylor
Mr Marks
} Royal Navy

T. G. Anderson clk & Interpreter
William Solomon "
John Bell "
} Ind. Dept.

And twenty Winabagos & one woman. The Chief then said,

FATHER,

I am very happy to see you all assembled here. The country I came from has been several years enveloped in a dense cloud (in a disturbed state) as soon as I arrived here the cloud dispersed. My Father I speak with tears in my Eyes. I am anxious indeed to hear from my Great Father, I give you my hand in witness of the truth of my words. My Father, the black cloud is so weighty that it has nearly crushed me, but having reached my Great Father's fire I feel the weight removed from my shoulders. I am exceedingly anxious to hear news from my Great Father news that will remove the cloud from our country & give me confidence to speak to the White men who wear hats like yourselves but who are of a different nation (Americans) I wish to hear news from my Great Father. I do not desire to quarrel with the Big Knives (Americans) What can I gain by fighting with them? I wish to hear something to give me strength. You may think that I will divulge the news — do not fear there are four Chiefs, two here & two in my village, to whom I should communicate the news, from our Great Father as ourselves (meaning their own tribe) they anxiously await our return for news which may disperse the cloud that hangs over them, we are all anxious very anxious to hear it. I expect to hear the news correctly and for this cause I have brought my Pipe to smoke with you. This pipe my Father I wish to have conveyed to my Great Father at Quebec with what I have said, next spring. *If not killed by the Big Knives* I shall be here to receive my Pipe with the answer my Great Father may give to my speech. The Great Master of Life has given us (the Indians) Pipes for the purpose of conveying information from one friend

to another. He has been more charitable to you. He has given you better means of carrying your sentiments (Paper Pen & Ink) this is all I have to say. Father I have done. He added.

Father. I deliver the sentiments of all here assembled men women & children. We are very poor, my Father we have not been here for four years, I hope you will treat us well, that you will clothe us better than usual, that the People whose country we pass through may see how well we are treated by our English Father.

Father, what I say is true we have not been here for four years, the presents you then gave us are worn out, our guns are very bad they are tied with leather strings to make them serviceable the Americans will not mend them Father, I assure you we are very badly off, we have had no ammunition for four years, if we apply to the Americans for that article they will not supply us least we should shoot them. Father, do not withhold charity from us, open your heart & let each of the young men leave the Island with a gun in his Hand. Father I wish you would give us plenty of provisions on leaving the Island to enable us to reach home, as we have a long journey before us, I will not be supplied by the Americans as other Indians are, I wish to have a double quantity of Ammunition as well as guns for each, I salute all assembled, my Father at Quebec and my Great Father beyond the Great Salt Lake, I also call upon the Great Spirit to witness the truth of what I have said.

On being asked what he meant by the "black cloud" he answered. How happens it my Father that you can misunderstand me, that you do not know that I have been bent down (in great trouble) for two years by the Americans, that I have been crying for so many of my young men who are imprisoned by the Americans (& one of whom is since dead) It appears my Father from what I have heard from a Menominie friend, that we have but a short time to live, this friend told me that when the grass would get to a certain height (about mowing time) we would be cut off by the Americans; for these reasons I state that we are enveloped in a dark cloud. Their fire vessels (Steam Boats) are continually going up & down the River and we are in constant dread, and you may well conceive our misery.

On being asked his reasons for not coming here for four years, he answered, I thought my Father you knew the reason of my not having been here for four years, the Americans have placed great guns to oppose our passage, we were here 4 years ago, we could not come the following year, being engaged with Governor Cass at Prairie des

Chiens, the 2d year we could not come for want of Canoes and last year all the different Tribes of Indians were assembled by Governor Cass at Green Bay for the purpose he said of uniting us (the Indians) in ties of friendship, but the result to us has been what I have already stated. Last Spring my Father some Winabagos of the Red Bird's Band who live above Prairie des Chiens went to a House owned by a Black Woman on the Ayovais River, & killed two Canadians then in the house, we do not know for what cause, some days after this an American Boat was decending the River & passing near where a party of Winabagos were drunk abused the Winabagos and at length fired upon them, the fire was returned by the drunken Indians & kept up until the Boat got out of reach, two Americans on the one side & five Winabagos on the other were killed, after this we met Governor Cass in Council at Bute de Morts (a place so called on the Fox River from the circumstance of a great number of Indians being killed there in the time of the French) He told us to use our endeavors to take & deliver up the murderers which we promised to do, & then separated. The Governor went to Green Bay, and we returned to our villages, with the determination on the part of the Governor that, if we delivered up the Murderers, we were to consider the business at an end and friendship restored, but if the murderers were withheld the Governor threatened to exterminate the Winabago Nation.

The Governor remained about ten days at Green Bay, during which time he collected all the force he could muster, Wabunackees, Naudoways, Minominies, a few Chippawas & all the Canadian Inhabitants he could collect (the two former Tribes are Indians the Americans brought from the States & settled them on Lands which they purchased from the Minominies) and immediately proceeded to the Portgage de Ouisconsing where after waiting about ten days he was joined by a strong force of Americans and Canadians from Prairie des Chien, when all had assembled, the Governor demanded the murderers with the threat that if they were not immediately given up he would annihilate the Winibago Nation. We were frightened my Father & gave them up, they were eight in number one has since died, seven remain in prison & we fear they will be killed. The Red Bird was one of these put in Prison, he died last fall when there was a little snow on the ground. We believe he was poisoned by the Americans for no other could get near him.

Father when we arrived at Green Bay, on our route to this place, not on the Soldier's Chief but another a big bellied man (the Indian Agent) he looked very cross & would not shake hands with us, his

reason for not shaking hands was because we first met and shook hands with a great Chief (a general or field officer) who had lately arrived there, when we wish to come to our English Father the Americans endeavor to persuade us not to come saying, what will you go there for. I have trampled the Red Coats into the ground & nothing remains of them to be seen but their heads, that is what they say of you my Father, pointing to the Commandant. I am quite ashamed & my heart bleeds with grief when I hear them speak of you in this manner, & for this reason I come to see you my Father.

Answered by the Commandant.

CHILDREN,

I am happy to see you & pleased to hear from your own mouths that you continue so firmly attached to your Great Father. Your Parole will be forwarded to him at Quebec & his reply shall be faithfully communicated to you next year.

With regard to your Presents I will supply you as amply as it is in my power, and taking into consideration the long journey you have to perform, will furnish you with Provisions to take you home and on your departure will put a Bottle of Milk (three gallons of rum) into your canoes to make you sing.

Certified

[signed]

J. CARSON
Lieut. 68th Regt.
Comg.

[signed]

T. G. ANDERSON
Clk. Ind. Dept
in charge.

[C 267, p 334]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON'S REMARKS ON INDIAN SPEECH.

Remarks on the Winabago Chief Four Leg's Speech.

It appears to me from this Chief's great anxiety to hear *news* and that secretly, that he suspects he will soon be call'd upon by his English Father, to raise his War Club against the Americans, either so, or, he wants advice and assistance to relieve him from his present embarassment, and to establish himself secretly on his own ground.

"If not killed by the Big Knives" &c. He is evidently aware of his most critical situation, should the men which he mentions as being kept in prison by the Americans, be executed, it will not be in his power to prevent their relations taking revenge on the first stragglers they fall in with, and open war will be the consequence.

The Winabagos have great confidence in themselves as warriors, and that justly, for when irritated, they despise danger, and could they provide themselves with ammunition, I believe they would not hesitate to attack their vaunting enemy & knowing that such determination would involve most of the Western Tribes on their side, they would immediately commence a massacre on the unprotected Inhabitants of the extensive American Frontier, which would probably end in the Nations being restored to their Rights of territory

Drummond Island
13th July 1828

[signed]
T. G. Anderson
Clk. Ind. Dept.
in charge

[C 267, p 344]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO COL. MC KAY.

Memorandums taken at Drummond Island = 1828 =

On the 3d July the principal Ottawa Chief Kiskenick came & asked permission to assemble the Chippawa Chiefs at my house, the usual resort for Indians, alledging that he had a Wampum Belt or Parole for them from the Potowatomies. Being assembled & the Commandant present, the old Ottawa produced his Belt and addressing the Chippawas said, my friends this wampum is from the Western Indians & comes thro' the Potowatomies to my Nation with the request that I would deliver it to you and relate their words which are. "I travelled "some days & arrived at Your Lake drunk of the water & found "it very good; at the end of another day's journey I looked into the "Lake and saw some fine fish, I took of them cooked them & found "them excellent to eat thus far all was well and agreed with what I "used to hear my ancestors say of your country; during my next days "journey I come to a place where beautiful trees had been growing & "which my ancestors talked of as a beautiful country, but my friends

"a certain nation of Whites wearing Hats have destroyed its appear-
"ance they have cut down all the beautiful trees, it was with difficulty
"I proceeded on my journey—the path had disappeared. At length I
"reached a fine river where these Hats had not been & on looking
"about saw the tracks of animals, I killed one! I eat of it and found
"the meat sweet, I travelled on another day & after making up my
"encampment I looked about for some time and at length saw a large
"*white bird*, hovering about, he pleased me greatly, he came near &
"spoke to me for a short time & then disappeared, having heard the
"good news I was in search of I returned to my own village & now
"my brethern the Potawatomies Ottawas & Chippewas I entreat you to
"be all of one mind to receive our Parole & be tied with us in the
"strict bonds of friendship."

The Chippawas returned for answer that they were very happy to see this mark of attention and happy to embrace the opportunity of assuring their friends that they considered themselves firmly attached as friends & relations.

On the 6th July when the old Ottawa Chief was taking leave he said "we are very much embarrassed. I wish you would tell me what "to do. We understand the Americans intend to offer us medals & we "do not know what to do, whether we should take or refuse them. "We are much afraid of the Big Knives." My reply was that I could not advise him on the subject.

On the 8th July some Indians came from Milwaukee and the Chief in company with Aguimauwabesie, asked me to advise them as to the answer they should make to a parole they had received thro' the Potawatomies from various Indians to the Westward & shewing a few strings of Wampum said "This is the second parole we have received "and to each have made the same reply namely that we could not send "them a final reply until we had seen our English Father." This wampum says that the Sauks, Kikapoos, Foxes, Mianmies Ayovais, Wubunackees as also all the Indians west of the Mississippi join in sending this parole to the Tribes on the Lakes, informing us that they are almost consumed by the Big Knives & to ask us to become one with them, and to be ready the moment we hear the sound of their war club, which will be in a very short time, to raise ours at the very same moment and crush the Big Knives. We do not know what reply to make & have come for your advice. I invited them to go with me to the Commandant's as I could not advise them on such a subject. Having repeated their story to the Commandant. We told them we had no advice to give them that we were on friendly terms with the Amer-

icans & that it was not on our account those Nations wished to raise the Hatchet — that we had not heard anything on the subject before and had no reason to doubt but that their (the Indians present) information was groundless.

On the 12th July an Ottawa named Pishickse arrived from the neighborhood of Chicago & on asking the usual question "What news" he said the only news he had heard was that 8 or 10 Indian Nations were preparing to go to war against the Big Knives then named the Winabagoes, Sauks, Foxes, Ayovais, Mianmies, Wabunackees, Scioux, & Potawatomies in fact said he all those to the Westward are engaged in the plot, but I do not believe said he, they will carry their threats into execution. This is all the news I have brought.

Drummond Island
20th July 1828

T. G. Anderson
Clk. Interpreter in
charge.

To
Col. McKay.

[C 267, p 246]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO COL. MC KAY.

Indian Department
Drummond Island
22nd July 1828

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that when Muckitaipenaisee, one of the Ottawa War Chiefs, was here to receive his presents, he expressed a desire to have had a conversation with you on the subject of his wishing to go to England and at his departure requested I would write to you his sentiments on that head vizt

"Tell McKay my Father I want to see our Great Fathers Great Fire & that I must see it I believe my Great Father at Quebec will not object to my going in one of his great wooden canoes. I only love one path & by that I would prefer going but tell McKay to ask my Great Father at Quebec if he will assist me to cross the great salt lake & enable me to return home again for I cannot buy a place in a great Canoe. Tell my Father McKay to write and let me know what my Great Father at Quebec says. If I do not hear good news

I will try & go myself in the Spring. I am determined to hear the news with my own ears & to see for myself.

We have waited so long for news that we are quite bewildered, Perhaps I will come back thro' the Big Knives Settlements. I wish to see & hear all. I will get five or six of my comrades to accompany me.

He afterwards told me that he would probably prevail on Assekinack to join him.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Hble Servant
T. G. Anderson
Clk Ind. Dept.
in charge

To
Col. McKay
[C 267, p 244]

INDIAN TRIBES VISITING DRUMMOND ISLAND.

Names of the Indian Tribes usually visiting Drummond Island for Presents.

Chippawas—From La Cloche and other parts North Shore Lake Huron.
————————From Leech Lake, Sandy Lake, Otter Tail Lake, Lake Superior, Ottawa Lake, Chippawa River and other places inland from Lake Superior.
————————From Sault St Marys, & its neighborhood.
————————From Pointe St. Ignace, the Manistee & other parts of Lake Michigan.
Ottawas — From Lake Michigan viz^{t} L'Arbre Croche, Grand River, St. Joseph's & Milwaukee &c. &c.
Minominies—From Green Bay, Bute des Morts and Canton &c. &c. &c.
Winabagos—From Lake des Puants, Roche River, Fox River, Ouisconsing, Lake Kush-co-e-nang Lac Epanquoi &c &c. &c.

Drummond Island
22^{d} August 1828

T. G. Anderson

[C 267, p 251]

ORDER RELATIVE TO LIEUT. COL. MC KAY.

With reference to the General Order dated Head Quarters 21st October 1815 granting a general leave of absence to Lieut. Col. Mc Kay Supt. of Indian Affairs, from his Post at Drummond Island & the Indian business therein alluded to being over for the season. Permission is granted to Lt. Col. Mc Kay to return to Montreal until the opening of Navigation or, until further orders.

Drummond Island
22d August 1828.

J. Carson
Lieut 68th Regt
Commanding.

[C 267, p 250]

WILLIAM MC KAY TO LIEUT. COL. NAPIER.

Montreal
16th October 1828.

Sir,

The Remarks made by Capt. Anderson are what we both made on the subject of the Winabago Chief's Speech, & I have no farther remark to make, I thought them sufficient.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
[signed] William McKay
Supt W. Ind. Nations

Lieut Col. Napier
R. A. & S. I. A.

[C 267, p 346]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO WILLIAM SOLOMON.

Indian Department
Drummond Island
11th Nov. 1828

Sir,

You will immediately proceed to the Island of St. Joseph's and there take up your residence until further orders.

The object of your being stationed at St. Joseph's is to inform such Indians as may visit you during the ensuing winter that their Great Father the King has removed the Garrison to Penetanguishene & that they will continue to receive Presents from their Great Father, either at Amherstburg or Penetanguishene as may be most convenient to themselves.

You will by no means or under any pretext whatsoever send Paroles Messages or Speeches to Indians residing within the limits of the United States but simply confine yourself to the conveying of the above information to such Indians as may visit you personally and use your endeavours to ascertain at which of the before mentioned Posts they will prefer resorting for their Presents.

You will also keep memorandums of what the different Indians say on the subject.

Your Hble Servt
T. G. Anderson
Clk Ind. Dept.
in charge.

To
William Solomon
Interpreter Ind. Dept.

Approved
[signed] T. Carson
Lieut 68th Regt
Commanding.

[C 267, p 390]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO LIEUT. T. CARSON.

Indian Department
Drummond Island
11th Nov 1828.

Sir,

With a view of the better carrying into effect the desire of His Excellency the Governor in Chief to convey to the Indians who have been in the habit of resorting to the Post of Drummond Island for Presents; "that their Great Father the King's Bounty will in future be delivered to them either at Amherstburg or Penetanguishene, as best suits their own convenience"

I have the honor to recommend that Interpreter Solomon be sta-

tioned at the Island of St. Josephs during the ensuing winter for that object.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt
Hble Servant
T. G. ANDERSON
Clk. Ind. Dept.
in charge

To
Lieut Carson
68th Regt
Commanding.

[C 267, p 391]

GEORGE IRONSIDE TO COL. J. GIVINS.

AMHERSTBURG 20th Nov. 1828.

SIR,

Your letter of the 16th Ultimo with the enclosures I received some time ago, but my state of health has been so bad, that until now I could give no answer.

The Chippawas of the Thames were yesterday paid their 8th annuity & their Receipts as well as those of the River St. Clair are herewith enclosed.

Those of the Thames as appears by Capt Matthews' Letter, wish to know the value of the goods they are entitled to as presents. I know not their value but the approved schedule of Equipments states the articles each Person is to receive & the certificate of the Officer Commanding shews that they actually receive every article that the store can afford at the time of their arrival.

With regard to the Payment of their Lands, it is to be in goods at the Montreal Prices, and they have regularly received it as their receipts will show. And yesterday in presence of the officer Commanding acknowledged it & begged of me not to listen to such misrepresentations.

At the same time they expressed a wish to have their Reserves surveyed & marked as several white People are taking possession of some of them. They also desire that in future their Pay and Presents be delivered to them at the mouth of the River Thames, when I told them I would state their wish to the Government.

Should it be so determined it will occasion expence to the govern-

ment, and the necessity of my having annually a correct list of their numbers as discriminated in the Schedule of Equipments, in order to know the quantity and quality of the Presents they are to receive.

As to the complaint of the Munsees as stated in Capt Mathews Letter of 9th Ult. I must aver that I never heard of any claims they put for Losses during the Late war, if they have made any they must have been forwarded through another channel. They have no Reserve made for them.

The Chippawas of the Thames expressed a wish to be furnished with Hoes, but that article is not mentioned in the Schedule of Equipments, therefore there are none in store. They might form an Article in the Payment of the Lands.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.

Col. Givins
Supt. Ind. Dept.
York

[signed]
George Ironside
Supt. Ind. Affrs.

[C 267, p 415]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO COL. J. GIVINS.

Indian Department
Penetanguishene
28 Nov. 1828.

Sir,

Herewith I have the honor to forward to you for the information of Maj. General Darling, Chief Superintendant of Indian Affairs, a speech delivered by the Potaganasee Indians at the time they were informed of our removal to this place and two days previous to the delivery of Drummond Island to the American Government

I have the honor &c.

To
Col. J. Givins
&c. &c. &c.
York.

[signed]
T. G. Anderson
Clk. Ind. Dept.
in charge

[C 267, p 396]

LETTER FROM THOMAS G. ANDERSON.

PENETANGUISHENE
29th Nov. 1828.

DEAR COLONEL,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated Montreal 4th October and that of Mrs Mc Kay's of the 10th Same Month the latter informing me of your ill health and enclosing me your instructions from the Military Secretary's office of the 6th & 7th October, with reference to that of the 6th I assembled the *Island* Indians & told them the unwished for news, they made a speech on the occasion, which I have forwarded thro' the usual channel to General Darling, and as I could not see, owing to the short notice, any other Indians I left Solomon at St Josephs for the Winter for the purpose of carrying His Excellency's the Commander of the Forces desire, into effect. Mr Mitchell, in consequence of his infirmities obtained the Commandant's leave of absence for 7 months or, until the Governors' pleasure is known.

We received the official intelligence of our removal on the 9th Inst on the 14th the Island was delivered up to a Lieut. of the American Army, the 16th we sailed for this place & arrived the 21st.

The loss to the Individuals has been very great & if we do not receive a remuneration for our property I really do not know what I shall do. We are now lodging in miserable huts without a stick of fuel to make a fire except what we carry on our backs, the soldiers are not inclined to work & there are no labourers about the place, and no preparations making for better quarters. We are it is true much indebted to the Naval Establishment for the officers have done all in their power to shelter us.

I hope ere this you have perfectly recovered your health. I did not see the Black Bird therefore could not deliver to him the news of his being permitted to go to England in a Public Vessel next year.

I beg you will excuse this hasty scrawl.

In haste
Yours truly
T. G. ANDERSON.

P. S. The Public Letters which you sent cost me 18 | 4 Postage I will thank you to try & recover the amount from Col. Napier.

Yrs.
T. G. A.

[C 267, p 476]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO COL. J. GIVINS.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT
PENETANGUISHENE
29th Nov. 1828.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of Major General Darling Chief Superintendant of Indian Affairs, the papers relative to Interpreter Solomon's being stationed at the Island of St Joseph's for the ensuing winter.

The garrison order authorizing this step as well as that granting seven month's leave of absence to Dr Mitchell were in the hurry of our removal put up with other Garrison papers, and sent to Amherstburg, consequently I cannot furnish copies of them at present.

I have the honor &c

To Colonel Givins [signed] T. G. ANDERSON
&c. &c. &c. Clk. Ind. Dept
York. in charge.

[C 267, p 392]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO COL. J. GIVINS.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT
PENETANGUISHENE 29th Nov. 1828.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of Major General Darling Chief Supt. of Indian Affairs papers relative to Dr Mitchell's having obtained leave of absence for seven months, or until the pleasure of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces shall be known, which reduces the number of the Indian Dept. at this Establishment, for the present to three vizt myself, Interpreter John Bell & the Black Smith James Farling. I have further the honor to state that the Brig Wellington arrived at Drummond Island on Monday the 9th the Island was delivered over to a Lieut. Semington of the American Army on the 14th We sailed for this place on the 16th and arrived in the 21st

I have the honor &c.

To Col. Givens [signed] T. G. ANDERSON
&c. &c. &c. Clk. Ind. Dept
York. in charge.

[C 267, p 397]

COL. J. GIVINS TO LIEUT. COL. COUPER.

York 4th December 1828.

Sir,

With reference to your Letters of the 7th & 29th of October last I have the honor to Report for His Excellency's information that having submitted the representations made by Captain Matthews on behalf of the Chippawa and Munsee Indians of the Thames to their Supt. George Ironside Esq. I was this day favored with his report thereon and I beg leave to enclose you a copy thereof.

The request of the Chippawas to be informed of the value of their annual Presents appears to me to have emanated from their white neighbours who frequently take advantage of their credulity, urge them to be inquisitive & render them unhappy through misrepresentation. By the conditions of the Provisional Agreement entered into with the Chippawas for the cession of Land which they have alluded to, the sum of £600 was stipulated to be paid them annually in goods at the Montreal prices, & it appears from Mr Ironsides statement, the payments have been regularly & faithfully made, the necessary receipts taken & witnessed by the officers of the Garrison at Amherstburg.

Cash payments they never were entitled to, all the Indian Tribes are placed upon the same footing as respects annual payments for Land, surrendered to the Crown, the consideration being goods at the Montreal Prices Current.

With respect to the claims of the Munsies for Losses sustained in the late war, I regret to find that these deceiving Indians have omitted to prefer their claims to the Board of Commissioners who investigated all claims of that description under authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament of this Province which has since expired. The Commissioners at the close of their sitting awarded the gross sum of £5000 to be distributed among the Indian Claimants of the Province, & directed that the whole sum should not be paid in the first instance but only in similar proportions to the payments made to other claimants (whites) the 1st dividend (£1750) has been paid to the Tribes who preferred their Claims previous to the dissolution of the Board of Commissioners & at present there is not any prospect of further payment being made for want of funds.

The Munsee Reservation is a subject which has long engaged the attention of the Dept. as well as the Civil Government of the Province, and I have every reason to believe that although the Munsies have it not in their power to establish any other title to their lands than

length of possession, yet the Government is favourably disposed to secure them in their Just rights whenever time & circumstances will permit.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
J. GIVINS
S. I. A.

Lt. Col. Couper
Mily. Secy.
Quebec

[C 267, p 419]

JAMES WICKENS TO THOMAS G. ANDERSON

PENETANGUISHENE
17th Dec. 1828

SIR,

The Commissary General having intimated to me that in consequence of the evacuation of Drummond Island, a number of the Indians that came there for Presents, will not visit this Post, and that a renewed Requisition will be necessary. I have in consequence to request you will be pleased to state, for his information what Tribes you think likely to visit this Post in the ensuing Spring and what number will in your opinion resort to Amherstburg, in place of coming here for their Presents. I think the Commy. Genl. entertains a wrong idea with respect to the Indians on Lake Superior, he appears to me to fancy that they are much nearer Amherstburg than they really are, and that they will go there in preference to this place, You will therefore oblige me by stating as fully as you can the particulars of their situation and the probability of the place to which each Tribe will resort for their Presents.

I have the honor &c
[signed] JAMES WICKENS
D. A. C. G.

T. G. Anderson Esqr
Ind. Dept.

[C 268, p 59]

PENETANGUISHENE DISTRICT.

No. of Indians per estimate 4,000.

This establishment has been lately removed from Drummond Island and consists of

One Superintendent,
One Clerk and Interpreter,
Two Interpreters,
One Surgeon,
One Blacksmith.

The arrangements respecting the Post of Penetanguishene having been communicated to Lt. Col. McKay, I have requested that officer to favor me with a detail of the duties performed by the Persons employed under his orders at that post a copy of which I beg to submit enclosed.

[C 268, p 131]

THOMAS G. ANDERSON TO JAMES WICKENS.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT, PENETANGUISHENE,
22nd Decr., 1828.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 17th Inst. on the subject of the renewal of the Estimate for Indian Presents and with regard to the Indians resorting to this Post to receive them; I beg leave to state that I have no reason to believe that the Indians who visited Drummond Island annually would go to Amherstburg in preference to Penetanguishene for their supplies, on the contrary I am decidedly of opinion, that they will prefer this Post, first, because they have a dread of that warm & unhealthy climate; secondly, because the distance is much greater and the coasting more difficult for their Canoes and lastly because a great proportion of them deriving their support principally from fishing have a better opportunity of obtaining that support on their route to this place than they would have to Amherstburg, and besides the Ottawas who live on Lake Michigan and more convenient to Amherstburg than any other Tribe to whom we issued Presents at Drummond Island will in my opinion prefer receiving their presents at this Post. Therefore were I at liberty to take upon myself an amendment in the estimate without consulting the Head of my Department I would by no means do so on the supposition that these Indians would go to Amherstburg in preference to Penetanguishene for the King's Bounty.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient humble Servant
[Signed] T. G. ANDERSON
Clk. Ind. Dept. in Charge.

James Wickens, Esq.,
Dy. Asst. Comy. Genl.

[C 268, p 280]

R. J. ROUTH TO MILITARY SECRETARY.

Extract of a letter from the Commy Genl. to the Mil. Secy dated Quebec 18th May 1829.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date directing me to forward to St. Joseph the Indian Presents heretofore distributed at Drummond Island & I request to point out to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, some part of the difficulties which present themselves in acting upon this order.

With reference to your Letter of the 13th Decr 1828, I caused an application to be made to the Indian Dept. at Penetanguishene & I transmit to you a copy of the reply, I request to observe to you that as there is no summer Road from Lake Simcoe to Penetanguishene it is necessary to forward the supplies in Winter, therefore in January last the enclosed List of Indian Presents were dispatched from York to that post.

I know no means of sending on these supplies from Penetanguishene to St. Joseph but by chartering a vessel in Lake Erie for the express purpose. It would be indispensable to send a military detachment with them not only for the security of the Stores but of the Depts. Indian & Commissariat who are to superintend the distribution, and with reference to the late expence incurred in bringing away the garrison from Drummond Island I leave His Excellency to infer that which must be anticipated in the execution of these orders.

Some of the Indian Presents can be forwarded to St. Joseph from Amherstburg, but they must be dispatched with a sufficient escort & at least three months supply of Salt Provisions and Tents the usual arrival of the Indian Tribes being between the months of May & October, & in the latter month the Troops & Departments and such Stores as may remain must be reimbarked to Amherstburg.

I beg to state that there are no buildings at St. Joseph, that the men must be under canvass, and to repeat that there is no safety for the Stores or Individuals except what is derived from Military Protection.

Thus I request you will submit to the Commander of the Forces that in obeying this order I shall incur a serious expence attended with much Public inconvenience and for which I have no establish-

ment prepared, that formerly stationed at Drummond Island having been transferred to Penetanguishene.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
R. J. Routh
C. G.

[C 268, p 284]

LETTER FROM J. COLBORNE.

York June 1st 1829.

Dear Sir James

On my return from Penetanguishene, I found your letter of the 20th Ulto. & am very glad to hear that you approve of most of my suggestions respecting the Indians and their Department. Since we have been at such an enormous expence, for many years in maintaining a friendly intercourse with the Indians, residing in the States it would be imprudent I think to risk our influence for want of little exertions now.

I therefore have directed the Commissary Genl to charter a vessel at Amherstburg for St. Josephs and to send to Penetanguishene where the officers of the Indian Dept. & a Subaltern & 20 men can be taken on board. Col. Mc Kay & Mr Anderson will make arrangements with the Chiefs for their receiving their presents in future at Penetanguishene. Penetanguishene will become an important Post. It is a fine fort & can be well defended on the land side; but the store houses & Naval Establishment will be commanded from the Western side of the harbour at 100 yards distance.

I proceeded last Monday by Lake Simcoe & the Matchedosh to Penetanguishene & returned by land, by the Penetanguishene Road. I was six hours in going from Penetanguishene to the Head of Kempenfeldt Bay & four hours & ¾ from Kempenfeldt Bay to the Yonge Street Road at Guilliamburg.

The expence in sending stores to Penetanguishene is at present so great that it will be economy to make a good road from Penetanguishene to Guilliamburg. The Country is fine and healthy, the land good

& if the road were opened settlers would flock towards it, and the means of transport would become ample.

On this subject I will write to you fully. I send you Capt. Phillpotts Report and as a Fort will probably be erected at Penetanguishene, the first step towards lessening the expence should be to ensure a good route. The communication by the Nottawasaga is very tedious & expensive. I hope therefore you will sanction the expending £1400 in making a road from Penetanguishene to Guilliamburg this season. I will write to Sir George Murray on this subject & I hope I shall be able to prove that Govt. will save money by establishing a good communication as soon as possible. For whether we consider that route as the grand communication to the Naval Establishment or for the conveying the annual presents it becomes necessary to ensure an easy and safe communication in the Summer & Winter months. If you will authorize the issue of any sum for that purpose I will commence the road this month. I will meet you at Montreal.

believe me
Dear Sir James
very faithfully yours
J. Colborne

[C 268, p 1]

LETTER FROM JOHN RENDALL.

Commissariat York
1st June 1829.

Sir,

His Excellency, Sir John Colborne having determined that the presents formerly issued at Drummond Island to the Indians should for this year be distributed at St. Joseph, and requiring Transport to convey the different articles now in store at Penetanguishene for that purpose with the Department whose duty it is to issue them and one officer & 20 Rank & File. I have to request you will be pleased, in obedience to the orders conveyed to me by His Excellency, immediately on the receipt of this Letter to engage such Transport as you may deem sufficient for the performance of this Service. Transport will also be required to return with the Party on the Issues being completed. You

may therefore perhaps be able to obtain this part of the Service on very reasonable terms by making it part of the agreement in the first instance.

Depy. Asst. Comy. Genl. Wickens requires the undermentioned Stores to complete his demand for Indian Presents for 1829 vizt.

3867 yards of Calico.
505 one point blankets.
30 one and a half do.
118 Two point do.
1407 lbs. of Tobacco.
1975 Flints.
132 yards Russia Sheeting.

It would therefore save the expence of transport from here to Penetanguishene (which is very high at this Season) by your forwarding them in the vessel you may charter to proceed to Penetanguishene and advising M^r^ Wickens of the Shipment.

The quantity of goods to be sent from Penetanguishene to St. Joseph will be equal to 120 Tons inclusive of the articles I have requested you to put on board with one officer, Twenty Rank & File and Commissariat and Indian Dept.

You will be pleased to report to me, as early as possible for the information of His Excellency the Lieut Governor.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.

[signed]

John Rendall
Asst. Com. Genl.

P. S. To guard against the want of Salt Provisions and Flour at Penetanguishene, I have further to request you will put on board the vessel or vessels you may charter

10 Bbls of Flour &
10 Bbls of Salt Pork

Consigning them to Deputy Asst. Comy. Genl. Wickens and three or four Tents, if you have any in the Store at Amherstburg.

[signed]

J. R.
A. C. G.

[C 268, p 452]

CHARLES BEREZY TO MICHAEL BAILEY.

AMHERSTBURG
15th June 1829.

SIR,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date requesting to know from me at what rate I will send a vessel from this place to Penetanguishene, to Transport 120 Tons Indian Presents, 20 Rank & File, with two or three officers from that place to the Island of St. Josephs, and to inform you that tho' entitled by my contract to receive 26s | per Ton for such articles as Government may require to be transported to Penetanguishene, yet that I will send the Brig Wellington of 134 Tons Burthen to convey the articles you have informed me you have to convey hence to Penetanguishene, and to Transport from Penetanguishene the Troops and Stores above mentioned at the rate of 37s | Sterling per Ton of per full measurement. As however the route is very circuitous I am placed in a worse situation than if the goods were to be embarked at this Place and conveyed to St. Josephs via Penetanguishene as I shall have to put Ballast in the Vessel to enable her to proceed to that place and as the Upper Country cannot now (in all probability) furnish any freight downwards, thereby obliging me to reballast at St. Josephs, I would be understood to reserve to myself the right of shipping such articles of Freight as I may be enabled to procure not however permitting it to interfere with the public service.

With respect to the return of the Party which is ordered to St. Josephs, I will send a vessel to convey them from thence to Penetanguishene for the sum of £108, but I cannot do so without sending one much smaller than the Wellington. I am aware that the price will appear large for the Service to be performed & would beg leave to recommend its being done in Canoes which in my opinion (taking into consideration the small party and quantity of Stores) would be much less expensive to Govt.

I regret that no provision has been made in the contract for cases out of the common run of the service (such as the present) & would be most happy could a clause be inserted in the contract, to meet such unexpected demands, as it might at a future period prevent misunderstandings.

I have the honor to be
To &c. &c.
Dy. Asst. Comy. Genl. [signed]
Michael Bailey. CHARLES BEREZY.

AMHERSTBURG 17th June 1829.

There being no other means of conveying these Indian Presents &c to their destination and the terms being reasonable this offer is therefore accepted on the recommendation of Dy. Asst. Comy. Genl. M. Bailey.

[signed] WM. LONG Capt
71st Lt. Infantry

[signed] M. BAILEY
D. A. C. G.

Recommended

[signed] R. J. ROUTH C. G.

[C 268, p 454]

LETTER FROM MICHAEL BAILEY.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE
AMHERSTBURG 20th June 1829.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith a copy of a Letter I received from Asst. Comy. Genl. Rendall calling upon me to provide transport from Penetanguishene to St. Joseph for a 120 Tons of Indian Goods with an Escort consisting of one officer and 120 Rank & File. Also Mr Berezys proposal for the performance of this service which I consider very reasonable, the rate being calculated for half the Tonnage of the Wellington from hence to Penetanguishene at the contract Price (26s) and for 120 Tons from Penetanguishene to St. Joseph's at 24s pr Ton, exclusive of the Detachment ordered to accompany the Stores.

With respect to the sum demanded for removing such stores, with the Party as may remain unissued from St. Josephs back to Penetanguishene. I beg leave to acquaint you that I have only accepted it conditionally untill it shall be approved at Head Quarters altho' I think the sum reasonable.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c.

[signed]

M. BAILEY
D. A. C. G.

[C 268, p 457]

R. J. ROUTH TO COL. COUPER.

COMMISSARIAT CANADA
QUEBEC 17th July 1829.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you that the Brig "Wellington" was loaded & ready to leave the Port of Penetanguishene bound to St. Joseph's on the 3d of July waiting for a Wind.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your very obedient Servant
R. J. ROUTH
C. G.

Colonel Couper
Mily. Secy.
&c.

[C 268, p 421]

J. COLBORNE TO LIEUT. COL. COUPER.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
YORK 17th Sept 1829.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 18th Ultimo, transmitting to me the estimates for the Indian Presents, I have to state for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that the Indians residing near Lake Huron, and to the Northward of it, will receive their Presents at Penetanguishene about the 1st of June and that it is my intention to direct that the Tribes which usually repair to Amherstburg may be assembled in June & July & that there shall be issues of Presents at two Periods. I find however from the Asst. Comy. Genl. who attended the distribution of Presents this year, and from officers who are acquainted with the mode of distributing them that few irregularities can occur.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
J. COLBORNE

Lt. Col. Couper
Mily. Secy.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 268, p 610]

Amherstburg District

No. of Indians per Estimate 6457

one Superintendant
one Clerk
one Surgeon
one Roman Catholic Missionary
one Interpreter.
one Blacksmith.

The Tribes to whom His Majesty's Bounty is usually dispensed at Amherstburg are the Chippawas, Ottawas, Potawatamies, Shawanese, Munsies, Delawares, Six Nations, Hurons and Winibagoes:—This Post is also occasionally visited by several very remote Tribes of Indians who were in alliance with Government during the late war and who undergo great hardships and much danger in keeping up their intercourse with us, under these circumstances it has been considered expedient to tolerate the Issue of Presents at Amherstburg at all Seasons, subject to the same regulations as are observed at all the other stations: The Superintendant is principally occupied in receiving the numerous parties of Indians, who almost daily resort to that Post for their supplies. He is required to collect every practicable information respecting the Indian Settlements within the District and to visit the Schools in his immediate neighborhood, transmitting Reports on both these points to the Head of the Department.

The Clerk is considered necessary to assist the Superintendant in the duties incident to that Station.

From the number of Indians frequently assembled at Amherstburg, the surgeon is I understand indispensibly requisite. The same observation will apply to the Interpreter & Blacksmith at Amherstburg. The Roman Catholic Missionary stationed at the Huron Village in the vicinity of that Post receives a Salary & the usual annual Present from Government.

I beg leave to transmit for His Excellency's information a copy of the statistical Return of the Munsey Village, which I have lately received from the Superintendant at Amherstburg.

[C 268, p 130]

WILLIAM. MC KAY TO COL. COUPER.

MONTREAL 18th Decr 1829

DEAR SIR,

I take the liberty of inclosing you Capt. Anderson's letter which I received this day. It will inform you that Drummond Island has been delivered to the American Government according to orders.

I have the Honor
to remain Your most
Humble Servant
WILLIAM MAC KAY

To
Colonel Couper
Mily. Secy
&c. &c. &c.

[C 267, p 479]

REPORTS ON RATIONS ISSUED TO INDIANS.

Report of Explanations received from the Superintendants at Quebec York Grand River Amherstburg & Penetanguishene in reply to questions respecting the issue of Rations to the Indian Tribes, contained in the Military Secretary's Letter of the 13th July 1829.*

George Ironside
Superintendant
Amherstburg

Question No. 1.

Who are the Indians for whom those Rations are required and under what circumstances are they issued to them?

Answer. Rations are required for the Indians who visit the Post for Presents or payment of Lands & if they can be served the day after their arrival they are allowed three days rations, but delay is often occasioned by rainy weather, the Commissariat making up their accounts or receiving or surveying stores. The Tribes resorting to this Post are the Chippawas, Ottawas, Potawatamies, Munseys, Shawnies, Six Nations, Sauks & Foxes, Hurons, Delawares, and Winibagoes.

Question No. 2.

State the number of men, women and children who receive those rations at each station?

* Only so much as relates to Amherstburg and Penetanguishene is here given.

Answer. The number of men, women & children who receive rations at this post, the only Station in the District, amounted last year to 1939 men, 1959 women & 2562 children, but the number of each varies annually.

Question No. 3.

By what authority is their issue sanctioned?

Answer. The issue is sanctioned by the approval of the requisition by the officer Commanding.

Question No. 4. At what Posts are they issued?

Answer. No Provisions have ever been issued except at this Post but as the payment of the Lands & the presents for the Chippawas and Munseys of River St. Clair and River Thames are ordered this Year at River Thames, a certain quantity of provisions must be given the Indians at that place.

Question No. 5.

Under what regulations & Forms are those issues now made?

Answer. The return for Provision being delivered to the Commissariat, I receive check or orders on the contractors for them and then direct them to be given to the Indians.

Question No. 6.

What checks exist to prevent any improper Number of Rations being required?

Answer. Should any improper number of rations be required the commanding officer would not approve of the Requisition and my own conscience is a sufficient check to me for not requiring more than is necessary for the number at the Post.

Question No. 7.

What measures are adopted to prevent the appropriation of those Rations to any other purpose than that for which they are demanded & authorized?

Answer. The Indians who draw rations take the checks, accompanied by the Interpreter to the contractors, and they can deliver none but to such Indians.

Question No. 8.

How is it ascertained that the children & other Indians for whom Rations are required actually exist & that they cannot receive them more than once for the same period?

Answer. The Indians on their arrival must all appear & be mustered in my presence when the number of men, women & children of each tribe is taken and entered in a book.

T. G. Anderson
Clerk in charge
of the Ind.
Dept. at
Penetanguishene

Question No. 1.

Who are the Indians for whom those Rations are required & under what circumstances are they issued to them?

Answer. Chippewas, Ottawas, Winibagoes, Menominees, & a few Potowatamies. Rations principally are issued at the time of their receiving Presents, there are however occasions when it has been found necessary to issue rations to sick Indians about the Post & to Indians employed on Public Service, but this consumes a very small proportion of the Estimate.

Question No. 2.

State the number of men, women & children who receive those rations at each station?

Answer. Rations have been issued at one Station only in the District and for the last three years the Presents inclusive, the average number has been 1076 Men 1152 Women & 1563 Children, making the Total average 3791 souls per annum.

Question No. 3.

By what authority is their issue sanctioned?

Answer. The Estimate for 10000 Rations is authorized by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces & the Issues to Individual Tribes or those receiving Rations, is sanctioned by the Commandant of the Post on account of such estimate.

Question No. 4.

At what Posts are they issued?

Answer. Untill this year at Drummond Island and this season at the Island of St. Joseph's.

Question No. 5.

Under what regulations and forms are those issues now made?

Answer. The more clearly to point out the form which is temporary I enclose herewith a *Ration Return* comprising nominal numbers of individuals of different Tribes. The number of Rations issued is regulated by the distance which the Tribes have to travel on their return home, being from 1 to 9 Rations & at the end of the Period at which the Commissariat make their accounts, either monthly or quarterly, the temporary returns are consolidated & one including the Rations which

may have been issued for the time being is substituted. It is however necessary sometimes to credit a nominal number of Individuals as receiving Rations in order that they & the number of days may correspond with the actual numbers of Rations actually issued.

Question No. 6.

What checks exist to prevent any improper number of Rations from being required.

Answer. The Commis[t] are confined in their issues to the amount of the Estimate (unless indeed the Commandant of the Post finds it necessary to take upon himself the responsibility of ordering an extra quantity) & if the Supt. or officer in Charge of the Indian Affairs make a requisition for an undue proportion & obtains the Commandants approval for the same the Commissariat have no authority I believe to decline the issue as neither that Dept or the Commandant are competent Judges of the impropriety.

The responsibility therefore necessarily devolves on the Indian Agent whose duty it is to make a Judicious distribution in order that the rations may hold out to the end of the season otherwise he would involve himself in difficulties with the Indians & subject himself to an inquiry as to the cause of such difficulty which must be evident on the face of the Return.

Question No. 7.

What measures are adopted to prevent the appropriation of those Rations to any other purpose than that for which they are demanded & authorized?

Answer. When Indians are about to receive Rations their numbers are actually ascertained, the return is then made out & approved by the Commandant the Indians are then conducted by an Interpreter to the Store where the Rations are issued by a Commissariat Issuer to the Interpreter & by him given to the Indians on the spot. Should an understanding exist between the Interpreter & the Issuer to deprive the Indian of a part of his allowance there is little doubt but what either the Indian would complain to the Superintendant or the Commissariat find a surplus in store, it would therefore be very difficult to misapply them.

Question No. 8.

How is it ascertained that the Children & other Indians for whom Rations are required actually exist, and that they cannot receive them more than once for the same period?

Answer. Persons not conversant with the Indians and who have not their confidence might be easily deceived and make issues to the same

individuals, not only in requisitions but in Presents also repeatedly in the same season. There can be no doubt as to their existence because they are made to assemble and are actually counted. But to prevent the same ones from returning to the next issue it is necessary to impress upon the minds of the Chiefs that should any one belonging to their Tribes be guilty of such fraud they would be deprived of their Presents for the next one or two years & the first opportunity (which is very rare) that offers such threats are put into execution. I have ever found this means to succeed in preventing imposition.

Montreal 31st Dec. 1829.

D. A. NAPIER
R. A. & S. I. A.

[C. 269, p 2]

J. COLBORNE TO SIR JAMES KEMPT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
YORK, 13th Feb. 1830

SIR,

With reference to Col. Couper's letter of the 2nd of February forwarding inclosures respecting Indian Presents, I have the honor to observe that if the following calculations of the Expenditure of the Indian Department be correct, I see no probability of civilizing the Indians in this Province or of securing the friendship of those residing in the States.

Pay of Officers	£1644
Pensions	660
Payments for Land	4400
Presents for Indians residing in the States calculated at £1 each Indian.	7400
	£14104

The sums above mentioned cannot be reduced for several years. The payments due for Land ceded to the Govt. are sanctioned by a formal contract, and the presents to the Indians from the States cannot prudently be yet reduced.

The Chiefs of the Ottawas & Potowatamies enquired last year, the reason of our diminishing the Presents, when at the same time we were informing the Nations that the King had not forgotten their services in War.

Presents to the Indians residing in Upper Canada	6293
Expense above mentioned	14104
Total	£20397

The Rations & Transport may be estimated at about £1200.

Thus if the whole Expenditure in the two Provinces be limited to £20,000 the Department, I believe must remain in the state that it has been for many years; producing neither benefit to the British Government nor to the Indians.

The Arrangements which I propose should be carried into effect the ensuing Spring are, to form establishments at Penetanguishene and at the Indian Reserve on the St. Clair, to construct villages, purchase a stock of implements of agriculture, erect saw mills and Forges & engage Instructors.

I cannot suppose that the Indians will consent immediately to commute any large portion of their presents or payments for Land, nor is it probable that I shall succeed in explaining to them that any great interest is taken in their concerns by commencing a system from which they will perceive that they lose the value of a considerable part of their presents.

They have now been in expectation for the last ten months that some active steps will be adopted to ameliorate their condition. The time is favorable for attending to them and to check the interferance of the Methodists, whilst the Tribes, in alliance with us in another territory, are making a compulsory session of their lands guaranteed to them by treaty.

I am anxious however to receive from Your Excellency any calculation from which I can ascertain the sum, or near it that will be allowed for the expenditure in the Upper Province.

It may be said that my estimate of the number of Indians is too great, but no deduction, without injustice can be made from the sum fixed for the payments due to them in lieu of valuable tracts of land ceded.

The Presents cannot be purchased at home, I imagine, for less than £1 Sterling each person.

I must beg leave to mention for Your Excellency's favorable consid-

eration the case of M^r^ Mitchell, the surgeon stationed at Penetanguishene he is upwards of eighty years of age; and it appears most cruel not to permit him to enjoy his present pay for the few years he may live.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most obedient
Humble Servant
J. COLBORNE.

His Excellency
Lt. Genl.
Sir James Kempt G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 269, p 179]

SUGGESTIONS BY GEORGE IRONSIDE.

Suggestions by M^r^ Superintendant Ironside relative to the Indian Forces.

The whole force which can at present be brought from the Manitoulin Island & its neighbourhood may be estimated at about six hundred fighting men but at a crisis like the present & knowing as I do the strong feeling of Interest entertained by the Indians generally to their American Agressors, the cooperation of a very large portion of the aborigines residing in the United States might be secured by sending efficient persons among them for that purpose.

I am aware that very great dissatisfaction prevailed among the various Tribes who usually visited Canada in consequence of the withdrawal recently by our Government of their presents nevertheless their faithfulness is such that their services may be relied upon in the event of a war with the United States. It would however be absolutely necessary before any considerable numbers could be brought from that Quarter, for us to take possession of Michilimackinac and to have command of the [Illegible.] Lakes Huron & Superior. This movement would not only open the navigation with the Indian Country both in the United States & Canada but would also give confidence to the Indian Tribes generally to the Northwest of us which at the commencement of hostilities would be most desirable.

The officers placed in command of the Indians should be active and enterprising & capable of enduring fatigue and starvation with them, inasmuch as the operation of this would be confined principally to the

woods as scouts and Flankers to the Army, where their movements require to be rapid, consequently the service would be arduous.

No one should be attached to the Dept. but those well known to the Indians and with whom they have been on terms of friendship & who possess their confidence.

Two companies of active militia should in my opinion be attached to each body of Indians & the officers of each corps should be recommended by the Superintendant as commanding officer of this Quarter.

It would be highly desirable that the Surgeons & Asst. surgeons under the Superintendant's command be conversant with the Indian language.

I would also recommend that all officers of the Dept. should hold the same rank & draw the same pay as officers of the Line. That the chiefs be allowed the pay of Lieutenants & the warriors be placed on the same footing as the regular Troops in so far as regards Pay Pensions & rations.

It would be well, too, to have the families of the Indians removed by Government to some inland Indian Settlement and there be supplied with clothing & provisions & while there they could be under the care and instruction of their respective Missionaries.

The description of arms best adapted for the use of the Indians first warfare I humbly conceive is the grooved Rifle of moderate length & weight & carrying balls of 30 to the Pound. There should be supplied to them light Tomahawks or Hatchets for cutting wood, also deer skins for making Mockinsons.

With regard to the dress of the Indians I think it would be advisable to allow each man to please his own taste as a uniform in that respect would have a bad effect.

The officers should inculcate into the Indians the principles of humanity and tenderness to prisoners when on duty, or while there is a probability of retaliating or resenting injuries sustained.

As Indians are in general curious & wish to carry news, the officers should be very cautious not to relate any thing to them but what they know to be facts and that should be very distinctly told for the mistaking or not properly understanding a piece of news has been known in former times to alarm & estrange whole Tribes from a Post, for which and other reasons the officers in command should make one or two intelligent Chiefs their confidants, and on any occasion of calling together a Council, to have them present & make one of them their speaker, having him prepared before the meeting & when met they should be directed to have the Interpreters to prompt him in

what the officer intends to say, which is a custom among themselves, their speakers having commonly prompters & speakers who delivered would always have more influence than coming from an Interpreter in his own way.

It is well known too that in former times great confusion & detriment to the service has ensued in consequence of orders being given to the chiefs or leaders of the Indian Allies by officers other than Superintendants in whom they generally place unbounded confidence & look to in all cases of difficulty or danger, I would therefore submit that no orders or instructions should be conveyed to the Indians but through the Superintendants placed in command over them.

Amherstburg 16th March 1846.

George Ironside

[C 271, p 49] S. I. Affairs.

JAMES HOLMES TO MAJOR GEN. CHARLES GORE.

Sir Montreal 23d March 1848.

The Letter from Lt. Col. Denny to me, which I have the honor to enclose, and of which I beg you to do me the favor of a perusal before you read what follows, will explain the object I have in view in addressing you;—

It must be unnecessary to say to a gentleman of the Army so long a resident in Canada as yourself, that for many years past there has been before the Public a proposal to erect a monument to the Indian Warrior Tecumseth. It has frequently been suggested in different localities, but the efforts made were so feeble, that with the exception of the city of Montreal they were unavailing. Here a sum of money was raised about seven years Since for the purpose, and lodged in the Savings Bank at Interest. It now amounts to nearly two hundred Pounds. If this sum can be increased a trifle more, an Obelesk some forty feet in height similar to that which honors the memory of Wolfe & Montcalm at Quebec can be erected, and it is conceived such a memorial would do honor to the Dead and to the Britons who erected it.

The Committee named to carry out the object of the subscribers are the Hon. Messrs Moffat & Mc Gill & T. B. Anderson Esq. It has been chiefly through my agency however, that the money has been raised, & on me, I am apprehensive devolves all present & future exertion to effect the end in view.

To Military men acquainted with the events of the war with the United States it can only be necessary to name Tecumseh to recall

memorable & brilliant exertions. He was an Ally of England in the contest & brought several thousand warriors into the field. Generals Sir Isaac Brock & Proctor too had the advantages of his services & they were most effective toward the success of the Western Division of the Troops in Canada. Detroit & Miami are two names that adorn the colors of H. M. 41st Regt of foot, and Tecumseh played no secondary part in obtaining the successes of which those names are the proud mementoes.

He lost his life in the field & thereby acquired an additional claim to have his name held in honor by all who value the fame of England.

There are two objects I have in view in addressing you Sir, as you will have observed most probably by the perusal of Lt. Col. Denny's Letter. Firstly—To obtain a site for the monument on the Western or Upper Portion of the Island of St. Helens. None so prominent & conspicuous presents itself. It would command the notice of all who descend or ascend the St. Lawrence & be in full view from the city. A space of fifteen feet square is all that is wanted. It is conjectured that a monument to record Military Events glorious to the British Arms can have no *locale* so appropriate as a Military Position.

Secondly—To obtain subscriptions from the Garrison of Montreal. The 71st Regt has contributed £15 towards the Memorial & a record of the fact of that gallant Regt having contributed can be placed on the Obelesk. It would be even more gratifying than the amount which may be received to be enabled to place on the stone an Inscription as follows: "Erected by the contributions of the citizens of Montreal "and the officers of H. M. 71st, 77th & 23d Regts of Foot & Royal "Artillery."

Such an inscription will transmit to Posterity the Patriotism of Britons Civilians & Military & their gratitude & admiration of a Hero Ally of their Country.

I should not have ventured to address you Sir on this subject but at the suggestion of Col. Denny & I shall be highly gratified if the result be favourable.

That the Monument will be erected there can be no question. Even if I do not obtain another subscription, it shall be put up, but if the means at command be larger, the monument will be more sightly & commanding.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt. Servt.
James Holmes

Maj. Gen. The Hon Charles Gore
Commanding Montreal District

[C 271, p 86]

COMMISSARIAT.

Statement concerning Prices of Rations.

(Copy)

State of Prices which it is proposed that Rations may be delivered at the Several Posts and Garrisons in Canada, when the Commanding Officer may see necessary to direct the same, without loss to Government, Allowance being made for the Original Contract Price, charges of Transport &ca, and all probable damage or deficiency

Vizt.

Quebec and Montreal	Halifax Currency	Six Pence
William Henry and St Johns &ca		Six Pence half penny
Kingston and Carleton Island		Eight Pence
Ontario and Niagara		Nine Pence
Detroit		Ten Pence half penny
Michilimackinac		One Shilling

Quebec 28th July 1788.

Submitted by

(Signed) John Craigie

Commy. Genl.

Approved

(Signed) Dorchester

By His Excellency's Command

(Signed) Francis Le Maistre M. S.

A true Copy

(Signed) John Craigie.

[C 107, p 52].

GEN. JOHN CRAIGIE TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

MONTREAL 11th Augt. 1788.

DEAR SIR

I arrived here on the 9th at night and propose leaving this place on the 13th. Since I came, the enclos'd letters reached me viz.—two from Major Close, one from Capt Mann inclosing two Estimates of Repairs, one from Col Connolly and one from Cap Malcolm which I now transmit to you.

As I conceive no time must at all events be lost in furnishing the Materials included in Cap Manns Estime I request you will cause send a List thereof to Mr Clenderleath, to whom I give the necessary directions.

I hope by this time your knee is quite well and am always truly

Dr Sir

Your Most obedt
humble servant
JOHN CRAIGIE

Cap Le Maistre
[C 105, p 3]

LT. COL. R. ENGLAND TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

DETROIT June 24th 1793

SIR,

Immediately after I received the protested Bill you sent me I forwarded it to Captain Doyle commanding at Michilimackinac, who by the last Opportunity from thence, sent me an Order for the Amount of it, and have now the Honor to inclose you a Bill on Messrs Auldjo and Maitland for £7-9-4 Halifax, which I suppose includes the expense of Protest &c &c

I am sir with very great Regard
your very Obedt and
Very Humble Servt
R. G. England Lieut Col

Francis Le Maistre Esqre
&c &c
[C 105, p 30]

CAPT. WM. DOYLE TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

MICHILIMACKINAC 20th December 1794

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 16th of last June, inclosing a warrant, from His Excellency Lord Dorchester, directing me to hold a survey upon all the Provisions, and Stores, of every description at this Post, under the direction of the Commissary, and Store Keeper General, which orders have been fully complied with, as you will perceive by the proceedings of the board which I have the honor to transmit for His Excellency's inspection.

The reason of the proceedings of the Board of Survey being so long delayed, has been occasioned by not having had any communication with Detroit, since the month of August, excepting a hasty letter which I received by an Indian, from Colonel England, dated the 9th of October, wherein he mentioned, he purposed sending a vessel with public Stores, Indian presents, Clothing for the Troops, and private Stores, when they arrived from Fort Erie; but from some unknown cause, they have never reached this Post.

Much inconvenience has arisen from the want of Indian presents—but our private distress is not to be imagined, being destitute of every comfort.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With much esteem, your very humble Servant
WILLIAM DOYLE Capt 24th Regt Commg

Francis Le Maistre Esq
Military Secretary
&c &c
Quebec
[C 105, p 57]

LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. ENGLAND TO CAPTAIN JAMES GREEN.

DETROIT July 28th 1795

SIR,

I beg to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency Lord Dorchester; that when Lieutenant Colonel Campbell went to Fort Miamis, early in last August, with a Reinforcement of Troops, he requested, to take with him, Two Barrels of Rum for the use of the Garrison, and that previous to his going, The captains at that Post,

had purchased Rum at their Private Expense, and gave it in small quantities to the Troops, employed at constant Work, In general from Day break, to an hour after Sundown, with little intermission.—This the Captains were induced to do by the Surgeon's advice, to endeavour to preserve the Health of the Troops, worn down by Fatigue, Scorching Sun, and unhealthy Climate.

After I was honored with His Lordships Instructions to allow the Garrison at Fort Miamis, a small Quantity of Rum daily, I directed the Assistant Commissary to include in his general charge, the Rum taken out by Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, as well as the Rum purchased by the Captains for their Men (amounting in the whole to Two hundred and Ninety Gallons) till His Lordships pleasure should be known.

The Merchant from whom the Rum was purchased is willing to take the same quantity in Return and as the Rum was purchased by the Captains for the Good of the Service, and given to the Troops by the Serjeant Issuer, at the rate of a half Gill at Day break when going to Work to counteract the Ill effects of the Fogs that then prevailed—a half Gill again at Dinner time to endeavour to prevent the Ill effects of the lead Water of the Miamis, I hope His Lordship will approve of my having the whole charged by the assistant commissary here, and included in the general Issue at Fort Miamis.—Should His Lordship not approve of its being charged in this manner, it must be paid for by the Captains as they Originally proposed, which will be an Expence probably some of them can ill afford.

I am also to beg that you will Inform His Lordship, that the Troops at Fort Miamis receive at this Season a Gill of Rum a Day, by the advice of the Surgeon, and that notwithstanding this precaution, several men have already fallen Ill there with Fevers, and Intermitting Complaints which ever prevail there, particularly at this Season of the year.

I am Sir with Regard
Your very Obedient, and
Very humble Servant
R. G. ENGLAND
Col Commg

To
Captain Green
Military Secretary
Quebec

[C 105, p 59]

THOMAS REYNOLDS TO LT. COL. R. ENGLAND.

DETROIT, September 16th 1795

SIR,

In answer to your directions to me, to the best of my ability to Shew Cause, of the defficiency of thirty one Gallons Six Pints of Rum, or twenty five Barrels, received from Fort Erie, by His Majesty's Snow Chippewa, in May last—the Rum had been part of the Ottawas Cargo, and had probably been inspected, and the Casks filled up at the time they were delivered to Store at Fort Erie which might have been by the last day of November 1794, the Barrels from that time to the 12th May, the day they were shipped, had been in Store upwards of five months, Rum in Barrels in any of His Majesty's Stores at Detroit, remaining 12 months, without being moved, will lose 5 per cent, and 'tis likely the said twenty five Barrels had lost at the time they were shipped 2½ per Cent, the difference of one per cent might likely be lost by the transport the whole loss being 3½ per Cent, the Barrels on being Landed appeared in as good Condition as Barrels generally arrive in at this Post.

I am
Sir
your Most
Obedient Servant
THOMAS REYNOLDS
Assᵗ Commʸ & Store Keeper

Colonel England
Commandant Detroit
&c &c

[C 105, p 72]

LT. COL. R. ENGLAND TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

DETROIT September 20th 1795.

SIR,

In answer to that part of your letter of the 13th of August, relative to the Board of Survey held on Rum at this Post on the 20th of last May, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, That several Barrels of the Rum then surveyed being already served out, a fresh survey would not, in my opinion, lead to a more satisfactory Explanation, than a Reference to the Assistant Commissary at this Post, who is perfectly well Informed of the Proportions of Waste that every Article in his Department is

subject to—and I herewith inclose you his Letter to me on the subject.

I have also applied for Information, to the Principal Merchants here, who import Rum, and who all agree, that they allow from a Gallon and a half to two Gallons for Waste or Leakage, in every Barrel of Rum that is sent from Montreal here; and the deficiency in the Twenty five Barrels now in Question, is short of that, Owing I suppose, to the Barrels being filled at Fort Erie last November.

I well know that, if the Small Kegs of Rum, that are sent here for the Indian Department, remain any time in the Store, that they are never delivered full, tho' there is no appearance of their being tapped—and I am sensible they do not suffer by any improper Conduct of the Assistant Commissary, who is in my opinion as correct, and as valuable a servant as Government has, in his situation, The same Remark applies to all the Wines, and other Liquors, that are sent from Montreal for my use, and the use of the Officers of the Garrison.

I beg you will be pleased to inform His Excellency, The Commander in Chief, that in Consequence of the Permission he granted me last year, of supplying the Hospitals with fresh Provisions, I have from the representations of the Surgeons here, authorized the Delivery of fresh Beef, to the numerous sick this season. Every Officer and Soldier belonging to the Post on the Miamis have been and are ill of the Fever, that never fails to prevail there particularly at this Season, Several Men have been sent in from thence very ill indeed, and some have Died—The last Report mentioned Mr. Durham (Ass^{t} Surgeon) being in such a dangerous situation, that his Life was despaired of and I have been obliged to send another Surgeon there, to take charge of the unfortunate sufferers.

The Beef purchased for the sick is charged at Ten Pence N. Y. C. a Pound, which on a calculation is a halfpenny more in a Ration than the Price it is rated at here, If a larger Quantity was required, I think it would be procured at Eightpence N. Y. C. for two or three months.

I am Sir with Regard
Your very obedient, and
Most humble Servant
R. G. ENGLAND
Col Comm^{g}

To
Captain Green
Military Secretary
Quebec

P. S. Where Deficiencies occur, the Cause if it can be discovered, shall in future be inserted in all Reports of Boards of Survey.

R. E.

[C 105, p 74]

GENERAL JOHN CRAIGIE TO CAPTAIN JAMES GREEN.

QUEBEC 3d Nov. 1796.

SIR,

On the subject of the additional loan of fifty barrels of salt Pork made for the accommodation of the United States and reported in Capt. Mayne's letter to you of 26th Sept last referred for my observations thereon, by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, it is my duty to state that I consider the measure as exceedingly unguarded and likely to produce much inconvenience, if not distress to His Majesty's Service, for the following circumstances.

The distribution of Provisions for the Posts of Upper Canada was this year made for reduced numbers, and for shorter period than had been usual, the Posts depending on Detroit River being only victualled to the 1st Augt next & the other Posts to the 1st June. Since the distribution an additional reinforcement has been sent to St Joseph to be supplied from Detroit River a loan had been already made from the Depot of fifty Barrels of Pork for the use of the United States.

The Issues to the Indians had been such as to call for Capt Mayne's report on the subject on the 18th Sept last.

These circumstances the knowledge of which was certainly within Capt. Mayne's reach, shew the necessity of great circumspection with regard to Provisions, particularly in the article of Pork, of which no supply sent from Lower Canada can be expected to reach Detroit River before the middle of June next.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
JOHN CRAIGIE.

James Green
&c. &c. &c.

[C 105, p 118]

LETTER FROM THOMAS REYNOLDS, DEPUTY COMMISSARY.

AMHERSTBURG May 30th 1797

SIR,

I received your Letter of the 8th May 1897 & the Duplicate of the 7th March, and am sorry to say that the information of the acceptance of the proposals made by Messrs Forsyth Richardson & Co in behalf of Mr Sharp & Messrs Leith Shepherd and Duff have arrived too late

to be of any service towards the supplies of this year, their whole stock of Flour being disposed of to the American States for their Troops, M^r^ Sharp, who I believe writes to you on the subject says he was necessitated to make the best arrangements he could for the sale of his Flour. The only Person I can hear of that has any Pease is Commodore Grant who you will probably see, and he wishes to dispose of them, the quantity is about one hundred & fifty Bushels. The Winter has been so severe, as greatly to injure the Fall wheat I am informed that whole fields have been plowed up to be sown with other grain this Spring, a few days ago I was up the Settlement and observed many Fields of Wheat that will probably not produce at Harvest treble the quantity sown, so that I think the prospect for the ensuing Harvest is very far from being productive—You will permit me to Remark that it is probable, *Flour* will be wanted for a considerable time for the Supply of the American Garrisons which will continue in all probability until they can be supplied on more moderate terms (that can be done at Detroit) From Presque Isle or such settlements they may make nearer Detroit, I shall from time to time view the rising Crop and make enquiry of the state of the Crops, in the Settlement of Lake Erie and River Thames and report to you thereon.

I am Sir
your most obedient
and very humble Servant
(Signed) THOMAS REYNOLDS
Deputy Commissary

(a true Copy)
John McGill
Agent for Purchases
[C 105, p 152]

RETURN OF PROVISIONS AND RUM.

Returns of Provisions & Rum remaining in His Majesty's Magazines in Upper Canada on the 24^th^ December 1797.

Amherstburg & St. Joseph
Flour 125,522 lbs.
Pork 132,592 "
Pease 1,931 Bushels
Butter 8,377 lbs
Rice 26,270 lbs.
Corn 681 Bushels
Rum 1552-gals 1 pt

QUEBEC 18^th^ May 1798
JOHN CRAIGIE
Commy Genl.

[C 105, p 191]

JOHN MC GILL TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

Upper Canada York 24th June 1798.

Sir,

I have the honor to state to you for the information of His Excellency The Commander that since my letter to you of the 5th Instant, I have entered into engagements for One hundred fifteen & half Bushels of Peas at five shillings p Bushel to be delivered at Kingston.—Sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty six pounds of Flour at Fort George.—and for Forty thousand Pounds of Flour (in addition) at Amherstburg, at Twenty Six Shillings Canada currency p cwt including Cash—the whole to be lodged in His Majesty's Magazines by the first of July—and I beg further to state, that I have a prospect of obtaining from Detroit and the new settlements an additional supply of Forty six thousand three hundred & sixteen pounds of Flour, which Flour when delivered will complete the quantity, that I was directed to purchase by His Excellency The Commander in Chiefs order of the 9th December 1797.

Had it been in my power to have procured the quantity of Flour ordered to be delivered at Fort George in the settlements of Kingston and Niagara, I should not in that case have extended my purchase of this article beyond the One hundred thousand Pounds at Amherstburg; But for the reasons which I had the honor to state to you in my letter of the 23d of May last, I saw no prospect of obtaining the quantity wanted at Fort George, upon any terms—I do therefore humbly hope upon this consideration, that the measures which I have taken in order to provide the supplies will meet with His Excellency the Commander in Chiefs approbation.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient &
Most humble Servant
John McGill
Agt for Purchs

Major Green
Military Secretary
Quebec

[C 106, p 70]

RETURN OF RUM.

Return of Rum issued at the Island of St. Joseph between the 19th July 1796 and the 24th June 1798

Periods.	To whom issued.						By whose authority
	2nd R. C. 8		Eng. Dept		Indians		
	gals	pts	gals	pts	gals	pts	
1796							
2nd Augt 24 Dec	16	2			80 20	4	Ens. Brown Qs. Rangers.
1797							
25th Dec 24 June	17	5½			52		
1797							Capt. Drummond 2nd R. C. Volunteers Commandg.
25th June 24 Dec	146	1¾	150	2	175		
1798							
25th Dec 24th June	36	7½	24	5½	102	2	
	217	0½	174	7½	429	6	

Amounting to eight Hundred & twenty one gallons six pints of Rum.

Quebec 5th Sept. 1798
JOHN CRAIGIE
Comy. Genl.

[C 106, p 69]

A. MC NABB TO LT. ROBERT COWELL.

ISLAND ST. JOSEPH
29th Oct 1801.

SIR,

In consequence of late Letters from my friends requiring my presence in Lower Canada next Summer on my private concerns—may I therefore, should it meet with your approbation, request that you will be pleased to forward my application for six months leave of absence next summer to Lieut Col Smith Commanding the Queen's Rangers, that he

may transmit the same to His Excellency the Commander in Chief for his pleasure thereon—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt
hum. Servt
A. McNabb
Ens. Queen's Rangers

Lieut Cowell
Queens Rangers
Commanding
Island St Joseph

[C 108, p 3]

GEN. JOHN CRAIGIE TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

Quebec 14th Feb 1803

Dear Sir,

On the 9th Inst I was honored with your letters of the 31st Dec, 18th & 23d Jany and also the duplicate of your letter of the 3d Decr and shall pay due attention to their contents.

On the subject of the supply of Flour for Amherstburg I beg leave to state that it had been usual for me to bring forward in the month of Sept. every year, a state & Requisition for the supply of Flour & Pease wanted for the Posts of Upper Canada. That in Sept 1801 the Flour remaining at Amherstburg & St. Joseph being by calculation held sufficient to compleat these Posts to the 24th Decr 1802. No requisition was then made for any additional supplies—it being considered that it would be more advantageous to the Troops to be furnished with Flour as fresh as possible, and that damage & waste would be avoided were to be received from time to time. It was thought there could not be any risk of not being able to obtain the small supplies required as from the information communicated to General Hunter (the Barns were full of grain and the fields of Cattle for which there was no market). On these grounds it was not until the 7th Sept. 1802 that a requisition was submitted by me to the Lieut General for 140000 lbs Flour and 1000 Bushels of Pease for the supply of the Posts of Amherstburg & St Josephs. There appears to have been some delay (probably unavoidable) in the communication to Amherstburg as it appears that the advertisements only reached Mr Reynolds on the 10th Nov. last.

I beg leave to observe that the quantity of Flour remaining in the Store was in conformity to the calculations made by me & that the

only disappointment has been in the mode & time of the supply, which has in some measure I conceive been occasioned from the Instructions for providing it passing through different channels and by persons resident at different places. If the order for the supply had gone immediately from me to the person who was to provide it at the Posts, the periods for deliveries might have been fixed and an allowance pointed out in case of disappointment, by applying with the approbation of the officer commanding—for a reinforcement from the Lower Posts as was formerly practiced.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt
hum. Servt
JOHN CRAIGIE
D. C. G.

Major James Green
M. Secy
York

[C 108, p 78]

CAPT. AL. CLERK TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

ST JOSEPHS 6th September 1803

SIR,

Since my last letter to you on the 22d August, I have not had the honor to hear from you. I take the first opportunity of acquainting you that on the 26 August I was applied to by the officer commanding at Michilimackinac requesting the loan of a few Barrels of Pork & flour for the use of his Garrison as they were entirely without Provisions and had borrowed all that could be procured at Michilimackinac. In consequence of which I took upon me to cause to be delivered to their Contractors Agent who waited upon me for the purpose, Six Barrels of Pork & eight Barrels of flour for which he gave Receipt in duplicate to be returned upon the arrival of their vessel with Provisions which they expected daily. I shall be very anxious until I learn that this meets the approbation of His Excellency the Lieutenant General.

In my last I should have noticed that in the Copy of the Estimate for Repairs &c at this Post transmitted me by Lieut Colonel Vincent there is no mention made of a Powder Magazine; the Non

Commissioned officer of Artillery who has the charge of the Ordnance Stores at the Post has repeatedly represented to me the very unsafe manner in which he is under the necessity of lodging the gunpowder, by which the garrison is endangered and the powder is liable to be damaged.

It is with great pleasure I say that all under my command are in good health.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedient
and most humble Servant
AL. CLERK Capt[n] 49[th] Reg[t]
Commanding

Major Green
Military Secretary

[C 108, p 140]

CAPTAIN JOHN CRAIGIE TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

QUEBEC 17[th] Oct. 1803

SIR,

I do myself the honor to enclose to you Reports of Survey on Barrack Stores held in consequence of the General Orders at the following Posts vizt Montreal & Dependencies, St Johns & Dependencies Kingston Fort George & Dependencies York & Amherstburg together with the Returns for the disposal thereof a schedule of the papers twenty three in number is also enclosed.

The quantity of bedding at the Posts of St. Johns Kingston York & Fort George being very considerable I have thought advisable not to propose that the whole should be destroyed that may not be wanted for the repair of others as has been customary but that the remainder should wait the further directions of the Lt General.

I have proposed that the articles of bedding condemned at Montreal should be disposed of in the usual way.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt
hum. Servt
JOHN CRAIGIE

Major James Green
Mil. Secy.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 108, p 152]

GENERAL ISAAC BROCK TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

Fort George
Nov. 2nd 1803

Sir,

I observe in your letter of the 28th of last month the directions which His Excellency wishes may be followed on all future occasions when it is found necessary to transmit an estimate for his approval, to which every attention will be paid.

In regard to the other part of your letter I have the honor to inform you that there remains at Fort Erie to be forwarded in the Camden one hundred & thirty six barrels of the Pork received from Kingston for Amherstburg & St Josephs the remainder having been forwarded on the 4th Oct.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt
huml. Servt
Isaac Brock.

Major Green
&c. &c. &c.
[C 108, p 154]

GENERAL JOHN CRAIGIE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES GREEN.

Quebec
28th Jan. 1805

Sir,

After a long interval indeed I was yesterday favoured with your letter of the 11th Decr which had been brought to Montreal by the Castor who carried up our winter packet to Kingston.

I have already written to Mr Reynolds on the subject of Materials for the Island of St Josephs--I have also mentioned to Capt Bruyeres & to Mr Danford the deficiency of the copper hinges &c. which were supplied by the ordnance, and shall see to take measures for having them forwarded as early as possible in the Spring.

I shall be glad to hear from Mr Mc Gill or from you how the prices of Flour & Wheat are likely to be in your Province. In this neighborhood wheat is now at 7*s* 6*d* and I doubt will *rise*. I will thank you to let me know as soon as may be, what mode is to be adopted for providing the supplies required in the two Provinces.

I sent you some Posts since M^r T. A. Coffins papers by the Ottawa Mail altho' I doubt not you will have more recent intelligence by the States.

Our friend Clarke left Montreal the 10^th Inst. I have a few Lines from him from Albany the 16^th written in good spirits.

We have nothing new here, all well *chez voirs & chez voirs.*

I am always
D^r Sir
faithfully Yours
JOHN CRAIGIE

Lt. Col. Green.
[C 109, p 81]

STATEMENT CONCERNING PROVISIONS.

Statement of the quantities of Provisions required to complete the supplies for the present numbers of Troops &^ca and for Indians at the several Posts in Upper Canada from 25^th Decem^r 1803 to 24^th June 1805

Posts		Flour lbs	Pork lbs	Butter lbs	Pease bus	Rice lb	
Amherstburg & St Joseph	Required for Troops & Depts 290 men 600 days 174,000 rations	174,000	99,428	9,321	1,165	12,428	The Rations for Indians are agreeable to the members approved by Lt Genl Hunter for the present year distributed in the species of Provisions according to the average issues for the last 3 years
	Do for Do in lieu of Butter		15,535				
	Do for Indians 66,000 rations	66,000	48,125		458		
	Totals required	240,000	163,088		1,623	12,428	
*No Return received from St Joseph later than 24th June	Remaining in store 24th Dec 1803 as per Mr. Reynold's Return after deducting the probable issues at St Joseph from 25 June 1803 *	182,031	56,823		1,352	9,131	
	Balances required to complete	57,969	106,265		271	3,297	

JOHN CRAIGIE
D. C. Genl.

QUEBEC 12th April 1804

[C 109, p 16]
25

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

State of accounts received from Out Posts in the Store Keeper General's Office.

Posts.	Accounts.			Remarks.
	Cash.	Store.	Full.	
	to 1807	to 1807	to 1807	
Island St. Joseph	24th Aug.	1806 24 Sept	24 June	

Exd A. F. K. JOHN CRAIGIE

[C 111, p 236]

JOHN MC GILL TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

YORK 2nd Oct 1807.

SIR,

I have the honor to state you for the information of Colonel Brock, that on the 27th September last, I received orders from His Excellency Lieut. Governor Gore of which the enclosed is a Copy, directing me to purchase one hundred and fifty five Thousand Pounds of Flour which together with two Hundred and eighty nine Barrels Pork, were to be forwarded immediately as an additional supply for Amherstburg & St. Joseph's.

Being at the time at Niagara I immediately agreed for Three Hundred Barrels of Flour, one half to be delivered in the course of a week, and the other half before the fifteenth Instant, at the Chippewa, at one pound five shillings Halifax currency per Barrel, being unable to agree for the delivery of any more Flour in time for forwarding Three Hundred Barrels have been ordered from Fort George, which will be replaced in the course of the Winter.

The remaining Thirty Seven Thousand four hundred pounds of Flour, I shall endeavour to purchase in the Western District.

Two hundred and eighty nine Barrels of Pork have also been directed to be forwarded as an additional supply for Amherstburg & St. Joseph's.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant
JOHN McGILL,
Agent for Purchases.

James Green Esquire
Military Secretary
Quebec

[C 111, p 173]

STATEMENT.

State of the Periods to which the Provision and Cash Accounts Commissary Department are Received at the Depy. Commissy Genls Office from the Out Posts.

Posts.	Dates of Provision Accounts.	Dates of Cash Accounts.
St. Joseph	To 24th June 1807	
Amherstburg	Do	To 24th April 1807

QUEBEC 1st Decr 1807
JOHN CRAIGIE
Depy. Com. Genl.

[C 111, p 237]

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR FRANCIS GORE TO GENERAL SIR JAMES CRAIG.

YORK 13th April 1808

SIR,

Your Excellency will be pleased to permit me, to call your attention to the long unsettled Indian Store Accounts at St. Josephs. They appear to be a mass of confusion and error, and the longer an exami-

nation into them is delayed, so much greater will be the difficulty of those who may have the labor of settling them—the late Store keepers pay has been stopped nearly a year on that account, and it is no doubt an object, as well to him as to the Public, that speedy measures should be taken to have the whole of the accounts investigated. With this view I take the liberty of suggesting to Your Excellency, the expediency and propriety of Establishing a Board of Accounts within the Province for the purpose of examining, and finally closing all the accounts of the Indian Department, as pointed out in the 28th Clause of Lord Dorchester's Instructions, and General Orders for the Government of the Indian Department dated 27th March 1807, and also that you will be pleased to take into your consideration the payment of the Saries of the Officers, and other usual expenditures—(which by the mode now pursued, has long been attended with serious inconvenience and loss to most of the Officers) by Warrant on the Assistant Paymaster of Contingencies at York. Should Your Excellency approve of these regulations, I shall have hopes, that none of the Store Accounts, will in future be in arrears and that all irregularities of the Store keepers will be check'd in sufficient time, to prevent any loss to the Public.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellencys
Most obedient
and most humble Servant
Francis Gore
Lt. Governor

His Excellency
General, Sir James Craig K. B
&c. &c. &c.

[C 112, p 64]

MAJOR JAMES GREEN TO LT. COL. THORNTON.

Quebec 3rd May 1810.

Sir,

The serious inconvenience which the Service suffers on account of Irregularities in keeping the Accounts of Provisions Stores & Fuel issued to the Detachment of the Troops, Indians, and Officers belonging to the Indian Department at the Island St. Joseph in Lake Huron, where they are placed in the Charge of a Serjeant belonging to the Detachment as Issuer, has recently been strongly exemplified by the

Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry held upon Serjeant Bell of the 41st Regiment which produced the General Orders of the 23d Ultimo.

I therefore consider it my duty to make this representation and respectfully to submit to the consideration of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the necessity of appointing an Assistant Commissary for the Island St Joseph, with Salary at the Rate of five Shillings Army Pay per day, and the usual Allowances alloted for that situation, which Rate of Pay I presume, with great deference, is the lowest that can possibly be given to any person duely qualified to per form not only the duties of Asst. Comy. but also, if it should be considered necessary, those of Barrack master at that Post.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
JAMES GREEN
Actg. D. C. Genl.

Lieut. Colonel Thornton
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 115, p 60]

LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE
QUEBEC 16th March 1820

SIR,

I beg leave to enclose herewith for approval, the undermentioned documents vizt.

Contract With W. Manning to take Bread for the Troops at York for one year from 25th Decr, 1819.

" with Joseph Morice to furnish 303 Barrels of Road Lime at Amherstburg

" with D. Pastorius, for Timber for the service of the Engineer Department at Amherstburg.

" with Edwd Larue and Louis Laroche to supply 2000 Cords of Fire Wood for the Garrison of Quebec.

" with sundry Persons to supply 500 Cords of Wood at Fort George.

" with D. Pastorius & Messrs Berezy Macon & Co to construct 3 Batteaus required at Drummond Island.

Contract with Geo Mitchell to supply 10,000 Bundles of Hay at Drummond Island

" with Etienne Lamarandier to furnish 200 Bushels of Indian Corn at Drummond Island

Board of Survey in Duplicate, held at Montreal on the deficiency of Rum.

Estimate for Transport in the Montreal District for the month ending the 24th Feby. 1820.

Travelling expenses of D. A. C. G. Steinkoff's from Quebec to New York with Dispatches & returning with such to York U. C. and back to this place—

Requisition for Materials to Roof & Shingle the Magazine at Grenville.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
G. Wood
C. Genl.

Approved 16th March
(sigd) G. B—M. S.
[C 125, p 62]

THOMAS TREW, JR., TO MAJOR BOWLES.

Drummond Island
11th May 1820.

Sir,

Having received positive information respecting the abolition of the Storekeeper General's Department, and the transfer of the officers to the Commissariat: I have presumed, at the Suggestion of Major Winniet, to solicit your interference in behalf of my promotion with the Duke of Richmond; and to request you would have the Kindness to represent to His Grace that it was the intention of his lamented Father to have used his influence in procuring me a Commission.—

The misfortune which has befallen my parents, His Grace is well acquainted with: and as I believe sir, that you have knowledge of the same—I need not mention the great obligation you would confer on me by making known my situation to him and procuring his recommendation for my promotion—as it would enable me to contribute towards their comfort and support: and prevent my again being thrown on the world, and obliged to seek another means of subsistence.—

The intelligence that has this day been received of promotions having recently taken place in the Depart^{t}: amongst which is the Clerk, who is now serving under me, is a further reason for inducing me to apply for your friendly assistance – –

It would ill become me to speak of my capability in performing the duties required of me: but I beg to acquaint you that since the Establishment of the Department in that Country, I have been in charge of the same at this Station—and that I have every reason to believe my conduct has always been Satisfactory to Deputy Storekeeper General Robertson and that he has more than once reported favorably of me to M^{r} Trotter, the Storekeeper General.—

Trusting you will have the goodness to pardon my presumption in thus addressing you, and soliciting your friendly interference, I beg leave to subscribe myself, with unfeigned gratitude – –

Your obliged and faithful Servant

Major Bowles— THOMAS TREW. JUN^{r}

&c

Quebec—

[C 126, p 21]

SCHEDULES OF TENDERS WITH CONTRACTS TO BE APPROVED.

Commissary Generals office

QUEBEC 27th May 1820

SIR

I beg to enclose for approval the undermentioned Schedules of Tenders with Contracts,—Viz^{t}. Angus Mackintosh for 60 head of cattle for the Post at Drummond Island. Angus Mackintosh for the transport of officers Baggage &c on the Lakes between Amherstburg and Drummond Island—

James Little for 271 barrels of flour for the Post of Amherstburg.—

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient Servant

Lieu^{t} Col. Ready G. WOOD

Military Secretary— Comy Gen^{l}

[Tenders approved and sent to M^{r} Snelling for exam^{n} 27th May]

rec^{d} from office of accounts and returns to Comy Gen^{l} Wood complete same day D. C. G.

[C 126, p 30]

GENERAL G. WOOD TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL READY.

Commissary Generals office
Quebec 13th June 1820

Sir

I have perused the accompanying letter from Major Winnett Commandant of Drummond Island to Major Bowles on the Subject of the Supply of cattle for the present Season not being delivered at St Josephs, and I shall forward copy of the Commandants Letter to Amherstburg for explanation which will be communicated to you when received.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
G. Wood,
Comy Gen l

Lieut Col. Ready
Military Secretary—
[C 126, p 53]

GENERAL G. WOOD TO COLONEL DARLING.

Commissary Generals office
Quebec 17th February
1821

Sir

Having received a requisition for the Supply of Drummond Island with provisions for the ensuing year and as thirty head of Cattle are required therein, it is usual to have the approbation of the Commander of the Forces to purchase and forward this kind of Supply—I therefore submit the same for the consideration of His Lordship.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most obedient
humble Servant
G. Wood
Comy Gen l

Colonel Darling
Military Secretary,
&c &c &c.
[C 128, p 22]

GEN. G. WOOD TO COL. DARLING.

Commissary Generals
office Quebec
March 15th 1821

Sir

I beg to enclose herewith for approval the under mentioned documents Vizt.——

Schedule & Tenders with Contract with E. Lamarandier, to supply 12,000 bundles of Hay at Dd Island and St Joseph.——
Schedule & Tenders with contract of George Mitchell to Supply 200 bushels Indian Corn at Dld Island——

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient
humble Servant
G. Wood,
Comy Gen[l].

Colonel Darling
Military Secretary
—&c—

[C 128, p 45]

GEN. G. WOOD TO COL. DARLING.

Commissary General's office
Quebec 21st May 1821

Sir

I have the honor to enclose memorials which have been forwarded to me from John Wilson, and Donald Fisher, residing at Amherstburg praying to be released from the engagements entered into by them Vizt The former to supply Fresh Beef for the public Service at Amherstburg from the 25th March 1821 to 24th March 1822 at $^{16}/_{10}$ per 100 lbs. and the latter to supply 30 head of Beef Cattle for the Post of Drummond Island at $^{29}/_{72}$ per 100 lbs.

The plea urged by both parties, is, that, the Legislative of Upper Canada have lately imposed a new duty upon the importation of Cattle from the United States, amounting almost to a prohibition, and Lieut Col. Hawkins, commanding at Amherstburg, has recommended that their Petitions should be granted— —I enclose at the same time Copy of a letter from D. A. C. G. Thomson to Depy Comy Gen[l] Coffin dated Amherstburg 2nd Instant, and also of Mr Coffin's communication to me

upon the Subject dated the 16th Instant, from which you will perceive that the parties have been conditionally released from their engagements from the 2nd Instant, Subject however to approval, and should that be withheld they remain responsible for any additional expense which may be incurred in the interim should their petition not be granted.——I beg, therefore, to submit the subject to the consideration of His Lordship The Commander of the Forces, and as the Commandant of the Post has seen grounds for relieving the Contractors in the first instance, it may be as well under the circumstances of the case to relieve them permanently.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
G. Wood
Comy Gen[l]

Colonel Darling
Military Secretary—
[C 128, p 172]

PROCEEDINGS OF A BOARD OF SURVEY.

Proceedings of a Board of Survey held at Drummond Island on the 25th June and continued by adjournments to July 1822 on stores to be transferred from the charge of Deputy Assistant Commissary William Bailey to Deputy Assistant Commissary General Michael Bailey pursuant to a General Order dated Quebec 7th May and a Garrison Order dated Drummond Island June 1822

—President—
Captain Clarke 76th Regiment
—Members—
Lieut. Clarke, Ens. Bowen } 76th Regiment.

The Board having assembled proceeded to examine the quantity & condition of the underwritten articles vizt.

Quantity	
	CAMP EQUIPAGE.
10	Tents }
16	Poles } Flanders
16	Mallets }
240	Pins }
1	Marquee
1	Set of Poles for Do.
6	Poles }
6	Cases } Camp Color
6	Flags }
6	Powder Bags
6	Drum Cases
17	Flanders Kettles
157	Wood }
141	Straps for } Canteens
141	Haversacks
140	Blankets
46	Bill Hooks.
	BARRACK STORES.
100	Palliasses
180	Bolster Cases
52	Sheets
25	Blankets
30	P^{rs} Dog Irons
1	Iron Stove
650	Mould }
600	Dip } Candles
	CLOTHING & APPOINTMENTS
262	P^{rs} Trowsers }
220	P^{rs} Short Gaiters } Privates

Quantity	
25	No 1 Serjeants } Great Coats
116	No 1 } Privates } Great Coats
73	Pattern } Privates } Great Coats
9½	P rs Shoes
12	P rs Gloves
45½	Yds Blue Cloth for Infantry
119¼	" Flannel
924	Plain } Buttons
288	Horn } Buttons
288	Shirt } Buttons
	PURVEYORS STORES
30	Caps } Flannel Dresses
42	Waist coats } Flannel Dresses
	ENGINEERS STORES
40	Carpenters } Adzes
10	Coopers } Adzes
6	Wheelers } Adzes
15	Handles for } Adzes
25	Broad } Axes
18	Felling } Axes
69	Pick } Axes
2	Morticing } Axes
9	Coopers } Axes
5	Hand } Axes
3	Grubbing } Axes
1	Handle for } Axes
206	Various } Augers
30	Handles for } Augers
12	Broad awls
8	Crow Bars
5	Carpenters Compasses
2	Sweep Compasses
37	Morticing

Quantity			
29	Joiner	Chisels	
38	Sachet		
1	Turners		
8	Smiths		
100	Tenon	Saw	Files
72	Cross cut		
128	Hand		
96	Pit		
72	Warding		
157	Round & ½ round		
56	Square & 3 Square		
48	Smoothing		
138	Flat		
32	Handles for		
75	Nail	Gimlets	
38	Spike		
2	Turners	Gouges	
94	Various		
7	Hand		Hammers
6	Claw		
5	Steage		
2	Rivetting		
45	Masons Free Stone		
3	Shingle	Knives	
11	Drawing		
1	Coopers		
8	Moving Philister		Planes
6	Plow		
46	Trying		
28	Jack		
16	Smoothing		
16	P^{rs} Grooving		
101	Moulding various		
7	Various		
46	Irons for Various		

Quantity	
6	Bevils
4	Single } Screw Jacks
1	Double }
8	Wood
20	Iron } Squares
10	Steel Bladed }
37	Hand } Saws.
7	Tenon
11	Turning
14	Cross cut
12	Pit
5	Boxes } For Pit
5	Tillars }
8	Plasterers } Trowels.
9	Masons }
78	Shovels various
12	2 & 3 Feet Rules
11	Hammers
7	Ramming Bars Iron } Miners
4	Jumpers }
3	Picks
7	Borers
7	Scrapers
9	Facine choakers
1	Needles
6	Oil } Stones
9	Rag }
2	Grind }
2	Buttresses for Farriers
1	Stock & Dies
3	Anvils
2	Smith's Bellows
1	Calipers
7	Guages
1	Stocks with kits
6	Pin Mauls

Quantity	
5	Plates and Taps for screws
3	Glue Pots
25	Smith's Rubbers
22	Rasps
8	Saw Sets
15	Hatchets
1	Plyers
74	Spades
9	Turnscrews
3	Weages
4	Cant Hooks
10	Turf Spades
10	Window & Door Bolts
29	Stock Various } Locks
8	Pad Strong } Locks
804	Screws
649	8 Inch } lbs. Spike } Nails
201	7 Inch } lbs. Spike } Nails
219	6 Inch } lbs. Spike } Nails
208	5 Inch } lbs. Spike } Nails
2487	Various } lbs. Spike } Nails
47300	30 dy. } Nails
24300	20 dy. } Nails
74375	12 dy. } Nails
9500	10 dy. } Nails
4500	8 dy. } Nails
612525	6 dy. Shingle } Nails
6620	Various } Nails
100	Sheets Single Iron
59	Blister } Steel } pounds of
218	German } Steel } pounds of
275	Crawley } Steel } pounds of
808	Flat } Iron } pounds of
305¼	Square } Iron } pounds of
4	Lamp Black } Colors } pounds of
82	White Chalk } Colors } pounds of

Quantity			
25	Black	Paint	Pounds of
106	White		
257	Common Yellow		
48	Spanish Brown		
26	Putty		
8	Knots Catgut		
1	Breast Plates		
24	$8\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$	Panes of Glass	
1291	$8\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$		
4	Pincers.		
30	White Wash Brushes		
12	Carpenter's Malletts		
30	Chalk Lines		
4	Wheelbarrows		
12	Paint Brushes		
1	Warding Saw		
1	Smith's Shears		
1	Iron Braces		
2	Bits for do		
1	Tar Irons		
1	Fullers		
7	Broad	Hoes	
65	Narrow		
497	Pounds Pig Lead		
$185\frac{3}{4}$	Hand Hambro Hod	Lines	
76	Mackerel		
1	Forge Backs		
1	Hand	Vices	
1	Standing		
1	Beak Iron		
2	Spoke Shaves		
6	Iron Pincers		
6	Smith's Tongs		
24	P^{rs} H.	Hinges	
23	do H		
2	Iron Wrenches		

Quantity	
6	Box Wood drill Boxes
1	Bows with Spring Catches
$10\frac{1}{16}$	Spirits Turpentine }
8	Linseed } Oil } Gallons of
$6\frac{1}{4}$	Sweet }
	MISCELLANEOUS STORES
$\frac{1}{4}$	Pounds Wax }
1	Bundles Bristles } Shoemakers
12	Deerskins
2	Sides of Upper Leather
2	P^{rs} Scale Bottoms
2	Beams for Scales
1	Sets of Chains for do
144	Small Hooks & Eyes
3	Palm Irons
3	Sail Hooks
2	56 }
1	28 }
1	14 }
1	7 } lbs. Iron weights
1	4 }
1	2 }
1	1 }
4	Brass Cocks
1	Iron Chests
1	Set of Ropes for Scales
	BATTEAUX STORES
823	Pounds of Oakum
$1\frac{2}{5}$	Barrels of Tar
$3\frac{1}{2}$	Barrels of Pitch
5	Caulking Irons
6	Caulking Malletts
119	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in }
$6\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ in } lbs of Cordage

Quantity			
—	Tarpaulins		
12	Sail Needles		
8	Tarpaulins		
6	Water Decks		
6	Square Sails		
	INDIAN PRESENTS		
181/8	Scarlet	Cloth	Yards of
307/8	Blue		
483/4	Black		
403/4	Green		
184	Grey		
—	White		
453/4	Scarlet	Bath Coating	
139	Blue		
6	Grey		
2543/4	Grey		
3543/4	Scarlet		
437	Blue	Ratteen	
356	Green		
583/4	Blue	Caddies	
1711/2	Brown		
531	Blue	Molton	
3733/4	Green		
7021/2	Brown		
82	Purple		
—	Black		
20	Embossed Serge		
999 8/12	Blue	Strouds	
1198	Red		
1212 11/12	Black		
15	Pennistone		
—	White	Flannel	
1241/2	Green		
15	Swanskin		

Quantity		
490	Russia Sheeting	Yards of
621½	Scotch Sheeting	
1421½	Printed Calico	
1073	Striped Cotton	
3061	Ribbon	
992	Ferreting	
149	Bed Lace	
10625	Gartering	
432	Binding	
467	Irish Linen	
32	Silk Handkerchiefs	
14	1 Point	Blankets
763	1½ Point	
189	2 "	
1250	2½ "	
1851	3 "	
190	lbs Worsted in Colors	
2167⅔	oz. Sewing Thread	
188	Great Coats Various	
36	Chiefs Laced	
209	Plain Hats	
10	Cotton Shawls	
68	Feathers	
54	Flags	
70	Whole Axes	
387	Half Axes	
996	Canoe Awls	
2804	Fire Steels	
2719	Awls	
3657½	Oz Vermillion	
2477	Butcher's Knives	
184	Clasp Do	
164	Scissors	
486	Brass	Kettles
155	Copper	
352	Tin	

Quantity	
341	Romal Handkerchiefs
29	Looking Glasses
1120	Fish Hooks
209	lbs Seine Twine
200	lbs Net Thread
300	lbs Seine Rope
—	Sewing Needles
420	lbs Tobacco
19	P rs Arm bands } Silver
47	Gorgets } Silver
2180	P rs Ear Bobs } Silver
4208	Broaches } Silver
20	Breast Plates } Silver
16	Large Size } Medals } Silver
13	Middling Size } Medals } Silver
22	Small Size } Medals } Silver
608	Chiefs } Guns
92	Rifle } Guns
201	Common } Guns
138	Pistols
100	Hangers or Swords
358	Tomahawks
3331	Ball } Pounds of
6008	Shot } Pounds of
569	Gunpowder } Pounds of
5412	Flints
1338	Gun Worms
3	Taylor's Thimbles
3325	Pipes
	BUILDING MATERIALS
31	3 Inch Pine Planks
2700	Shingles
53	Barrels of Charcoal

The whole of which the Board consider fit for His Majesty's Service with the exception of Eight Knots of Catgut which are rendered unserviceable in consequence of their having been packed with Iron Articles.

Drummond Island
1st July 1822

John Clarke Capt
76th Regt & President

Certified
Jno. Gaff
Capt 76th Regt
& Brevet Major
Commanding.

Joseph Clarke
Lieut 76th Regt

W. B. Bowen
Ens. 76th Regt

[C 130, p 40]

CAPTAIN JOHN GAFF TO COLONEL DARLING.

Drummond Island
30th July 1822

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the Board of Survey on Provisions & Stores transferred from the charge of Dy. Asst. Comy. General Michel Bailey in conformity to the General Orders of the 7th May last.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt. hum. Servt.
Jno Gaff
Capt. 76th Regt
& Brevet Major
Commanding

Colonel Darling
Mil. Secy.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 130, p 54]

CAPTAIN JOHN GAFF TO COLONEL DARLING.

Drummond Island
4th August 1822

Sir,

I beg to submit the enclosed letter for your information which I received from Dy. Asst. Comy. Genl. Michael Bailey reporting the magazines at this Post being so much out of repair as to endanger the loss of the Public Property contained in them. I beg leave to state that I inspected the Buildings & found them not sufficiently secure for the preservation of the Stores. I have given the necessary directions to have the Buildings secured.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt. hum. Servt
Jno. Gaff
Capt 76th Regt
& Brevet Major
Commanding

Colonel Darling
Mil. Secy. &c. &c. &c.

[C 130, p 56]

GEORGE HARRISON TO THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

[Duplicate]

My Lord,

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration Your Lordship's Letter of the 22nd February, enclosing memorials with sundry explanatory Documents from four persons from the Garrison of Drummond Island, praying to be allowed compensation for property lost by the wreck of a vessel on Lake Erie in the year 1816— I have it in command to acquaint you that these claims appear to my Lords to be perfectly inadmissable, the property not being of a description of that for which officers of the army are entitled to Indemnification. With respect to the case of Jno. Lenthall, a Commissariat clerk, who is stated to have received Indemnification under similar circumstances I am to acquaint Your Lordship, that when Jno. Lenthall's case was brought under their Lordship's Consideration by Mr Wood's Letter of 15th February 1819, it appeared that

M^r Lenthall who was a clerk & who, as such, was not entitled to any allowance for the loss of Baggage, solicited the usual & authorized allowance for a Deputy Assistant Commissary and which under the peculiar circumstances of his case, their Lordships were pleased to grant, but it was not their intention to grant to him any other allowance than a Deputy Asst. Commissary would have received under His Majesty's Regulations, without any other or special authority from their Lordships; and M^r Wood in a subsequent report to their Lordships of 9^th November 1820, gave them reason to believe that the sums to be allowed to M^r Lenthall were governed & ascertained on this principle. I am further directed to acquaint you that my Lords have no knowledge of the cases of the ordnance officers to which reference is also made in your Lordship's said Letter.

I am,
My Lord
Your Lordship's
Most obedient Servant
GEO. HARRISON

Treasury Chambers
25^th Sept. 1822.

His Excellency
Lieut General
The Earl of Dalhousie
&c. &c. &c
Quebec
Canada

[C 130, p 143]

PRICE OF RATIONS.

Statement of the price of Soldier's Ration of Provisions issued at the Posts mentioned in the margin under existing contracts viz^t.

				Currency
Quebec	1^lb Bread	1^lb Fresh Beef	& $\frac{1}{3}$ pt Rum	5 d $\frac{1}{8}$
Montreal	Do	Do	Do	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Isle aux Noix	Do	Do	Do	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kingston	Do	Do	Do	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fort George	Do	Do	Do	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
Amherstburg	Do	Do	Do	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Drummond Island	Do	Do	Do	6 $\frac{3}{4}$

N. B. The Ration of Rum is calculated at 2*s* 6*d* per gall to lower expenses.

[C 129, p 119]

R. EDWARDS TO COLONEL DARLING.

Dep. Com. Gen's Office
Quebec 24th Feb. 1823

Sir,

Having received a Requisition for the provisions required at Drummond Island for the ensuing year commencing the 25th June next, and as fifty two Head of Cattle are included therein, for the purchase of which it is customary to have the authority of the Commander of the Forces, I have therefore the honor to submit the same for His Lordship's consideration.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient
Humble Servant
R. Edwards,
D. C. G.

Colonel Darling
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 131, p 136]

PROCEEDINGS OF A BOARD OF SURVEY.

Drummond Island
6th March
1823

Proceedings of a Board of Survey held at this Post, this day on Sundry Articles transferred from the Commissariat to the Ordnance Department, in charge of James Proctor Corporal Royal Artillery, pursuant to a General Order dated 18th January 1823.

Capt. Clarke 76th Regt President
Lieut Clarke " " } Members
Ensign Bowen " " }

The Board having assembled proceeded to the examination and delivery of the under mentioned articles and report as follows—

Vizt

Species of Stores		*S.	*R.	*U.
	CAMP EQUIPAGE			
	Tents	7	3	
Flanders	Poles	16		
	Mallets	16		
	Pins	200		40
	Marquees	1		
	Set Poles for Do	1		
Camp Colors	Poles	6		
	Cases	6		
	Flags	6		
	Powder Bags	6		
	Drum Cases	6		
	Flanders Kettles	16		
Canteens	Wood	137		
	Straps for do	141		
	Haversacks	141		
	Blankets	140		
	Bill Hooks	46		
	BARRACK STORES			
	Palliasses	100		
	Bolster Cases	280		
	Sheets	152		
	Blankets	25		
	Prs Dog Irons	29		
	Rugs	100		
	CLOTHING APPOINTMENTS			
Privates	Trowsers	262		
	Prs Short Gaiters	220		
	No 1 Serjeants	25		
Privates' Great Coats	No 1	116		
	Canada Pattern	73		
	Prs Shoes	9½		
	Prs Gloves	12		
	Yds blue Cloth for Infantry	45½		
Buttons	Plain	924		
	Horn	261		
	Shirt	358		

*S.—Serviceable. * R.—Repairable. * U.—Unserviceable.

Species of Stores		S.	R.	U.
PURVEYOR'S STORES				
Flannel	Caps	30		
	Waistcoats	42		
ENGINEER STORES				
Adzes	Carpenters	40		
	Coopers	10		
	Wheelers	6		
	Handles	15		
Axes	Broad	25		
	Felling	18		
	Pick	69		
	Morticing	2		
	Coopers	9		
	Hand	5		
	Grubbing	3		
	Handles for do.	1		
Augurs	Various	206		
	Handles for	30		
Compasses	Carpenters	4		
	Swipes	2		
Chisels	Morticing	37		
	Farrier	29		
	Socket	58		
	Turners	1		
Files	Saws — Cross Cut	70		
	Saws — Hand	128		
	Saws — Handles for	32		
	Round & ½ Round	155		
	Square & 3 Square	56		
	Smoothing	40		
	Flat	132		
Gimblets	Nail	75		
	Spike	38		
Gouges	Turners	2		
	Various	94		
Hammers	Hand	7		
	Claw	6		
	Sledge	5		
	Rivetting	2		
	Masons free Stones	45		

Species of Stores		S.	R.	U.
	ENGINEER STORES			
Knives	Shingles	3		
	Drawing	11		
	Coopers	1		
Planes	Moving Philaster	8		
	Plow	6		
	Trying	42		4
	Jack	22		1
	Smoothing	16		
	Grooving Prs	16		
	Moulding Various			
	Various	108		
	Irons for Various	46		
	Bevils	6		
	Wooden Squares	8		
Screw Jacks	Single	4		
	Double	1		
Squares	Iron	20		
	Steel Bladed	10		
Saws	Saws — Hand	37		
	Saws — Tennon	7		
	Saws — Turning	11		
	Cross Cut	13		
	For Pit — Pit	12		
	For Pit — Boxes	5		
	For Pit — Tillers	5		
Trowels	Plasterers	8		
	Masons	9		
	Shovels various	73	2	
	2 & 3 feet Rules	11		
Miners	Hammers	11		
	Ramming Bars Iron	7		
	Jumpers	4		
	Picks	3		
	Borers	7		
	Scrapers	7		
	Facine Choakers	9		
	Needles	1		
Stores	Oil with Boxes	4		
	do without	1		
	Rag	9		
	Grind	2		

Species of Stores		S.	R.	U.
ENGINEER STORES				
	Butress for Farriers	2		
	Stock & Dies	1		
	Anvils	3		
	Smith's Bellows	2		
	Calipers	1		
	Guages	7		
	Stock with bits	1		
	Pin Maul	6		
	Plates & Taps for Screws	5		
	Glue Pots	3		
	Smiths' Rubbers	25		
	Rasps	22		
	Saw Sets	8		
	Hatchets	15		
	Pincers	4		
	Plyars	1		
	Spades	71	1	
	Turn Screws	9		
	Wedges	3		
	Turf Spades	10		
	Window & Door Bolts	9		
	Stock Locks various	29		
	Screws	804		
	lbs of Spikes various	3741		
Nails	30 dy.	47300		
	20 dy.	20160		
	12 dy.	74275		
	10 dy.	9500		
	8 dy.	4500		
	6 dy. Shingle	611825		
	Various	8860		
Steel	Sheets of Single Iron	88		
	Blister lbs	59		
	German	202		
	Crawley	275		
Iron	Flat lbs	803		
	Square lbs	296¼		
Colors	Lamp Black lbs	4		
	White Chalk lbs	81		
Paint	Black lbs	23		
	Common Yellow	257		

Species of Stores		S.	R.	U.
	ENGINEER STORES			
Paint	Spanish Brown	48		
	White	106		
	Putty lbs	26		
	Gals Sprts. Turpentine	16 1-16		
Oil	" Linseed	7		
	" Sweet	6		
	Breast Plates	1		
	Brad Awls	12		
Panes Glass	8½ by 9½	23		
	8½ by 7½	1278		
	Smiths Chisels	8		
	White wash Brushes	30		
	Carpenter's Mallets	10		
	Wheel Barrows		2	
	Knot Cat Gut			8
	Paint Brushes	10		1
Files	Warding	72		
	Tennon	100		
	Pit Saw	90		
	Warding Saws	1		
	Smith's Shears	1		
	Padlocks Strong	6		
	Bits for do	2		
	Tew Irons	1		
	Fullers	1		
Hoes	Broad	7		
	Narrow	65		
	lbs of Pig Lead	497		
	Forge Backs	1		
	Standing Vice	1		
	Beaket Irons	1		
	Spoke Shaves	2		
	Punches Iron	6		
	Smith's Tongs	6		
Hinges	H	24		
	I L	18		
	Iron Wrenches	2		
	Box Wood Drill Boxes	6		
	Bows with Spring Catches	1		

	Species of Stores	S.	R	U.
	MISCELLANEOUS STORES			
Shoemakers	lbs of Wax	¼		
	Bundles of Bristles	1		
	Sides of Upper Leather	2		
	Pair Scale Buttons	1		
	Beam for Scales	1		
	Sets of Chains for do		1	
	Small Hooks & Eyes	144		
	BATTEAUX STORES			
	lbs 2½ Inch Cordage	119		
	" ¾ " "	6½		
	BUILDING MATERIALS			
	3 Inch Pine Planks	31		
	Shingles	2300		
	Barrels of Charcoal	12		
	31 Barrels & Copper Hoops	119		
	Crow Bar	8		

We certify that we have witnessed the transfer from the Commissariat to the Ordnance Department of the several Articles of Stores, in the state & condition specified in this return.

John Clarke Capt 76th Regt
President

Joseph Clarke
Lieut 76th Regt

Jno Gaff
Capt 76th Regt
& Brevet Major
Commanding

W. B. Bowen
Ens 76th Regt

[C 131, p 187]

CAPT. JOHN CLARKE, LIEUT. JOSEPH CLARKE, AND W. B. BOWEN TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
8th March 1823.

Sir,

Agreeably to the Garrison order of yesterday referring the Board of Survey ordered on the 4th Instant, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact quantity & condition of every article in charge of the Commissariat at this Post, in conformity to the General Order of the 2nd Decr last. The Board proceeded this morning to the Indian Store to inspect the articles there, on application to Dy. Asst. Comy. Genl Bailey for a Return of the articles in his charge, with the quantities annexed, he refused to furnish the board with one, only offered a blank list, not specifying the quantity or number of things in charge, and saying the Board may take a return of the Articles in Store; which the Board not conceiving to be conformable to the spirit of the Genl. order referred to, would not accede to. The Board then told Mr Bailey they would proceed on the survey, and take a return of the stores pointed out to them, provided he would produce his books to compare the return with what he had in charge, which he also declined doing, saying he would not produce his Books to the Board, nor give a return of quantities in his charge, And that the Board had only to inspect and certify to such articles as he produced to them, from the reasons stated the Board did not think themselves justified in proceeding on the survey in the manner pointed out by Mr Bailey, and they adjourned and beg leave to submit to your consideration & wait your future orders.

We have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt. Servants
John Clarke Capt
76th President
Joseph Clarke
Lieut 76th Regt
W. B. Bowen
Ens. 76th Regt

To
Major Gaff
76th Regt
Commanding
Drummond Island

[C 131, p 182]

CAPTAIN JOHN CLARKE TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
9th March 1823.

Sir,

When I communicated with you yesterday, and assigned the reasons why the Board suspended their proceedings I stated the sentiments of the *Board* & not my own, you may recollect that a short time after you called me & said it would be necessary for the Board to send in a statement why they did not proceed with the Survey, as Mr Bailey had sent in one directing you to forward it to Head Quarters & that it was *confidential*, on delivering the one from the Board I made the same request, therefore the statement you received was not a letter from a *Junior* officer but a report from the Board signed by *all*; from the circumstance of Mr Bailey's sending in the first report with the request he did, & afterwards withdrawing it and sending a second & also being the first who said he would report officially to you, the Board decline granting a copy of theirs and I cannot but express my surprize and regret as well as that of the Board, that Mr Bailey should for a moment suppose the Board was actuated by any other feelings than those of a faithful discharge of their duty, without any thought of a Personal nature connected with their Proceedings.

I am
Sir
Your obt Servt
J. Clarke
Capt. 76th Regt.

To
Major Gaff
76th Regt
Commg

[C 131, p 172]

CAPTAIN JOHN CLARKE TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
9th March 1823

Sir,

You having informed me yesterday as President of the Board of Survey, that it was your intention to forward the reasons assigned by the Board for suspending the Survey to Head Quarters, as also Mr Bailey's objections for not furnishing the information required by the Board for their guidance, I beg leave to state in addition that on the

7th Inst. when the Board assembled at the Indian Stores, on receiving a message that every thing was ready for inspection, on requesting a return from Mr Coxworthy, Commissary Clerk, of the articles in charge he had none to produce, and said these are the things we had better proceed and take a return of them, and after some conversation remarked it was the duty of the Board to do so, and that they should make out the Survey likewise, that it was merely a matter of form for the information of the Military Secretary to see what was in hand, he was then informed that was not the case, but intended as a transfer from one Commissary General to another, and that a list of the articles in charge should be produced on the Books to enable the Board to discharge their duty as they were bound to do, on which Mr Coxworthy replied it was impossible they could furnish a return of the quantity or condition of the articles in charge as the Books were not made up nor the last Presents issued to the Indians, entered; under these circumstances it was impossible for the Board to carry into effect the tenor of the General Order by which they were to act, without documents to refer to, when those in whose charge they were could not do so, You were pleased to remark to me yesterday that no obstacles should be thrown in the way, as you were anxious to have the proceedings ready for the Express, Mr Bailey having stated to you that he would have every thing ready for you in a few hours after the survey was over, as President of the Board I believe I stated to you, it was a duty of such a nature not to be hurried over in a few hours and that I would ill discharge my duty if I did so, I think the reasons I have stated together with those assigned by the Board yesterday, will be sufficient to convince you that the obstacles did not exist on the part of the Board and I am sanguine enough to hope that it will appear in a higher quarter, that as President of the Board I am actuated on this occasion but by one motive only "a faithful & consciencious discharge of my duty" I now beg leave to request you will be pleased to forward this with the other Documents to Head Quarters, and you will oblige,

Sir

Your obt. Servt

John Clarke Capt 76th

To

Major Gaff

76th Regt. Commanding

[C 131, p 184]

M. BAILEY TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
10th March 1823.

Sir,

Referring to the Board's Report to you of the cause of its adjournment to-day, I beg to state that I was then employed preparing a statement of the remains of provisions & other stores for the President (which I had no reason to suppose would have been called for before tomorrow) but not being prepared at the *instant* the Board had completed the survey of the Indian Stores, to render so exact an account of the rest as was required, I sent a statement of the articles, (without specifying the quantities) which would not be received by the Board.

I then inclosed a statement of the probable remains (as near as I could ascertain at the moment) which was also returned to me as not being made out in proper form.

Supposing therefore that it is the wish of the officers of the Survey to have a similar account to that usually sent to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to enable them to proceed on the Inspection, I have (tho' questioning the right of a Board of Survey in demanding such a Document) commenced framing one, which I will deliver to the President of the Board to-morrow morning

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
M. Bailey
D. A. C. G.

To
Major Gaff
Commanding

[C 131, p 175]

CAPTAIN JOHN CLARKE, LIEUTENANT JOSEPH CLARKE, W. B. BOWEN TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
10th March 1823

Sir,

After Surveying the Indian Stores this day, the Board was ready to proceed with the survey, but not being provided with the necessary returns, sent to Mr Bailey requesting them, who sent a blank list,

which not being conformable to the Garrison Order of Saturday, the Board again sent saying unless he sent a return of the Stores agreeable to the order, it could not proceed— When he returned for answer, it was impossible he could give an exact return until after the 24th of the month, as his books were not made up.

Under those circumstances the Board adjourned and wait your instructions.

We are Sir
Your most obt. Servants
John Clarke Capt &
President
Joseph Clarke
Lt. 76th Regt
W. B. Bowen
Ens 76th Regt

To
Major Gaff
Commanding

[C 131, p 194]

M. BAILEY TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
11 March 1823.

Sir,

Having attended the Survey to day, as directed by the Garrison Order of yesterday, I beg to inform you that an account of the whole of the articles under my charge has been taken, with the exception of some of the Bullocks, the Hides & Hay.

On the Board being adjourned, the President desired my attendance to morrow morning to accompany him to an Island in the neighborhood, on which three of the Government Oxen have lately been discovered (one of which was found dead, supposed to be occasioned by the severity of the Weather and want of food) by the Indians sent in search of them.

I informed Captain Clarke that as it would prevent the possibility of my closing my account in time for the Express (knowing I should be required also to attend the Board at St. Joseph, and that the duty could be performed as well by Mr Coxworthy (who was purposely ordered to this station to assist me in the duties of my office) as by myself) I told him that, as a matter of course, either myself or one of

the Department should be present—when he declared that *my* presence only would be sufficient for the satisfaction of the Board.

I am sorry in having occasion to remark that innumerable & unnecessary difficulties have been made in taking an account of the Public Stores at Drummond Island, and I think, to require absolutely my attendance in person on the present occasion (as the Board cannot but be perfectly aware of the quantity of official business I must otherwise have to perform) betrays as great a wish to obstruct me in the execution of my Public Duties, as to inconvenience me in my private concerns.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
M. Bailey
D. A. C. G.

To
Major Gaff
Commanding.

[C 131, p 169]

ACCOUNT OF PROVISIONS, FORAGE, ETC.

Account of Provisions Forage &c. found in the Commissariat Magazines in charge of Dy. Asst. Comy. General Bailey at Drummond Island on the 11th March 1823.

		good		damaged
Flour	Pounds	26025	—	1176
Salt Beef	"	501	—	
Pork	"	58056	—	200
Fresh Beef	"	1706	—	498
Rum	Gallons	1577½	—	
Hay	Pounds	7350	—	
Corn	Bushels	106	—	13
Bullocks	No	15	—	
Hides	No	14	—	
Tallow	Pound	130	—	

John Clarke Captain
76th Regt President
Joseph Clarke
Lieut 76th Regt
W. B. Bowen
Ens. 76th Regt

[C 131, p 205]

ACCOUNT OF PROVISIONS, FORAGE, ETC.

Account of Provisions Forage &c in charge of Dy. Asst. Comy. Genl. M. Bailey at Drummond Island.

Flour	pounds	27000
St. Beef	"	303
Pork	"	56800
Fresh Beef	"	1971
Rum	Gallons	1592
Hay	pounds	111,000
Corn	Bushels	66
Bullocks	No	16
Hides	"	13
Tallow	Pounds	129

Commissariat Office
Drummond Island
11th March 1823

(signed)
M. Bailey
Dep. A. C. Genl.

John Clarke Capt
76th Regt President

Joseph Clarke
Lieut 76th Regt

W. B. Bowen
Ens. 76th Regt

[C 131, p 206]

ACCOUNT.

Account of Store Implements, Draught Oxen &c &c. under charge of D. A. C. G. Bailey at Drummond Island.

Batteaux	3
Axes Felling	4
Coopers	1
Bags Oats	72
Borers Tap	1
Beams & Scales Prs	2
Brushes white wash	1
Cart wheels Prs.	1

Chisels	2
Funnels tin	2
Files	2
Gimblets	6
Hooks Pork	1
Hammers	2
Hatchets	1
Irons Caulking	5
Lamp Black lbs	1
Locks Pad	1
Mallets Caulking	4
Measures Tin	4
Copper	13
Oxen	4
Ox Yokes	1
Paint Black lbs	3
Ox Chains	3
Oakum lbs	347
Oars	26
Oil Linseed Gallons	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sweet "	$\frac{1}{4}$
Pitch Barrels	$\frac{1}{3}$
Planes Jack	1
Smooth	1
Rules	1
Spades	1
Saws Hand	1
Tar Barrels	2
Turpentine Spirits pints	1
Weights Iron	11
Brass	2
Lead	2
Nails 10 dy	500
8 dy	400

Commissariat Office
Drummond Island
11 March 1823

(signed)

M. Bailey
D. A. C. G.

[C 131, p 207]

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF SURVEY.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
March 17th 1823

The Board of Survey beg to state to Mr Bailey that they have not hitherto given any unnecessary delay to their proceedings neither is it their wish to do so at this protracted period and to say that by the General Order it is called on to report on the quantity and condition of the articles in charge of the Commissariat Department and do not conceive how they can ascertain the exact quantities of Stores in charge, unless from a correct return from Mr Bailey or a reference to his Books, and cannot suppose that any reference to the Return taken by the Board of the Stores, can in any way assist him in closing his account.

As Mr Bailey must be the person most capable of knowing what he ought to have in his charge, the Board conceiving that the Statement furnished by him, agreeable to the Garrison Order, was a correct return from his books— The Board requests that the report may be made out as usual leaving room for their remarks & signatures, and also that Mr Bailey will be pleased to close his accounts of Issues to the 11th the day of making Survey, giving Government credit for the fresh Beef Issued on account prior to that period without any deduction.

True Copy (sd) JOHN CLARKE Capt
M. Bailey 76th Regt. President
D. A. C. G.
[C 131, p 180]

PROCEEDINGS OF A BOARD OF SURVEY.

Proceedings of a Board of Survey held at Drummond Island on the 10th March on the Transfer of certain Stores from the custody of Commissary General Wood to that of Deputy Commissary General Edwards pursuand to General Order dated 2nd December 1822 and Garrison Orders of the 7th & 8th March 1823.

CAPTAIN CLARKE 76th Regt. President

LIEUT CLARKE, Do, ENSIGN BOWEN } Members.

The Board having assembled proceeded to examine the condition and quantity of the following articles and report as follows—

Quantity	Articles	Remarks
107	Yards Cloth	
159	Yards Bath Coating	
635	Yards Ratteen	
459	Yards Molton	
1337	" Strouds	
250	" Irish Linen	15 yds deft by
355	" Russia Sheeting	Books 265 yds
15	" Scotch Sheeting	
2970	" Ribbon	
1054	" Ferretting	
149	" Red Lace	
432	" Binding	
386	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Point }	
655	2 " }	
1332	$2\frac{1}{2}$ " } Blankets	
1413	3 " }	
24	Silk Handkerchiefs	3 deft by Book
190	lbs Worsted in Colors	27
$1741\frac{1}{3}$	oz Sewing Thread	8 deft by Book
188	Great Coats	$1749\frac{1}{3}$
180	Plain Hats	2 deft by Book
14	Cotton Shawls	16
68	Feathers	
52	Flags	
70	Axes	
375	Half Axes	
975	Awls	
1945	Fire Steels	17 deft by Book
996	Canoe Awls	1962—
3440	oz Vermillion	
872	Butchers Knives	
201	Clasp do.	
164	Scissors	
445	Brass Kettles	

Quantity	Articles	Remarks
155	Copper do	
287	Tin do	4 deft by Book 291
341	Romal Handkerchiefs	
29	Looking Glasses	
1120	Fish Hooks	
175½	Cod Lines	
70	Mackrel Lines	
29	Chalk Lines	
209	lbs Seine Twine	
30	lbs Seine Rope	
128	lbs Net Thread	by Book 120
1641	Pipes, unserviceable	——
17	Pairs Arm Bands	2 pr deft by Book 19
48	Gorgets	
2130	Prs Earbobs	50 deft. by Book 2180
4100	Broaches	108 deft by Book 4208
20	Breast Plates	
15	Large Size Medals	
13	Middling " "	
22	Small " "	
560	Guns Chiefs	
71	Rifle guns	
149	Common guns	
138	Pistols	
100	Hangers & Swords	
344	Tomahawks	
7110	Ball lbs	
260	Shot lbs	14 deft by Book 125 lb
111	Gunpowder	
3300	Gun Flints	
676	Gun Worms	
3	Taylor's Thimbles	
6	Deer Skins	
2	Powder Barrels	
8	Copper Hoops	

Drummond Island
18th March 1823

We certify that we have Seen the several articles specified in this return, in the condition stated, being those in charge of Dy. Asst Comy. Genl M. Bailey as appears by his Books, transferred from Commy. Genl Wood to Dy. Commy General Edwards, agreeably to Gen. Order dated 2d Decr 1822

John Clarke Capt
76th Regt President

Jno. Gaff
Capt 76th Regt
& Brevet Major
Commanding

Joseph Clarke
Lieut 76th Regt

W. B. Bowen Ens 76th Regt

[C 131, p 202]

M. BAILEY TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
18th March 1823

Sir,

Having applied to the Board on Friday last, thro' Mr Coxworthy to have my Statement of the Survey check'd with that taken by the Board, which they declined doing knowing at the same time that some differences existed between the two accounts, and it appearing by your answer to my letter of this morning, which was delivered to me verbally by Fort Adjutant Keating, that the Board has come to a determination not to suffer any person of the Commissariat Dept to have reference to their Statement of the Provisions &c, found in the Magazines under my charge on the 11th Instant. I beg leave to request (in order to bring the affair to a close) that the Board be ordered to reassemble on Thursday the 20th Inst. for the purpose of taking an account of the Flour, Pork, Rum, fresh & Salt Beef & Corn— the issues to the Troops &c will then have been made to the 24th when a more correct account may be had of the stores actually on charge than could possibly be taken on the 11th, as several of the Staff had not, on that day, drawn their Rations from the Store, nor had the Troops received the whole of theirs from the 9th to the 16th

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your very obt Servant
M. Bailey
D. A. C. G.

To
Major Gaff
Commanding.

[C 131, p 165]

CAPTAIN JOHN CLARKE, LIEUTENANT JOSEPH CLARKE, W. B. BOWEN TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
19th March 1823.

Sir,

The Board of Survey having seen Mr Bailey's Letter to you of yesterday beg leave to state for your information the reasons which induced them to decline comparing Mr Bailey's return with the notes taken by the Board in making Survey on the 11th Instant (and which the Board had an opportunity of doing verbally yesterday) and to do away any unfavorable impression his representation may make on your mind. Mr Bailey on the 11th Instant gave a Return to the Board of the several Articles of provisions &c. &c. in his charge, agreeably to the Garrison Order of the 10th and went with the Board to the Magazines to take a Return of the Stores, Mr B. taking an account at the same time and checking it frequently with that taken by the Board, on the following day Mr Bailey by Memorandum delivered Capt Clarke stated that 469 lb Pork was due the 76th Regt which should have been drawn from the Stores the 9th and also some flour due the contract Baker, the quantity not specified and which should be deducted from the Survey— As it is a rule when a Survey is taken, that all articles in Store at the time, are considered as Govt Property and taken an account of accordingly, and the stores in the Magazines being pointed out by Mr Bailey as such, the Board did not think themselves justifiable in allowing any deduction from the acct. taken on the 11th understanding that as a matter of course the accounts of Issues should be closed that day. Mr Bailey during the time of making Survey never mentioned that any Provisions belonging to the Staff or Detachments of the Garrison was in store on that day. When Mr Coxworthy came to the Board with Mr Bailey's Return to compare with the notes of the Board, they were then writing to Mr B. stating their objections to the deduction proposed by him, and requested Mr Coxworthy to mention the same to him, not being able to do so sooner being at Saint Joseph's the day before and not returning 'till late. The Board in conversation with Mr Bailey at St. Joseph's the following day again requested him to close his account of Issues to the 11th and which he did not object to at the time— And on the 16th—the Board received a note from him saying that he had taken credit for the rations for the Troops from the 9th to the 16th, and having taken a return of the Stores on the 11th did not think it correct for Mr Bailey

to take credit for Rations *supposed* to have been issued on the 9th and which were actually in the store and taken an acct. of on the former day. Mr B. making issues after the Survey was made, must have made a difference in the Accounts— And his not complying with the wishes of the Board in closing his account of Issues to the day they took stock, induced them to decline complying with his request to compare the notes with his Statement. As had he done so no difference could have existed between the returns, nor any difficulty respecting back rations, as some beef had been issued on acct to both the Staff & Detachments which appeared to the Board the day after making Survey, Mr Bailey not having mentioned it sooner. The Board have to express their surprise that Mr Bailey should report to you yesterday that there were provisions belonging to the Staff in Store on the 11th when by his own statement of the 12th Beef was advanced on acct to them several days before, and in a note from him to the Board of the 14th March he mentions he will only require the Board to include in their report the quantities of Provisions Rum &c. actually found on the 11th Inst. The Board trust that this explanation of their motives for so acting will be satisfactory to you.

We have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt. Servants
John Clarke Captain,
76th Regt. President
Joseph Clarke
Lieut 76th Regt
W. B. Bowen Ens. 76th Regt.

To
Major Gaff
76th Regt. Commanding

[C 131, p 159]

GARRISON ORDER.

Drummond Island
19th March 1823

Garrison Order,

In consequence of the statement given by Depy. Assist. Commissary General Bailey to the Board of Survey which examined the stores on the 11th Inst. being incorrect, and a request being made by him that

the Board should reassemble for the purpose of taking an exact account of the following articles to enable him to make up his books. viz

Flour
Pork
Fresh Beef
Salt Beef
Rum
Corn

The Board will assemble on Thursday morning at Ten o'clock for the above purpose.

JNO. GAFF
Capt 76th Regt & Brvt. Major
Commanding

[C 131, p 195]

ACCOUNT OF PROVISIONS, RUM, ETC.

Account of Provisions Rum &c remaining under charge of M. Bailey D. A. C. G. at Drummond Island, the 20th March 1823.

	Flour	Fresh Beef	Salt Beef	Salt Pork	Rum	Corn
Copy of return given by M. Bailey to the Board on the 20th Inst when reassembled to take fresh Survey. as a correct copy from his books of the Stock on hand agreeable to Garrison Order dated 19th March 1823.	25730	1835	34	57923	1514	95-2

Drummond Island
20 March 1823

A true copy
JOHN CLARKE Capt
76th Regt President
JOSEPH CLARKE Lieut 76th Regt
W. B. BOWEN Ens. 76th Regt

[C 131, p 208]

ACCOUNT OF PROVISIONS, RUM, ETC.

Account of Provisions Rum &c found in the Commissariat Magazines in charge of M. Bailey D. A. C. G. at Drummond Island 20th March 1823

	Flour	Fresh Beef	Salt Beef	Salt Pork	Rum		Corn	
					gals	pts	Bush.	qts
At Drummond Island good	28226	1135	34	57545	1497	5	85	4
damaged	1176	490		200			13	
At St Joseph	381¼	204		223	17	6⅓	10	
Total	24783¼	1829	34	57968	1515	3⅓	108	4

John Clarke Capt
76th Regt President
Joseph Clarke
Lieut 76th Regt
W. B. Bowen Ens. 76th—

[C 131, p 209]

CAPT. JOHN GAFF TO CAPT. JOHN CLARKE.

Drummond Island
Sir, 20th March 1823.

I received your letter of yesterday and this day, requesting me to give the Board instructions how they were to act. I have only to say that as there was no likelihood of bringing the Board of Survey which took an account of provisions &c on the 11th Inst. to a conclusion, and the season being so far advanced that I could not think of detaining the Government Express much longer.

I therefore issued the Garrison Order of yesterday, which you say you have acted upon, and should you have any remarks to make you will be pleased to state them in writing and I shall forward them to Head Quarters together with the other Papers relative to the Survey

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt. hum. Servant
Jno Gaff
Capt 76th Regt
& Brevet Major
Commanding

To
Captain Clarke
76th Regiment

[C 131, p 196]

CAPT. JOHN CLARKE, LT. JOSEPH CLARKE, W. B. BOWEN TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
20th March 1823.

Sir,

Agreeably to the Garrison order of yesterday the Board of Survey proceeded to the commissariat Magazines, and took an account of the Flour Pork Beef Rum & Indian Corn, produced to them by Dy. Asst. Comy. Genl. Bailey, as being the actual quantity of each remaining in his charge, this day by return taken from his books.

The Board having on the 11th Instant made a correct survey of the Stock, produced to them by Mr Bailey, as the whole of that remaining in charge and after a lapse of several days, during which time the Board conceived Mr Bailey was making up his reports of the proceedings, they are again ordered to assemble at the request of Mr Bailey to make a fresh Survey of the Provisions &c, several issues having been made since the former day of Survey.

The Board beg leave to represent to you the singularity of this mode of proceeding and the difficulties under which they at present labor in making a correct report of the quantity & condition of all the articles in charge of the Commissariat at this Post agreeably to the General order of the 2nd December 1812 and request you will be pleased to give your instructions how you are to act on this occasion.

We have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servants
John Clarke Captain
76th Regt President
Joseph Clarke
Lieut 76th Regt
W. B. Bowen
Ens. 76th Regt

Major Gaff
76th Regiment
Commanding

[C 131, p 197]

GARRISON ORDERS.

Drummond Island
21st March 1823

Garrison Orders.

The Board of Survey of which Capt. Clarke, 76th Regt is President

have applied to the Commanding officer, that Deputy Assistant Commissary General Bailey will produce to them some more authentic Documents, than has hitherto been laid before them, or a reference to his Books, that they may get the necessary information required—conformably to the general order of the 2nd December last, as the Board states they cannot certify the reports about to be presented to them for that purpose.

In consequence of which I have to Direct that Deputy Assistant Commissary General Bailey will attend the Board with his Books, and the necessary Papers for their information.

Jno. Gaff
Capt. 76th Regt
& Brevet Major
Commanding

[C 131, p 199]

CAPTAIN JOHN CLARKE TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
21st March 1823.

Sir,

The Board of Survey are of opinion they will not act conformably to the General Order of the 2nd Dec. last, should they certify the reports about to be presented to them by Dy. Asst. Comy. General Bailey, as a correct return of all the articles in his charge unless they have some more authentic Documents, than has hitherto been laid before them, or a reference to his books, and should they not get the necessary information, they request to know whether you will sanction their sining them such as they are, The Board making such observations as they consider proper.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obt Servant
John Clarke Capt 76th Regt
President

To
Major Gaff
&c. &c. &c.

[C 131, p 201]

CAPTAIN JOHN CLARKE, LIEUTENANT JOSEPH CLARKE, W. B. BOWEN TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
22nd March 1823.

SIR,

We have the honor to enclose herewith the proceedings of the Boards of Survey, together with copies of the returns furnished us at different times by Dy. Asst Com. Genl. Bailey and also returns of provisions found by the Board and from the variance of which you will perceive the difficulty he had in making a correct report.

And at the same time cannot but express our regret at the great indifference shewn the Board by that Department during the Survey, and at the delay that was occasioned by the Board not being furnished with the proper returns for their information.

We have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt Servants
JOHN CLARKE
Capt 76th Regiment
President
JOSEPH CLARKE
Lieut 76th Regt
W. B. BOWEN
Ens. 76th Regt

Major Gaff
&c. &c.

[C 131, p 200]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SURVEY.

Proceedings of a Board of Survey held at Drummond Island on the 11th and continued by adjournments to the 17th March pursuant to general Order of 2nd Dec 1822, & Garrison Orders of 4th 7th 8th & 10th March and reassembled on the 20th by a Garrison Order of the 19th for the transfer of sundry stores from the custody of Commissary General Wood to that of Deputy Commissary General Edwards.

CAPT CLARKE 76th Regt President
LIEUT CLARKE do } members
ENS. BOWEN do }

The Board having assembled proceeded to examine the condition and quantity of the following articles & report as follows—

PROVISIONS.

Quantity	Article	Good	Bad	Remarks.
24783¼	lbs Flour		1176	
1829	" Fresh Beef		490	
34	" Salt Beef			
57968	" Salt Pork		200	
1515 gls 3⅓ pts	Rum			
15	Bullocks			
14	Hides			
130	lbs Tallow			
73500	Hay lbs			
108½	Bushels Ind Corn		13	
	Store Implements			
3	Batteaux			
4	Felling axes			
1	Coopers axe			
72	Oat Bags		7	
1	Tap Borer			
3	Beams & Scales		1	
1	Set of Ropes			
1	White Wash Brush			
1	P^{r} Cart Wheels			
2	Chisels			
2	Funnels			
4	Files			
6	Gimblets			
1	Pork Hook			
2	Hammers			
1	Hatchet			
10	Caulking Irons			
13	Tin Measures			
2	Copper do			
500	10^{dy} Nails			
400	8^{dy} do			
4	Draught Oxen			
1	Ox Yoke			
3	Ox Chains			
1161	Oakum			
20	Oars			

PROVISIONS.—*Continued.*

Quantity	Article	Good	Bad	Remarks.
½	Gallon Linseed } Oil			
¼	" Sweet }			
3⅚	Barrels Pitch			
1	Jack Plane			
1	Smoothing Plane			
2	Pounds Black Paint			
1	Rule			
3	Spades			
3	Shovels			
1	Hand Saw			
3⅖	Barrels Tar			
19	Iron Weights			
2	Brass do			
2	Lead do			
1	P r Dog Irons			
1	Iron Stove			
1	Cross Cut Saw			
4	Brass Cocks			
1	Iron Chest			
3	Palm Irons			
3	Sail Hooks			
12	Sail Needles			
8	Tarpaulins			
6	Water Decks			
6	Square Sails			
1	Oil Stone			
2	Wheel Barrows			
4	Cant Hooks			
1	Pound Lamp Black			
3	Pad Locks			
10	Caulking Mallets			

The Board have to observe the difficulty under which they labor in making a correct Report of this Survey. Having received Returns & completed the Survey of Provisions on the 11th they were called on to resurvey on the 20th. After considerable Issues had been made of

Rations & Back Rations, which were in store on the former day, and contrary to the express wish of the Board—

The Board remark that the flour returned bad appears to have been in store a length of time and is unfit for use.

The fresh Beef marked as bad is the carcass of a Bullock that broke its neck by accident in the wood at St Josephs & is unfit to be issued to the Troops.

In respect to the Bullocks the Board have to observe that of the nineteen returned in charge some are in good others in indifferent condition. Particularly two which were produced by M^{r} Bailey to the Board the 12th Inst. about three miles from this Post, in the woods in a weak state, having been left out during the winter, and also the remains of another at the same place, which the board have no doubt perished for want of food.

The Hay at Drummond Island appears to have suffered much from being badly put together, and greatly exposed to the weather during the winter.

We certify that we have seen the several articles of Provisions &c specified in this return & in the condition stated. The Provisions on the 20th Inst and the other articles between the 11th and that day being in charge of Dep. Asst. Comy. Genl. M. Bailey as appears by his Books; and witnessed their transfer from Commissary General Wood to Deputy Commissary General Edwards agreeably to General Order dated 2nd Dec^{r} 1822.

John Clarke
Capt 76th
President

Jno Gaff
Capt 76th Regt
& Brevet Major
Commanding
Drummond Island
22nd March 1823

Joseph Clarke
Lieut 76th Regt

W. B. Bowen Ens. 76th Regt

[C 131, p 211]

COMMISSARIAT RETURN.

Drummond Island 1100 Miles from Quebec.

Dy. Asst. Com. Genl. M^{r} Bailey in charge.
Comm^{t} Clerk Coxworthy Asst.

The Commissariat Dept. at Drummond Island distributes annually Provisions & Presents to about 4400 Indians, pays subsistence of the

Troops & supplies the Royal Navy on Lake Superior with provisions & money in addition to the usual routine of Commissariat Service.

The Communication with this station is entirely closed from the latter part of October until about the 21st January when the first Winter Express leaves it for Lower Canada through Penetanguishene & York.

[C 132, p 216]

M. BAILEY TO PETER TURQUAND, COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Commissariat Office
AMHERSTBURG
13th February 1825

SIR,

I had the honor yesterday of receiving your letter of the 29th Ultimo relative to the acceptance of D. Revol's Tender for hay at Drummond Island, in preference to Mr George Mitchell's & calling upon me to explain to you the circumstances of the case, as they occurred on the opening of the Tenders, which are as follows.

The Tenders being opened in the presence of the Commanding Officer and read aloud by Mr Coxworthy were handed to Major Gaff for his inspection, but they being unusually high I was of opinion that Hay could be procured at a much more reasonable rate & I accordingly withheld my decision until I should consult with the officer commanding on the subject.

I stated to Major Gaff, therefore, that it would be advisable to call for fresh Tenders for supplying the 8000 Bundles in quantities of not less than 500 in order to give the poorer class of people an opportunity of disposing of their Hay, and by which means I imagine, it could be procured at from 6 to 7 Dollars, but the Major having objected to this mode, I requested he would allow me a few soldiers in addition to the party stationed on the Island St. Josephs for the purpose of cutting the hay required for the Public Service and which could be brought to the Post on the Government Batteaux, to which he also objected.

I then proposed waiting for Mr Mitchell's return from Mackinac in order to give him an opportunity of obtaining approved securities (Dr Mitchell one of his Bonds men having withdrawn himself from the responsibility and the other Mr Anderson being considered objectionable from the circumstance of his holding a Public Situation) to which

the Major then agreed, but on the following morning (Sunday) he desired my attendance at his quarters & directed the contract to be awarded to D. Ravol forthwith.

I strongly objected however to do so, not only on account of its unfair appearances towards M^r Mitchell, but also on account of the loss it would be to the Public, as I then stated of about £75. the Major's orders nevertheless were peremptory.

I have every reason to believe that Major Gaff was guided in the affair by the absence of M^r Mitchell from the Post & his want of proper securities, as also the lateness of the season & the only reason for my not reporting the circumstance to you was that the Contract must have been completed & the article paid for long before I could have heard from Quebec.

As I presume M^r Coxworthy will have some recollection of the circumstance I beg to refer you to that gentleman for further information.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedt
humble Servant

(signed)

M. Bailey
D. A. C. G.

Peter Turquand Esqr.
Commissary General

[C 135, p 134]

CAPT. JOHN GAFF TO ENSIGN MAITLAND.

Drummond Island
2^d July 1825.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18^th of May last, enclosing copy of a letter addressed to the Commissary General by Deputy Assistant Commissary General Bailey relative to certain tenders for the supply of Hay at Drummond Island. And in reply I beg leave to state in addition to my letter of the 8^th March last that the season was already far advanced. The Hay which might have been at the disposal of the poorer class of people was completely under the control of the Merchants who had already given in their Tenders & M^r Mitchell's Tender being objectionable there remained no competition.

I was apprehensive that a more exhorbitant demand might have been made particularly as at that time private Individuals were paying at least ten Dollars per hundred Bundles for Hay in small quantities.

With regard to furnishing a Party of Soldiers for that duty my

objections were first in consequence of Hay being so contiguous to, and part on the American Shore, that I was apprehensive that the men might desert, and secondly that from their inexperience in duties of that nature, I was fearful that they would not be able to get the necessary quantity of Hay secured before the wet & stormy season came on therefore however anxious M^{r} Bailey may have been to advertise for Tenders again I considered it my duty to waive the possibility of a failure in the supply of Hay for the Government Cattle.

I have &c
[signed] JOHN GAFF,
Capt 76th Regt &
Brevet Major

Ensign Maitland
Act. Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 137, p 1]

GARRISON ORDER.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
3rd December 1825

Garrison Order.

A Board of Survey will assemble on Monday Morning at 11 O'Clock to examine & Report upon the State of the Government Batteaux under charge of the Commissariat, and the Board will give its opinion whether the Batteaux can be repaired so as to be fit for the Public Service during the year 1826.

CAPT. CLARKE 76th Regt President
ENS. BOWEN 76th Regt
Fort Adjt. KEATING
} Members.

The Board having minutely inspected the three Batteaux presented to them by the Commissariat are of opinion that they are at present in a very bad state, unfit for service, and not worth the expense of repairing.

Given under Hands
at Drummond Island
this 5th day of December 1825
JOHN CLARKE Captain
76th Regt President
W. B. BOWEN
Ens 76th Regt
J. KEATING
Fort Adjt.

Jno. Gaff
Capt 76th Regt
& Brv^{t} Major
Commanding.

[C 136, p 115]

W. A. THOMPSON TO P. TURQUAND, COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Commissariat Office
Drummond Island
13th Jan 1826.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a Report of Survey held the 25th November 1825, on the state of the Government Batteaux in my charge & from the decision of the Board, I beg leave to suggest that two Batteaux only may be provided for this Station & that a small Four Oared Keel Boat be substituted for the third, a Batteau being too unwieldy, requiring more men to propel it, & from the necessity of frequent visits by the Commissariat to the Post of St Joseph's on account of the cattle grazing and taking provisions to the Detachment stationed there, causes an inconvenience & expense, the Party being frequently obliged to remain from this Post all night in consequence of the least adverse winds.

A Boat of this description I am informed can be purchased at Amherstburg or Detroit at a very reasonable rate.

I have the honor &c.

(signed)

W. A. Thompson
D. A. C. G.

P. Turquand Esq.
Commissary General
Quebec

[C 136, p 118]

PETER TURQUAND, COMMISSARY GENERAL TO MAJOR GENERAL DARLING.

Commissary General's Office
Quebec 22d Feb. 1826.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith for the approval of His Lordship the Commander of the Forces

Two Vouchers for rations issued in advance to Detachment of 76th Regiment stationed at St Josephs Upper Canada

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Peter Turquand
Commy. Genl.

Major General Darling
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 136, p 52]

PETER TURQUAND, COMMISSARY GENERAL TO MAJOR GENERAL DARLING.

Commissary General's Office
Quebec 14th March 1826.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d February accompanying a Letter from Lieut. General Sir James Kempt (herewith returned) and communicating the request of His Lordship the Commander of the Forces that I should submit my opinion on the feasability of substituting Porter or good strong wholesome Beer for the soldiers Ration of Rum in the proportion of one pint of the former for the present allowance of one sixth of a Quart of the latter together with the comparative expense of the two, at the principal Posts in this command; to which I have the honor to reply, that so far as this Department is concerned, I do not anticipate difficulty in the substitution of beer for the present Ration of Rum provided the supply is furnished by Contract and delivered under the orders of the Commissariat in the mode now practiced with regard to Bread and Fresh Beef. But in a variable Climate like that of Canada and where few Posts embrace the conveniences of ample & cool cellarage so essential for the storage of an article so easily affected by change of atmosphere, the Loss to Government by condemnation would be incalculable were any other mode followed in its Issue than what I have adverted to, and the complaint of the soldiers as to the quality of the Liquor would open the door to endless Discussions.

An impediment to the proposed change of system as far as respects its general application presents itself in the difficulty of supplying the Troops at Stations where there are no Breweries, one of which is that of Drummond Island, but even there I conceive it might be supplied by a Contractor at Amherstburg where a Brewery is established on whom the onus should rest under the control of this Department to keep a sufficient stock on the spot to answer all forthcoming demands, whilst during the winter season, when the Island could not be regularly supplied Rum might be issued in lieu thereof.

With regard to forming a comparative average Expense of the two descriptions of Rations at the principal Posts in the command I beg to state that the average cost to Government of $\frac{1}{3}$ of a Pint of Rum at Quebec, Montreal & Kingston is about one penny sterling which calculation includes not only cost Freight & charges, but also the average loss sustained by Government by Leakage, Soakage and other natural causes.

The present cost of good wholesome strong Beer at the same Stations from the best Information I can procure is on an average 1^{s} p^{r} Gallon so that the value of the Ration of Beer would be 1^{d} $\frac{7}{20}$ Sterling— But there is no doubt whatever that were the change adopted an incentive would be given to the Brewing Trade to produce a wholesome Beverage at a lower Rate especially when competition is invited by Public Advertisement.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
PETER TURQUAND
Commy. Genl.

Major General Darling
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 136, p 95]

PETER TURQUAND, COMM'Y GEN'L TO MAJ. GEN'L DARLING.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE
QUEBEC 27 March 1826.

SIR,

The officer in charge of the Post of Amherstburg having acquainted me that a letter had been addressed to him by Lieut. Col. Lightfoot, stating that the post of Drummond Island will be relieved from that of Amherstburg by a Detachment under the command of a Subaltern officer only, and as that post will thereby be reduced to much less than its present strength and that of Amherstburg be in like proportion increased, I have the honor to request to be informed if such an arrangement is decided upon, So that I may be enabled to give the necessary directions for a new Distribution of the supplies contracted for.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
PETER TURQUAND
Commy. Genl.

Major Genl. Darling
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 136, p 128]

LETTER FROM J STEWART.

[Duplicate.]

Rec^{d} Nov. 8, 1830 TREASURY CHAMBERS
A 10th July 1830

SIR,

The Lords Commiss^{rs} of His Majesty's Treasury having had under consideration the cash amounts of Comm^{y} Gen^{l} Routh for the service in Canada from the 25th Augt to 24th Oct^{r} 1829, they observe that the Rev^{d} James Coghlan has drawn Lodging & Forage allowances as officiating Chaplain at Quebec during the absence of D^{r} Mills the regular appointed Chaplain to the Forces and I am to acquaint you that in future when the services of a Locum Tenens may be temporarily required as officiating Chaplain it will be better as a general rule to pay him either for each service or by a rate of pay covering all claims, and not to issue any of the Military allowances intended for the Chaplains on the Staff appointed from home, by which mode My Lords conceive any additional expense to the Public upon the absence of the Staff officer may be as well avoided, as by the one adopted in the present use. I am further commanded by their Lordships to observe to you that the Fort Adjutant at Penetanguishene has received the Forage allowance for one horse from 25 July to 24 Aug^{t} at 1*s* 1*d* per ration the rate authorized for the Post of York, and from 25th Augt to 24th Sept at 2*s* 6*d* per ration by approval of Lieut^{t} Impett Commanding, with reference to the general orders of 25 July 1828 & 23^{d} July 1829. The latter order certainly directs all allowance to be received at this Post at the rates prescribed for Drummond Island but with reference to the one of July 1828, which is that promulgating the printed schedules of pay and allowances My Lords remark at page 20 respecting the allowance in lieu of Forage that the Certificate at York is to apply to that Station and all other Posts above it, Drummond Island excepted, which being particularly circumstanced the rate of Forage approved by the Commandants is to be continued at that Station as heretofore, and My Lords desire to be informed whether you are of opinion that the peculiar circumstances alluded to in the General order of 25 July 1828 under which the Forage allowance at Drummonds Island was authorized to be issued at the increased rate, exist also at the Post of Penetanguishine, and if not that you will cause such increased rate to be discontinued there.

I am
Sir
Your obed^{t} Serv^{t}
J. STEWART

The Officer Commanding
the Forces in Canada

[C 67, p 191]

MILITARY POSTS.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH BUNBURY TO CAPTAIN FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

Kingston
17th Jany. 1790

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Indian Express, which left this Post, on the 19th of November last for Detroit, returned here last night having left that Post on the 18th of December last, at which time every thing was perfectly quiet.

I have the Honor to be Sir
Your most obt
hum. Servt
Joseph Bunbury
Capt 5th Regt
Comg. the
District of Kingston
&c

Capt. Le Maistre M. S.
Quebec
[C 511, p 11]

K. CHANDLER TO CAPTAIN FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

Office of Ordnance
Quebec
2d June 1794

Sir

Inclosed I send you a return of the Brass & Iron Ordnance in Upper Canada, the greatest part of which, were at the different posts long before I came to this Province in 1764.

Two Iron 12 pounders were sent to Niagara in 1789 and two Iron nine Pounders to Detroit in 1792.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obt. hble. Servt.
K. Chandler

Francis Lemaistre Esq.
[C 511, p 74]

Abstract of Ordnance Stores Ammunition &c Issued at the post of Detroit between the 7th April and 9th August 1794 sent to the post Miamis

Species		Quantity S.	R.	U.
	Aprons Lead	12		
	Adds Copper	1		
	Barrels Budge	2		
	Buckets Leather	2		
Boxes	Tin Tube with Straps	4		
	Side for Ammunition 6 pound	3		
	Side for Ammunition 3 do	1		
	On Carriage 3 do	2		
	Driggin Copper	1		
	Barrows hand	2		
Carriages	Garrison 9 poundrs	4		
	Garrison 6 do	6		
	Travelling with Limbers 3 do.	2		
	Grasshopper for Mortars	2		
Carts	Ammunition	1		
	Sling		1	
	Caps for Spunges	4		
	Cartouches of Leather	6		
Cloaths	Hair	2		
	Painted	2		
Cartridges Empty	paper 9 Poundrs	250		
	paper 6 do	250		
	Flannel 9 do	80		
	Flannel 6 do	80		
	Flannel 3 do	54		
	Flannel 4 2-5 Inch	75		
Cartridges Ball	Musquet	9840		
	Carabine	1060		
	Chalk lbs	1½		
	Canteens Tin	19		
	Compasses Pairs	1		
	Drivers Copper	1		
	Drag Rope with Chains pairs	4		
	Fuzes drove fixed	300		

Species		Quantity S.	R.	U.
	Form and Staple for fuzees	1		
	Funnel plate	1		
	Files of Sorts	2		
	Forms for Cartridges musquet	6		
Gauges for Shot	9 Pounder	1		
	6 do	1		
	3 do	1		
	Hammers claw	3		
Handspikes	Shaft	8		
	Traversing	4		
	Common	22		
	Hand Crow	6		
	Harness Mens Setts	3		
Heads spunge & Rammer	9 Pounder	4:4		
	6 Do	4:4		
	3 Do	2:2		
	Hides Tanned	3		
	Horns Powder with wires	13		
Hooks wad with staves	9 Pounders	4		
	6 Do	4		
	3 Do	2		
	Hoops Copper on Barrels	116		
	Hand Hatchets	2		
	Hand Grenades fixed	55		
	Junk & wads C 2 lb	14:0:10		
	Camp Kettles with covers	3		
Ladles with staves	9 Pounders	4		
	6 Do	4		
	3 Do	2		
	Lanthorn Muscovey	1		
	Locks Pad	1		
	Linstocks with Cocks	14		
	Match Slow C. 2 lb	13:5		
	Match Quick	:2		
	Marlin Skains Tanned	4		
	Measures Tin for Musquet	4		
	Mallets & Settors for fuzees	101		
	Measures Copper 8 oz 4 oz 2 oz 1 oz	4		

Species			Quantity S.	R.	U.
Ordnance	Iron	9 Pounders	4		
		6 Do	4		
		3 Do	2		
	Brass 4 2-5 In		2		
	Paper Musquet R. Q. S.		2:0:0		
	Puncheons for Vents		9		
	Perpendiculars		1		
	Powder Barrels & lb		25:48		
	Powder Milled		2		
	Portfires Dozens & odd		10:1		
	Portfire Sticks		8		
	Quadrent Brass		1		
Knives	Laboratory		3		
	Cutting		1		
	Rope Tarred 3½ Inch Fathoms		18½		
	Slings for Guns		1		
	Staves Spare		5		
	Skins Sheep		22		
	Spikes for Nailing Guns		8		
	Straps Leather		8		
	Spring tacks		900		
Shot	Spunges with Staves	9 Pounders	4		
		6 Do	5		
		Do	4		
	Round loose	9 Do	240		
		6 Do	240		
	Grape	9 Do	80		
		6 Do	80		
	Fixed to wood case	9 Do	40		
		6 Do	80		
	Unfixed to wood case 6 Do		55		
	Led Musquet C 2 lb		5:0:0		
	Shells 4 2-5 Inch		1:8:0		
	Serapins for Shells		1		
	Scissors pairs		3		
Tompions	without collars	9 Pounders	2		
		6 Do	2		
	with Collars 3 Pounders		2		

Species			Quantity S.	R	U.
Thread	Pack lb oz		1:0		
	Common		1:12		
	Tilts wadmill		1		
Trucks F & H	Iron	9 Pounders	2:2		
	Wood	9 Do	4:4		
		6 Do	8:8		
	Tents foot with Poles		4		
	Tubes Quill fired		625		
	Vices Copper		1		
	Shot fixed to wood bottoms	Case 3 Pound[r]	148		
	flannel cartridges filled w[t] Powder	round 3 Do	130		
	Musquets English		50		
	Bayonets with Scabbards		50		
	Slings for Musquets		50		
	Cartridge Boxes bets & Frogs		50		
	Flints	Musqt	800		
		Carabine			

R[D] England
Lt. Col.
Commanding

[C 511, p 156]

CAPTAIN HECTOR MC LEAN TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

Amherstburg
29[th] May 1790 (1798?)

Sir

I received on the 23[d] Instant your several Letters dated the 12[th] 19[th] and 26[th] March.

The Blacksmith of the Indian Dept. in conformity to the Commander in Chief's orders is directed to repair to this Post, to be employed in such Blacksmiths work as may be most necessary for the Garrison, when not employed for the Indians; Tho' I have sufficient authority to assert as an undoubted fact, that he has hitherto been chiefly employed in working for the private use of the officers of the Dept; but as it is probable that when he removes to this place, they

will endeavour to scrape together all the old Indian arms which would otherwise never have been thought of, & laid aside as useless.

The Barrack Master is directed to transmit the return you mention.

If possible we shall endeavour to procure Cedar Pickets for the magazine by sending to the Islands for them, otherwise we must in the mean time use *Swamp Ash* ones, which are next to Cedars in durability and are ready, having been cut by the Troops in Winter as well as pickets for the wood yard.

The Estimate of the price of Materials amounting to £46–7–7 enclosed in my letter to you of the 30th Decr last, ought to have accompanied an estimate of Lieut Coopers dated the 6th Nov. transmitted to you some time before, the materials being the same as inserted in that Estimate, was my reason (tho' perhaps not very properly) of saying that some of them were included in Estimates formerly transmitted. You will please to observe that tho' the Engineer inserts the Materials in his Estimate, he annexes no price to them, *that* being more properly the work of the Deputy Storekeeper— On a comparison with the Engineer Estimate dated the 6th Nov, you will find the materials exactly to correspond with those estimated by the Storekeeper at £46–7–7, the Engineer having estimated the price of the workmanship only & the materials without a price, these have been afterwards estimated by Mr Reynolds tho' not ready to have accompanied the Engineers Estimate. This Explanation I hope may prove satisfactory.

No rum will be allowed to soldiers except in cases of evident necessity, but when employed in conjunction with seamen who receive it for performing the same work, I apprehend it will be rather difficult to withhold it from them.

We have received 24 Leather Buckets from the Francis.

The Presents for the purchase of the Island of St. Joseph not being all arrived from Fort Erie, the Francis is ordered back again and on her return will without loss of time proceed to St. Joseph.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
HECTOR Mc LEAN
Capt. R. C. V.

Captain Green
Military Secretary

[C 512, p 11]
33

CAPTAIN HECTOR MC LEAN TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

AMHERSTBURG
24th Nov. 1798

SIR,

I enclose for the information of the Commander in Chief, Reports of Tools & barrack bedding being destroyed. Report of Survey on Mapple Sugar and Estimates of Sundry services to be executed at this Post. The Estimates of the Materials shall be transmitted by next opportunity.

The Picketting round the Ordnance Block House (No 1) I apprehend ought to take in the two buildings lately erected for the Indian Dept. as a temporary security for these buildings, the additional expense can be no object.

The Estimate is at present made out to surround the Block House only. The Picketts shall be cut by the Troops & hauled out in the winter.

A part of the Mapple Sugar has been sold, when the whole has been disposed of the Bill of sale shall be transmitted as directed.

The Sloop Francis returned from the Island of St Joseph the 17th Inst. Some little repairs she required in her rigging being completed she immediately proceeded to Fort Erie with Lieut Landman and the two Military artificers.

The season I apprehend is too far advanced for her to return.

I have this moment received by the Ottawa your Letter of the 20th Sept. inclosing a List of Materials intended as a stock for the Engineer Dept at this Post. The Contents shall receive due attention. There is I believe nothing left at Fort Erie all the Rum is arrived that for St Josephs will be forwarded in the Maria early in the Spring. I enclose a Return of the Lotts lately given away here. Lieut Flemming of the Marine Dept. having a large Family and no place for them I have in the meantime given him a Lot for their accommodation. He cannot be considered under the same description with the Commy & Barrack Master, who have their quarters always ashore.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt
most humble Servt
HECTOR Mc LEAN
Capt R. C. V.

Major Green
M. Secy.
[C 512, p 24]

CAPTAIN HECTOR MAC LEAN TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

AMHERSTBURG
7th October 1799

SIR,

I enclose for the Commander in Chief's approbation Estimates of sundry services to be executed at this Post. The Lathing Plaistering repairs &c in the Barrack Rooms are absolutely necessary previous to the approach of the Cold Weather, as the men were exceedingly uncomfortable in their quarters last Winter, but now they will be much better & a great deal warmer, tho' the quarters are still too circumscribed.

One Bastion is compleated and we are getting four guns mounted upon it, another Bastion will be in forwardness before Winter.

The Sloop Francis sailed for the Island of St Joseph on the 2nd Instant and the Ottawa sails to-morrow for Fort Erie. As I dont find that there are more stores below than the Ottawa will be able to bring up this trip I apprehend there will be no necessity for sending down any more Kings Vessels this season, so that they may be laid up early and the seamen employed in cutting ship timber to replace that made use of for the Ottawa as directed in your letter to me of the 22nd April last.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt
Most humble Servant
HECTOR MAC LEAN
Capt. R. C. V.

Major Green
Mily Secy.
[C 512, p 38]

CAPTAIN PETER DRUMMOND TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

ISLAND OF ST JOSEPH
22nd July 1800

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 22nd & 26th Sept 18th & 20th Jany & 2nd of June only. I am extreamely sorry their was so much reason for objections against Lt. Landmann's accts. for services performed at this Post. I hope the Lt. Genl. will not impute the causes of the mistakes to me, as I repeatedly requested of Lieut Landmann to make up his accts regular & give

them in to me, in order to be examined & signed which I could never get from him until I had ordered the vessel to brake ground & sail about two miles in order to get out at the Detour (a narrow passage) with the first fair wind, as I was afraid she might be frose up here all winter, as was the case with a North West Vessel two years ago. When Lieut Landmann brought me the accts & vouchers, I observed to him it was impossible to have time to examine and sign them all before the vessel would sail & if there was any mistakes or irregularity in them he must beare the blame. I imagine one great reason of the mistakes was owing to his trusting so much to his overseer, who was very capable of keeping accts. when sober, which was too seldom the case. I requested Lt. Landmann to let me see his Instructions from the Commanding Engineer, which he did not think proper to comply with, so that I was entirely ignorant of what number of men he was to employ, or what works was to be carried on besides the Picketting. He has been at Great expense in removing large stones & levelling the situation for the Picketts, as part of the ground was very uneven also part of the wharf was sunk in a wrong Direction caused a great deal of time to be lost & increased the expense. Lieut Landmann left St. Josephs the 3^{d} Inst. by the route of the Grand River the accts & Vouchers in the Engineer's Dept. have been made over again & corrected, which I hope will be found right and meet approbation. He said there was no occasion for any alteration in the Storekeeper Genls. accts as they had passed the board of accts except one after the month of August wherein he inserted John Hale Esq in place of J. Winslo Esq. I beg leave to inform you for the Lieut. General's information there are 413 feet of the Fort not Inclosed, besides the Gates, and 71 feet of the wharf nearly finished. I beg also to represent that it would be very necessary for the health and comfort of the Troops to have the Block House & other Buildings Clapboarded as they were built with green Timber, which causes the cracks between the Logs to open as the wood seasons, the wind blows the rain & snow through the openings in every storm, and makes it exceedingly cold in winter. I have thought it so essential for the security of the post to have the fort inclosed, that I have taken the liberty of continuing two Carpenters with fatigue men to finish the picketting, as it is not beginning any new work I cannot conceive it to be contrary to your letter of the 18th January wherein you mentioned that their are no new works to be carried on untill Lieut Landmann's accts are settled-- Your Letter dated 27th of May is come to hand & I beg leave to acquaint you that M^{r} Chaboiller Declines his appointment as Indian Interpreter, as he

intends to move to Lower Canada in the Fall; I have the honor to send herewith the account & Vouchers for services performed at this Post up to the 24th of June, which I hope will be found correct & meet approbation. I also send the fatigue accts you returned for my signature.

I have the honor to be
Your most obt. &
hum. Servt.
PETER DRUMMOND Capt
2nd Battn. R. C. V.
Commanding

Major Green
Mily Secy. York
[C 512, p 77]

CAPT. HECTOR MC LEAN TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

AMHERSTBURG
29th July 1800

SIR,

I have received your Letter of the 9th Inst. Inclosing a Copy of a Representation from Capt Mackee to Lieut General Hunter.

Tho' I never understood that so many as nineteen Indians were constantly a Burden upon Capt McKee since his Father's death, yet I have reason to believe that the very frequent resort of Indians to his house, especially since that period, has led him to expense, but whether that was unavoidable or not I cannot determine positively—I am however of opinion that the present allowance of five rations may have the desired effect, in some degree, and that Government may probably find their account in it by a saving of a much larger quantity; But whether it may be felt by this, as it most certainly woud by most other Families will chiefly depend on his own management and economy.

A man named Christopher Pratt who deserted from the 24th Regt in 1796 – & has been seen in the American Service (part of the time a Serjeant) but deserted from that to this side on the 22nd Instant and delivered himself up to me in expectation of receiving his Pardon, which not depending upon me, I have forwarded him to Fort Erie where, or at Fort George the officer commanding may sooner receive Genl. Hunter's orders concerning him. As I understand there is a probability of several more of the same description coming over from the other side it might not be improper to have directions from His Excellency con-

cerning them. I conceive that persons of this sort who make it a practice to desert whenever it does not suit their own convenience to remain, and afterwards enter another service which they likewise quit the moment they choose to be dissatisfied, can be no great acquisition to us.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt.
most humble Servant
HECTOR McLEAN Capt
R. C. V.

Major Green
Mily Secy.

[C 512, p 81]

CAPTAIN HECTOR MC LEAN TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

AMHERSTBURG 26th Oct. 1800.

MY DEAR SIR,

In my public Letter to you of this date I have reported a circumstance of a disagreeable nature which tho it is possible it may be constructed to my own prejudice yet I have stated fairly & accurately as it took place, and the only blame that can attach to me is having given the people a pass to cross to the other side at all, which tho perhaps not regular cannot be considered of a very weighty nature. I am rather uneasy least the measure shoud give umbrage to the General & that I shoud run the risque of encurring his displeasure but in that case I have great reliance on your friendly interferance in my behalf, and that by your conciliatory disposition you will endeavour to soothe the matter. The Americans think it of very little consequence themselves, at least the Military who wish to wink at these matters as they have frequently taken some of their deserters from this side & delivered over some of ours, whom they had taken inside of their garrison. Tho' no criminal act has been committed on this side, nor in fact evidence to prove any on the other, yet some people on this side make themselves rather offensive in this matter, particularly the Asst. Secy. of the Indian Dept. who endeavoured in conjunction w^h M^r E–t to persuade the Grand Jury at the Sessions on this side to take notice of it, & I believe they have succeeded so far as to have persuaded them to make a presentment on the subject which probably may have been transmitted to York to the Committee of Council but is there treated with ridicule as it cannot be taken cognizance of on this side & it is supposed the Americans will take no notice of it. These persons I

have mentioned above will always be giving trouble & if they had it in their power would do mischief.

I have mentioned the circumstance to M^r^ Williams who will probably talk to you on the subject.

I am not concerned for anything but the risque of incurring the General's displeasure which I should consider of the greatest consequence.

I have given M^r^ Howard every possible assistance to facilitate his return to York & he goes down with all his baggage.

The Commodore is now here & very well, he Joins me in his best respects to you & your good family. There is nothing new here every thing goes on well & I remain

Dear Sir
Very sincerely yours
HECTOR M^c^ LEAN

Major Green
&c &c &c.

[C 512, p 106]

CAPT. HECTOR MC LEAN TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

AMHERSTBURG
18^th^ June 1801

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 23^d^ April 26^th^ & 30^th^ May & 1^st^ of June, all which shall receive due attention.

The Schooner Francis having been dispatched from Fort Erie to this place with the French Bishop & his suit I have returned her immediately two days ago to prevent any delay in the transport of the Troops on their way to relieve this Garrison and St. Joseph. The Maria having not been quite ready at that time, she will sail this day for the same place, lest the two larger vessels should not be sufficient to take in the whole of the Rangers at once. Inclosed you will please to receive the return of the Stores in charge of M^r^ Reynolds condemned by Survey on the 31^st^ January last with certificates of the manner in which they have been disposed of according to orders. The Barrack bedding condemned at the same time being still in use, and indeed almost the only bedding the Troops have, cannot be destroyed untill replaced by better which it is to be hoped may soon arrive.

With regard to the late transactions at this Post which His Excellency has been pleased to disapprove in your letter of the 30^th^ May I have to observe in the first place that tho' the mode pursued in repair-

ing the Maria by the recommendation of Capt Grant may not have been strictly regular, yet had that circumstance been delayed untill a report had been made and orders received from Quebec, the service might have suffered as she would in that case probably not be fit to navigate till very late in the season, & the eight Carpenters in the service here at high wages would have been almost idle for three months for want of employment besides had the service been delayed till the season was far advanced the timber made use of could not have been replaced from the woods for want of snow to haul it.

With respect to the addition to Capt. Grant's Quarters all that can be said in justification of that transaction is the necessity of that officers having some comfortable place to lodge in, and that there was no room for him in the Garrison besides that an additional officer's quarters was last year erected in a similar way & approved.

As to the flour tho' I am perfectly convinced that the Lieut General alone can give permission for its being exported in the King's Vessels yet as it has been always usual to transport merchant's goods in the King's vessels on their paying freight, when not interfering with the transport of Government Stores, and that they must have otherwise gone down in Ballast. I could not have supposed that any blame would attach on this score, especially as it so evidently appeared to be for the good of the public in general and this part of the Country in particular to have the flour exported as early as possible lest otherwise the market should have been lost. And respecting a preference being given to persons who had no other means whatever of sending down their produce (as the owners of vessels would certainly not take theirs while they had any of their own to send down) that was only a question submitted to His Excellency's Superior Judgment under the Idea that it would tend to encrease the exportation by sending away so much that might otherwise remain in the Country.

Upon the whole I hope it will be admitted that the intention was good & that the only object in view was to benefit the public, which object however irregular might have been the manner, I believe has been at least in part obtained.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt
most humble Servant
HECTOR MC LEAN
Capt. R. C. V.

Major Green
Military Secretary
[C 512, p 131]

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS AT ISLAND ST. JOSEPH.

Abstract of disbursements on account of the Engineer Department at the Island of St. Joseph between the 25th Decemr, 1800 & the 24th July 1801 Inclusive.

No. 1 For Pay List ..... £	25	10	.....

Amounting to Twenty five Pounds Ten Shillings Currency Dollars at 5 *s* each.

Certified

Peter Drummond
Capt 2nd Battn
R. C. V.
Commanding

[C 512, p 185]

STATEMENT.

I the Subscriber do acknowledge to have received of John Hall Esq Deputy Pay Master General the sum of Money opposite my name being in full of my pay as overseer in the Engineer Department at Fort St. Joseph's between the 25th Decr 1800 & the 24th July 1801. Having signed two receipts of this tenor & date

Trade	Name	No of days	Rate pr day	Amount of Pay Currency Dollars at 5 *s*			No of Rations	Amount of stoppages for Rations			Balance paid currency			Signature
Overseer	Wm Dease	204	2 *s* 6 *d*	25	10	....	.....	.....	.....	....	£25	10	...	William Dease

Amounting to twenty five Pounds Ten Shillings Currency Dollars at 5 *s*.

I do hereby certify that the above written overseer has been employed the number of days specified in the foregoing account for the services there expressed—

Peter Drummond Capt
2nd Batt R. C. V. Comg.

Witness to the Payment—Marlow Reily

[C 512, p 188]

REPORT.

A Report of the State of the Public Works and Public Buildings at the Island of St Josephs 1st August 1801.

The Blockhouse and other Buildings at the Post very much want Weather boarding outside, and Plaistering within, as they admit the wind, rain and snow, through all parts of them, which will very much injure the Buildings if not shortly done, besides rendering it very cold and uncomfortable for the Troops, and there is not sufficient quarters for the officers in it, there being only three Rooms & one of them very small, to accomodate the whole, they are obliged to hire small houses out of the Fort to reside in. I should therefore hope they should be allowed lodging money, the chimnies want repairing the Blockhouse is Picketed in but not finished, the Works and Warf are by no means finished, nor do I see anything here that is, the Public Timber is scattered on the Beach round the Island, and some of it I am told the water has taken away, nor is there any account left of it here by the Engineer with any person, there will I fear be a difficulty in supplying the Post with wood, at a dollar the cord; as I am told it is too little for cutting & hiring horse to get it in.

ROBERT COWELL
Lt. Q. R.
Commanding

[C 512, p 142]

CAPT. PETER DRUMMOND TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

EDWARDSBURG
Jany. 13th 1802.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith Mr Dease's account as Overseer at the Island of St Joseph up to the 24th July last, the reason of not sending them sooner is that he was absent on command when I left Fort George, & a severe fit of sickness prevented him to forward them till now. I am very anxious to know the result of my last accounts sent down for inclosing the Fort at the Island of St Joseph, as I am pressed for money by them I was obliged to get money from to pay the work men for that service.

I hope the Militia returns came safe to hand.

I have indulged myself of His Excellency Lieut General Hunter's Indulgence in allowing me to pass the winter in the County of Grenville·

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt hum. Sevt
PETER DRUMMOND
Capt. 2nd Battn.
R. C. V.

Major Green
Mily Secy.
Head Quarters
Quebec

[C 512, p 183]

LIEUT. ROBERT COWELL TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

ISLAND ST. JOSEPH
10th Feb. 1809 (1802?)

SIR,

On the 10th January last between the hours of two and three o'clock in the morning a fire accidentally broke out in the Bake House at this Post, which raged with great violence, and totally consumed together with my kitchen, which was part of the Building, and every thing in them; my servant, with much difficulty saved himself, by forcing through a window. The wind at the time was high, but very Providentially blew the flames from the Block House, or it must have inevitably shared the same fate. The Bake House was very improperly erected opposite and within thirty feet. It was owing to the very great exertion of my men (notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather) in supplying the Engine with water, and playing on the Block House that prevented it taking fire. The magazine required much attention to save it, there wants a proper one to be built very much, the powder has always been kept in a very bad tool house, covered over with Boards, & placed very near the Guard & Block House. All the buildings here are covered with shingles made of Cedar, which take Fire as soon as tinder. The Block House, had like to have been burnt a little time before I came here, by a spark falling from one of the Chimnies on the Roof, & I had not been long here before the like accident happened in the day time, the sentinel saw the spark fall, notwithstanding he immediately gave the alarm, & not a moment was lost, to put it out with the Engine, also in taking the shingles off to prevent it spreading, yet it burnt a large place in the roof before we could put it out.

I very much wish the store had been built appart, as in case of fire it would have been a great means of their being preserved. I have lost all my kitchen furniture & a very excellent English Harness, & several other things together with all my vegetables for the Winter's use which was in a cellar, underneath the kitchen. The Picketts caught fire, but was immediately extinguished without doing any injury. I have only thrown a shed over the oven, which is very bad, to endeavour to preserve it for use untill His Excellency is pleased to order a Bake House and Kitchen to be erected; which I hope will be soon, as I am in great want of them and also, that His Excellency will be pleased to order the Block house to be weather boarded, as I assure you that, I and the men suffer most exceedingly from the extreme coldness of it. I have not any mason at this Post, nor is there any Lime or Brick here.

I consider myself fortunate in the extreme in being able to have preserved the Block house which was in most imminent danger of being consumed.

I beg you will lay this Letter before His Excellency.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your very humble Servt
Robert Cowell
Lt. Q. R.
Comg.

Major Green
Mily Secy.
&c. &c.

[C 512, p 190]

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN VINCENT TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

Amherstburg
4th Oct 1802

Sir,

I have the honor of enclosing a return & reporting to you for the information of Lt. General Hunter the arrival of a Detachment of the 49th Regt and that the Division for St. Josephs sailed from hence on the evening of the 1st Instant— Lt. Colonel Smith informing me that the barracks wanted some repairs, on receiving them up this day, I ordered a Board of Survey of the Master Carpenter & on going round with him I found some repairs absolutely necessary for the preservation of them for the Winter and Commodore Grant having requested a like survey on his house, I therefore submit the enclosed Estimates

for the General's approbation, I also enclose a Board of Survey on some Indian Stores which arrived here on the 30th of Sept.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient
humble Servant
JOHN VINCENT
Lieut Colonel
Commanding

Major Green
&c. &c. &c.

[C 512, p 220]

WILLIAM DOYLE TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

QUEBEC
1st Nov. 1802

SIR,

I herewith inclose (agreeably to your desire) a copy of the General Monthly return of the 1st of last month, which was yesterday transmitted to England on board the Everetta. This delay was occasioned by the monthly returns of the 41st & 49th Regiments being incorrect; The former Corps not having attended to the General Order of the 18th Sept last, respecting the Reductions of the Commissioned & Non Commissioned Officers, which has been since rectified, and the 49th having accounted in this Return for three Serjts. more than the Peace Establishment.

I beg leave to transmit for the General's Information an Extract from Lt. Col. Brocks Letter of the 10th Ulto, in answer to one I wrote to him on that subject. "In answer to your friendly communication I "have to observe, that the 49th never having received a partial order "for reducing its numbers (except as far as regarded the officers) I "was rather astonished not to find it included in the General Order of "the 10th Ult. I mentioned the circumstance the other day to General "Hunter, who directed Major Green to note it down, that it might be "stated to the Adjutant General, and he at the same time desired that "I should take no steps in consequence of the order."

Having submitted the above statement to Col. Mann it was his opinion that I should receive the monthly return of the 49th as originally sent, which I have done accordingly.

I have just received a report from Lt Col. Brock of the arrival of Lt. Col. Vincent at Amherstburg, and that Capt Clarke had proceeded from thence, to St. Josephs, on the 1st Oct. with a fair wind he further mentioned, that two men had died, and three deserted from those Detachments.

Yesterday the Fur Ships dropped down to Patrick's Hole, merely to save insurance as the wind was Easterly & continues with great violence attended with a prodigious fall of snow; which but ill agrees with me who am an invalid, having been confined for a considerable time with a severe cold accompanied by a pain in my head & Breast.

As there have not been any late arrivals it is out of my power to give you any Public News.

Our new Chief Justice & Family have taken possession of Mr Dunn's house—My confinement has prevented me paying my respects to the New Comers.

I hope the General has not had a return of the Gout, to whom I request you will present my best compliments.

I beg to be remembered to Capt. Currey and tell him that I have seen Col. Murray, & informed him of my having his gun case &c. No account whatever of the 60th Should they arrive this day they will meet with a cool reception. Adieu my dear Major

believe me to be
with great regard
Yours most faithfully
WILLIAM DOYLE.

Major Green
Mily. Secy.
&c. &c. &c.

[C 512, p 238]

CAPTAIN AL. CLERK TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

ISLAND ST. JOSEPH
8 February 1803

SIR,

I am this day honored with your letter of 30th December & shall attend to the instructions therein contained respecting the lending of provisions to the North West Company.

You will receive this by the way of Michillimackinac & Detroit, as I yesterday had notice from the commanding officer at Michillimackinac that an express was to leave that place for Detroit on the 11th

Instant & I intend to take the opportunity of transmitting my Pay Lists Muster Rolls &c to Lieut Colonel Vincent at Amherstburg.

It gives me great pleasure to say that the garrison under my command is in perfect health. Our Chief, & I may say our only difficulty is in procuring fuel, & I have found it necessary to give both the offices for sergeants to one, to enable him to supply the Garrison with fire-wood, he is a reputable man, & has purchased a horse Cart Sledges &c. for the above purpose. I trust that this step of mine will meet with the approbation of the General as I did it for the good of the Service, and the Comfort of the Company under my command.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
AL. CLERK
Cap. 94th Regt.
Commanding

Major Green
Military Secretary
York

[C 513, p 25]

CAPT. AL. CLERK TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

ISLAND ST. JOSEPH
18th February 1803

SIR,

I had the honor to write to you on the 8th Instant, a copy of which I now send you inclosed, as I suppose it will reach you as soon, if not sooner, than the original.

"It is with concern that I inform you that this morning about nine o'clock the Blockhouse was discovered to be on fire under the hearth of one of the Barrack rooms & which communicated with that part of the King's store where the artificers tools are kept. The instant the alarm was given every soldier exerted himself to the utmost to prevent further mischief & I am happy to say that very little damage was done. We were under the necessity of instantly tearing up the hearth, demolishing part of the chimney and cutting away a considerable part of the flooring & beams.

I beg you will assure the General that this accident did not happen from any neglect or carelessness, for to all appearance the wood had been imperceptibly burning for perhaps two days or more, as a very large beam

which passed under the fireplace was burnt completely through and which could not have been from the time the fire was discovered. The fire engine tho' otherwise in perfect order could not be used directly from the water which unavoidably lodges in it being frozen, but there was fortunately no occasion for it, the supply of water by buckets being sufficient.

I shall use the best means for a temporary repair of the damage." This goes by way of Machidash, by M^{r} Livingston in the employ of the North West Company.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
AL. CLERK Capt 49th Regt. Commg.

Major Green
Military Secretary
York.

[C 513, p 24]

LETTER FROM LT. COL. JOHN VINCENT.

AMHERSTBURG
12th May 1803

SIR,

Since my last of the 20th of March, I had the honor of receiving your letters & orders as per margin.

10th Dec 1802
30th do.
10th Feb. 1803
26th do.
27th March
10th April

General Orders
7th Jany. 1803
10th April

Horse Guards
31st August 1802
25th Sept.
29th do

In answer to yours of the 30th Dec^{r} M^{r} McIntosh has informed me, that the master of the first vessel belonging to the north west company, which went up this year, had orders to replace any kind of provisions M^{r} Peter Grant may have received from Captain Clerk at all events the garrison of St Joseph's are fully supplied with everything up to October.

That part of your letter 26th Feby. respecting Lafortee the silver smith, I had not information enough to answer in my last, he has a house & land in this town, which he purchased from Mess^{rs} Forsyght and Company, being granted to them by Capt. McLean.

I have to report that M^{r} Park who had a part of the contract for flour, wanted to furnish fifty Barrels more than his compliment, & produced a letter from M^{r} McGill dated 3^{d} Feby. but as the Commissary received a letter from him the 25th March, doing away that former one I supposed it would be disobeying orders, & refused receiving the flour into store, in consequence of which M^{r} Park intends writing to you for

redress. I have directed M^{r} Reynolds to write more fully on the subject to M^{r} McGill.

I have to request the General's approbation to build two batteaux this Summer estimates for four are I understand already sent down, those we have are unfit for any service. they have been condemned for many years & it is with the greatest difficulty they can be now kept afloat.

With this you have a board of Survey of the Indian Department.

The Journals of the Government vessels & a board of survey on a window, which could not be opened to air the powder Magazine without risk, having no outside rails.

After consulting with M^{r} Cornwall & finding we had no copper in store fit for the purpose but that the hoops of some of the old powder casks would answer, I ordered him to make a temporary grate which will be a sufficient security for many years. I have therefore to request the general's sanction to charge those copper hoops & nails expended for the good of the service.

The two deserters Thomas Hawkins, Queen's Rangers, & Benjamin Knapp Canadian Volunteers are sent by this opportunity according to the instructions I received by your letter of the 25th Jany. enclosed are the affidavits they were taken upon. I beg to know if any more of the above description belonging to those two Regiments are found here are they to be taken up—this settlement is swarming already with American deserters— no less than sixty eight, have gone off from the regiment at Detroit since December last — & some of them, I am now informed are hired as servants by a few of the inhabitants of this town which I cannot prevent, as I am very confident M^{r} Askins (one of the Magistrates) will support them—from the other two I have always had every assistance that was wanted.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
JOHN VINCENT
Lt. Colonel
Commanding

[C 513, p 42]
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CAPT. AL. CLERK TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

Island St. Joseph
25 May 1803

Sir,

I have the honor to own receipt of your letters of 26 Sept. & 26 March, the first inclosing a return of condemned Provisions at this Post with directions for their being effectually destroyed, which has been done and the Return together with the certificates in duplicate transmitted to M^{r} Reynolds Commissary at Amherstburg.

I am aware of the caution in your letter of 26 March, respecting charges for any work done by my own authority not being admitted and have to say that no expense whatever has been incurred for repairs in consequence of the fire, the Soldiers having for their own comfort repaired what little damage was done, & the fire place where the accident happened is now much more safe and fully as sufficient as formerly.

I beg to be instructed respecting any deserters from the United States who may offer themselves at this post, I having lately been applied to by a man of that Description to whom I refused any assistance or protection, but did not take upon me to detain him.

The officer commanding at Michillimackinac sent in search of him but he had disappeared upon my refusing to Harbour him.

I think it my duty to mention to you the following circumstance that a Barrel delivered over by the former Serjeant Issuer at this Post as flour was found upon inspection to contain nothing but rubbish, it was the last in the lowest tier of flour, and it would have delayed the service to have opened every Barrel at the time the Board of Survey sat when the post was relieved. Likewise one of the casks of rum was found to be very much diluted. I myself was present when both the above Barrels were inspected & believe the present Serjeant Issuer to be an honest man.

I herewith send you inclosed by desire of Lt. Col. Vincent and according to a form sent me by him, my Return for command money at this Post up to the 24th Decem^{r} last, inclusive.

It is with concern that I mention the accidental death of Antoine Gazzinel a private in the company under my command; on the 9th Instant he was putting a loaded gun into a Bateaux holding the muzzle towards his body & happening to strike the cock against one of the seats, the piece went off & the whole of the contents passed accross his belly; he died in great agony in about thirteen hours.

I have the satisfaction to say that the Garrison under my command are all in good health &

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Al. Clerk
Capt. 49th Regt.
Commanding

To
Major Green
Military Secretary

This is written to be in readiness for the first opportunity. We are in hourly expectation of a vessel from St. Mary's Falls.
[C 513, p 50]

CAPTAIN AL. CLERK TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

St Josephs
6th July 1803

Sir,

On the 26th June I had the honor to receive by Mr Cowan your letter of 26 May, yesterday by His Majesty's Schooner Maria your letter of 13 June. In reply to the former I have great pleasure in saying that all under my command are in perfect health, and nothing material has occurred at the Post since I last wrote to you. We have for some time past been in expectation of the arrival of the Engineers which I hope will remedy some inconveniences we are under, particularly with respect to a Bake House & Oven & the Men being obliged to cook in the Barrack Rooms. On the 10th Ultimo we received a supply of provisions by His Majesty's Schooner Maria commanded by Lieut Fleming, who upon his arrival reported to me that his crew were in a state of mutiny & had threatened to kill him; upon which I ordered on board a guard consisting of a Serjeant & six men & as Lt. Fleming positively refused to leave St. Josephs without protection, I thought it prudent to send an officer on board to take charge of the guard & to proceed to Amherstburg. They all returned yesterday in the Maria, now commanded by Lieutenant Fleet.

I am happy to think that every thing here goes on regularly; the issuing serjeant conducts himself with the strictest attention, & the non commissioned officer of Artillery answers fully to the good char-

acter I have always heard of him from his officers on my way to this Post. I am in hopes that in the Indian Department matters are carried on as they ought to be. M^r Chaboilley is remarkably attentive & anxious, but is under the disadvantage of not having a very good clerk, altho I gave him the most capable serjeant who also is very assiduous & sober, but M^r Chaboillez's chief inconvenience is his ignorance of English; I am the only officer here to whom he can make himself understood in French & if some officer was not fortunate enough to know a little of that language, I apprehend some perplexity might ensue. I have always to the utmost of my ability explained to him the letters & orders he has received, and by the last vessel, he sent off his papers up to the 24^th June. We yesterday received a further supply of Provisions by His Majesty's Schooner Maria. The Report of the Board of Survey on the two Casks mentioned in my letter of 25 May is sent to Lieut Col. Vincent at Amherstburg. I shall pay most particular attention to that part of your letter respecting Deserters.

I am glad to find that I have granted lots to none but those who I think would benefit the Island by their industry & trade & who are well attached to the King's Government.

I was very happy to find by letters which I received yesterday that I am not to be removed from my present command, & which I hope will not take place until the whole of the regiment is to be together.

We just begin to find the place agreable & I beg you will assure the General that no attention on my part shall be wanting to carry on the Duty in every Department as it should be.

I beg leave to thank you for the information respecting command money, my return for which from 25^th December 1802 to 24^th June 1803 is herewith inclosed.

I have the honor
to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
AL. CLERK Capt 49^th
Commanding at St. Joseph.

To
Major Green
Military Secretary
[C 513, p 71]

CAPTAIN AL. CLERK TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

St. Joseph's 14th July 1803

Sir,

I had the honor to write to you on the 6th Instant by His Majesty's Schooner Maria & I now send you duplicate of my letter of that date as it may probably reach you sooner than the original. I then omitted to acquaint you that the Rum reported in my letter of 25 May to have been diluted was in a very small keg which the Issuing Serjeant having occasion for, imprudently started into a large cask of strong Rum, so that it became impossible for us to ascertain whether the Rum in the Keg had been watered or not; & no further light could be thrown on the Flour Barrel than is expressed in the Report of the Board of Survey which was sent to Lieut. Col. Vincent commanding at Amherstburg.

In my last letter to Amherstburg I mentioned the very great inconvenience we were under for want of batteaux, those we have being almost useless, but may be repaired by a person undertaking such business.

Nothing particular has occurred & no vessel has arrived since the departure of the Maria.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
& most humble servant
Al. Clerk
Capt. 49th Regt.
Commanding at
St. Josephs

To
Major Green
Military Secretary
P. Mr Cowan by Machidash
& York.

[C 513, p 73]

CAPT. AL. CLERK TO LIEUT. COL. JAMES GREEN.

St. Josephs
6th July 1805

Sir,

I had the honor to write you on the 8th May, since which, I have received your letter of 19th March.

Mr Cornwall the Master Carpenter with four Carpenters arrived here the 22nd May, & they are to return to Amherstburg by the King's Ves-

sel who I expect will bring the locks & hinges for the powder magazine in which case all the works ordered will be completed.

I have received Lieut. Colonel Sheaffes orders that Ensign Jones is to be relieved by Ensign Ellis from Amherstburg, & by desire of Major Bleamire M^{r} Jones takes his passage in a Merchant Vessel now coming down from St. Marys & upon his arrival at Amherstburg Ens^{n} Ellis is to come to this Post.

I herewith transmit you my Return of command money from 25 December 1804 to 24th June 1805.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
AL. CLERK
Capt. 49th Regt
Commanding at St. Josephs.

To
Lieut Colonel Green
Military Secretary

[C 513, p 214]

Draft of a Skiff made by order of Mayor Campbell Commanding at Amherstburg for the Purpose of passing the Guard on the Island Bois Blanch from and to Fort Amherstburg December 30th 1805

[There is here inserted in the manuscript a very roughly drawn draft of the skiff.—COMPILER.]

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to a foot

Length —— —— 14 feet
Bridth — — $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet

WILLIAM BELL
Builder

[C 514, p 9]

CAPT. THOMAS O. SHERRARD TO LT. GOV. GORE.

FORT ST. JOSEPH
April 20th 1810

SIR,

Having performed My Duty agreable to your Excellency's orders, and I trust to your Satisfaction, I have to hope you will take into your

Gracious Consideration the unavoidable expense I was put to together with the many privations and fatigues I must have experienced during a tedious march through a wild desolate and uninhabited Country at the inclement season of the year you found it expedient that I should proceed to this Post, and that Your Excellency will have the goodness to grant me an allowance for the same. —

I have the honor to be
Your Excellencys most ob^{t}
humble Servant
Tho^{s} Ormsby Sherrard
Capt 100 Regt
Commanding

To
His Excellency
L^{t} Governor Gore
York. ——
[C 514, p 186]

CAPTAIN DAWSON TO LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR GORE.

Fort St. Josephs
21st April 1810

Sir

I have the honor to state for Your Excellencys information the particulars of a plot that has been formed at this Post by some of the soldiery while under my command, and altho I have been so fortunate as to frustrate it—in fact to put it completely down—I think it expedient to acquaint Your Excellency with the particulars at this crisis.—

Upon the 3rd day of March last two men of my Detachment Con. Keary and Pat^{k} Myuagh privates deserted about ten o'clock in the morning, about four o'clock the same day Dennis Dogherty Taylor reported to Corporal Pendergart that he saw Kearey and Myuagh going towards the Detour at 10 o'clock that morning on their way to Michilimackinac which is nearly 45 miles distant from this Post.

I immediately ordered Ensign Dawson and Serjeant Drennan to proceed as far as the Detour which is 9 miles from hence, which they did and saw the tracks of those deserters in the snow—but being unprovided with snow shoes—or provisions, bunk &c. they returned. and on the same night Serjeant Drennan and an Indian accompanied by a man of the name of Whiting an Inhabitant pursued the deserters ——on the 6th of March Serjeant Drennen returned and reported to me that about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th March they found Myuagh frozen dead opposite Goose Island about 30 miles from hence

nearly 9 miles further on they found Kearey quite insensible but still breathing their provisions being short they left Kearey in an Indian lodge for the purpose of getting Warmth and housing in charge of Whiting with directions to him to get Myuagh's body and have it drawn along with Kearey in a sleigh to St. Joseph's

On the 7th of March a party of Indians arrived with Kearey who was much recovered but his hands and feet were frozen in a most dreadful manner since which time he has lost all his fingers and suffered amputation of both his legs, about eleven o'clock the same day another party of Indians arrived with the body of Myuagh, which I ordered to be interred immediately which was accordingly done.—

This disasterous not having terminated here, I must now beg leave for Your Excellencys information to state the particulars as they since occurred, minutely—

All the vigilance I could observe did not enable me to find the cause of those mens having deserted—and from their uniformly professing they were perfectly satisfied and happy it was almost incredible the plan they had formed.—

On the 15th of March I was informed by Mary McCowly [wife to tonn Mc Cowley Private] that she had heard through Drummer James Mc Cahill that a number of men had formed a Plan of desertion and had actually taken a secret Oath to the following purport Viz.—

That they were not to have "discovered upon each other on pain of Death and that "they would support their scheme to the last" to effect their escape—that they were to have "broken open the King's Provision Store and that "if any person or persons were to have "attempted to resist or prevent their putting their plan into execution, "that they would pay no respect to persons, but would put every man "so resisting to" death.—

This I understand to be as near as possible the fact—The Information I received from Private Dogherty I beg leave to enclose a Copy of as taken *verblim* with his signature Witnessed—and a corroboration (if any now could be wanting) I had from Pat Kerr of the Rebellions and wanted dissaffection—which could only be frustrated by the greatest exertion and perspecuity so well had they formed their plan, and with so much caution—

On the 18th day of March I judged it expedient according to the information I had received from Dogherty to order Corpl Coffey and Mr Cadotte an Indian Interpreter with two Indians to take with them two of the ringleaders and another of a suspicious character to a place called the Chenouse 30 miles off where there were several good Indian

Lodges which I was told could accomodate them—in order to have them separated as much as possible—and after their departure I immediately secured four more of those concerned.—

On the 20th of March Corporal Coffey arrived with his party about nine o'clock at night Nesbitt came up to my Room and appeared very desperate—I put him into the Guard House went up to the Barrack Room where I took Byrne who mad great resistance with much abusive language and attempted to get his bayonet to run me through but I seized him by the neck and put him into the Guard House.—

In consequence of this business a good deal of provision &c. was issued to the Indians who were imployed.—

I cannot sufficiently express my approbation of Mr Cadotte the Indian Interpreters Conduct who took charge of the party as mentioned in the detail to the Chenouse, and was at all times ready to render service to His Majestys Government since I have known him, and I must also beg leave to say that he was at all times perfectly steady, and evinced a readiness and loyalty when employed on duty that I have not before witnessed in persons in his situation.—

I shall now only beg leave to acquaint Your Excellency that altho unfortunately there have been some men of my Company Wantonly Rebelious that I cannot express myself too strongly in the praise of others—for instance—Serjeant Drennan, Corporals Pendergart, Lee & Coffey, with all the Protestants of my Company have invariably conducted themselves with the most perfect correctness and have essentially rendered Service by their alertness and Steadiness in assisting to bring the unfortunate Delinquents to Justice.—

I have the honor to be
[with the greatest Respect]
Your Excellencys
Obedient Servant
Tho. Dawson
Capt 100 Regt

His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Gore.—
&c—

[C 514, p 140]
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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR FRANCIS GORE TO JAMES CRAIG.

York Upper Canada
1st June 1810

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency, a Report from Captain Dawson of the 100 Regt, relative to a plot formed by part of the Garrison of St Josephs to dessert, attended by a mutinous disposition

Mr Givins Agent for Indian Affairs has reported to me, that Captain Anderson called upon Mr Askin the storekeeper, for assistance, and that he found on his arrival at St Josephs, the Indians performing Military duty, mounting Guard regularly &c. The Indians conducted themselves remarkably well and most of the Mutineers were delivered to Indian Chiefs for safe Custody—and were conveyed to seperate Islands; where they remained in charge of the Indians when Mr Givins left St Josephs.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Excellencys
most obedient humble Servant
Francis Gore
Lt Governor

His Excellency
General Sir
James Craig K. B.

[C 514, p 146]

I. BURNSIDE TO CAPT. THOMAS O. SHERRARD.

St Josephs, Decr 12th 1810

Sir

There being no Barrack Accomodation for me at this Post, and being put to considerable inconvenience on that account, I beg leave to request you will have the goodness to address the Commander of the Forces for permission to receive the usual allowance of Lodging Money in such a case.—

I am Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
I. Burnside
Assist Surg. 100th Regt

Captain Sherrard 100th Regt
Commanding
St Joseph's

[C 514, p 190]

LETTER FROM CAPT. THOMAS O. SHERRARD.

Fort St Joseph.
January 12th 1811

My Dear Sir

Enclosed I take the liberty of forwarding through you to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, a short Memorial praying for some recompense for the hardships and privations, I endured on my March from York to this Post last March, as well as for the unavoidable expense I was put to for the journey.— I would not at this distant period make such application had I received any answer to a letter | of which the enclosed is a copy | to the Lieutenant Governor and which, I forwarded with my despatch from hence shortly after I arrived here.—

Should you conceive the Memorial to be correct, and that you further think I am deserving recompence I have to beg you will have the goodness to lay it before His Excellency for his most gracious consideration, but if your opinion is otherwise you will be pleased at once to destroy it. I must say, was it customary to move Officers at that inclement season I would not presume to ask recompense; but understanding it is a solitary instance, being unacustomed to the severe climate, it being my first season in this Country and being but eighteen months with the Regt during the first six of which I was stationed at the different Posts of Montreal, Fort George, York, and St Joseph's which I must confess gives me reason to hope. I do not, by any means mean to complain by the above statement, but, if anything, to strengthen my claim.—

I have now to offer you my best thanks for your very kind intention of giving me some intelligence of my friend Arthur Kelly and with you regretted much, you were prevented by the Junes mail not arriving, indeed information of any kind of friends in Ireland, would be always truly acceptable.—

I remain my dear Sir
Your most obliged and
humble Servant
Thos Ormsby Sherrard
Capt 100 Regt

Most sincerely wishing you the Complements of the Season.—
[C 514, p 187]

CAPT. THOMAS O. SHERRARD'S MEMORIAL TO SIR. JAMES CRAIG.

To His Excellency General Sir James Henry Craig K. B. Commanding the Forces &c.—

The Memorial of Thomas Ormsby Sherrard Captain 100th Regiment of Foot and Commanding at Fort St Joseph's

Humbly Shewith

That your Memorialist on the 28th of February last was ordered by His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Gore to proceed on foot from York to this Post, a distance of nearly *150* miles, and during his Journey, which lay through an unhabited and barren Country covered with an immense depth of Snow, your Memorialist endured great hardships for twenty three days and was put to considerable expense, for which your Memorialist has not received any recompence whatever.—

Your Memorialist humbly prays, that you will take his Memorial into consideration, and grant him such recompence as in Your Wisdom may seem fit, and Your Memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.--

THOS. ORMSBY SHERRARD
Capt 100 Regiment
Commanding Detach t

Saint Joseph
January 12th 1811.

[C 514, p 189]

CAPT. THOMAS O. SHERRARD TO LIEUT. COL. THORNTON.

FORT ST JOSEPH
January 12th 1811

SIR

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Chief the original boards of Survey which sat here agreeable to orders on the Barrack and other stores at this Post at same time they were transferred to Mr Lentlow Rawson, assistant Commissary and assistant Barrack Master to the Post. I beg leave further to observe that the same Reports show what quantity of each article was in Store on the 24th August 1810.—

I have also to forward a letter from Assistant Surgeon Burnside of of the 100th Regiment now stationed here, respecting Lodging Money, which you will have the goodness to lay before His Excellency. —

My Command returns, I avail myself of this opportunity to send, Up to the 24th November 1810.—

I beg leave to add if His Excellency would be pleased to order a few snow shovels, for this Post they would prove very useful indeed—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient humble Servant
THOS. ORMSBY SHERRARD
Capt 100th Regt
Commanding Detach t

To
Lieut Colo[l] Thornton
Military Secretary

[C 514, p 191]

MAJOR GEORGE TAYLOR TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL THORNTON.

FORT AMHERSTBURG
6th March 1811

SIR.

I had the honor of writing you the 9th Decr with sundry enclosures, and at present the transmittal of Estimates Vort for Three Fire Hooks —Repair of the Garrison guard house—Building a small Boat for passing the guard between the Garrison & Isle of Bois Blanche, the former having been condemned by Board of Survey 10th Jan. last, included in proceedings held on His Majestys Vessels & Batteaux & communicated to the Quarter Master General by the A. D. Qr Master General at this Post.—I also inclose two Returns of Command Money Vizt., 24th Dec and 23 Febry.—

There is an old wooden building situated in the Town of Amherstburg made use of as a temporary Store for provisions, which the Commissary informs me has several times been reported as unfit [from its decayed state] for that or any other purpose—and having personally reviewed the building it does appear entirely unworthy of trusting any stores whatever into it—neither is there room in any other of His Majestys Store Houses to receive the Provisions it contains at present: in the event of the building falling asunder it is my intention to remove the Stores into one of the Block Houses in the Naval Yard—

I should regret concluding this letter without soliciting the pleasure of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces allowing Barrel Bulk

to the Assistant Commissary & store keeper at this Post, he being the only government Servant here without a similar consideration, as even the several Indian interpreters, Master Carpenters and Master Builder are allowed Barrel Bulk.—

Commissary Reynolds having been severely indisposed for some time past has occasioned my unavoidably delaying the conveyance of the Military Express to this time, as I was unwilling to forward it without the Accompts. belonging to the Commissary Department.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient &
Humble Servant
GEO. TAYLOR
Major 100th Regt

To
Lieut. Col. Thornton,
&c— — —

[C 514, p 197]

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN THOMAS O. SHERRARD.

ST JOSEPH
May 12th 1811

SIR

Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you together with my Command Returns from 25th November to 24th of March 1811.—The duplicate & Triplicate reports of the Board of Survey which sat agreeably to His Excellency the Commander in Chiefs order, on the different Stores at this Post having forwarded the original by the Winter Express which I hope has reached you.—

I now beg leave to mention, it would be at all times most Satisfactory to the Officer in Command at this Post to have some guide or instructions how to act with respect to disposing of or allowing Individuals to occupy ground, there being so many small patches taken up by private individuals and these patches so divided and intermixed with ground in Military use, that when claimed it is difficult to know to whom the Spot in question belongs, having but the assertion of the claimant and as the Military conceive they have a prior claim, in my humble opinion it would prevent many petty disputes, and quarrels between the Civil and Military if each private individual was to have but one lot of ground containing whatever quantity His Excellency

might deem sufficient and to have only that lot exclusive of his garden, hitherto it has been the custom when any person soldier or other, got the Commanding Officers permission to clear a piece of ground, it was conceived, when that person was removed he had a right to dispose of his improvement to the best advantage, hence it comes that so many plots are occupied by perhaps one private individual tho' they may be in different places, consequently when relief takes place disputes may arise.—

I therefore hope my submitting this to His Excellencys superior Judgment may not be considered presumption but that some strict order may be the result, as upon all occasions the inhabitants 'tho but two and these two Magistrates, seem to possess a strong natural feeling, by inclining to themselves—

I now feel it my duty to state there are various and many Reports circulating respecting the Propriety of the only officers conduct in the Indian Department at this Post, but to ascertain whether these are groundless or otherwise it is quite out of my power to say there being but the one officer of the Department who has everything in his Power, but if these reports are true they must tend to lessen the Military at the Post in the eyes of the Indians and to the prejudice of Government, if otherwise this will naturally injure the Character of the Officer, and to prevent either and abuses in the Department that may take place, if there was an interpreter to be sent here, and this man to report arrival of Canoes to the Superintendant & Store Keeper & officers, as it is said many advantages are taken by this Individual who visits them alone; and there is a Mr. Livingston at this Post who from what I can learn speaks the Indian tongue perfectly and in my opinion in every respect [from what I know of him Since Ive. been stationed here] fit for the situation if His Excellency would think proper to appoint him, or any other person, I really think it would make a Material change in the Department for the better.—

I must now hope you will excuse the many errors being obliged to write in haste.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt humble Sevt
Thos Ormsby Sherrard
Capt 100. Regt
Commt

[C 514, p 211]

Return of a Schedule of Papers in the Commandants office at Amherstburg delivered over by Major George Taylor 100th Regt to Captain A. C. Muir 41st Regiment 1st Sept. 1811.—

No of Pigeon Hole	No of papers	
1	108	Consisting of 72 old Detroit Papers—35 Informations & 1 Survey
2	68	38 Detroit provision Returns—& 30 Certificates of the same
3	55	4 old Michilimackanic—3 English papers—& 28 provision Returns—and twenty Indian Speeches
4	167	100 misscellaneous papers and 67 Bonds of Security—
5	44	36 approved Estimates—and 8 Misscellaneous papers
6	53	14 old Ordnance Papers—and 39 Boards of Survey
		3 Letters Governors Secretary—3 English and 29 Command[illegible]
7	33	Papers as per Schedule Folio 109—111—116—
8	23	From General Officers as per Schedule Folio 103— & 104—
9	35	4 Papers Quarter Master General as per Schedule Folio 113 &—27—Deputy Quarter Master General as per Schedule 264— & 4 new papers
10	132	Military Secretary as per Schedule from letter No 1 to letter 295
11	102	Folio—105.—107.—108.—131.—136.—137.—193.—195—197. 199- -207—
12	72	209.—211.—213.—
13	24	Old Misscellaneous papers
14	82	Surveys
15	49	Provision Returns
16	44	Ditto —— Ditto
17	168	Barrack Department
18	72	Indian Department
19	99	Report of Artificers employed in His Majestys Dock Yard
20	28	Approved Estimates
21	38	Garrison Courts Martial
22	137	Marine Department
23	26	Ordnance Department
24	28	Misscellaneous papers
25	35	Adjutant Generals office (old)
26	43	Commissary's Papers
	1765	
27	198	Papers respecting the Post—and old General orders
28	149	General orders
26	120	Major of Brigade
30	50	Late Brigade Major & Military Secretarys Letters
"	4.	Plans concerning Amherstburg—and 1 order to persons in charge of the Stores and 1 Garrison Book containing Garrison Returns orders &c.—
	2286	

Delivered over by Major George Taylor 100th Regt to Captain A. C. Muir 41st Regt Letters Papers &c to the number of two thousand Two Hundred and Eighty Six.

A. C. Muir Capt
41st Regt [C 514, p 235]

George Taylor
Major 100th Regiment

CAPTAIN CHARLES ROBERTS TO CAPTAIN EVANS.

Sir St Josephs 24th October 1811

I had the honor of addressing you last I have been inabled to make a more correct examination into the general state of things at this Post, The Picketing which I then represented as apparently bad I now find to be completely changed at its worst and a gale of Wind on the 11th of this month blew it down in various places I have caused it to be replaced as well as circumstances will admit of and it is now supported by an number of props so the inside and out—It is very unequal in height measuring in some parts thirteen and in others not more than nine feet eight inches with this knowledge it may be decided at Head Quarters whither new Picketing will be required or whither the old will admit of being sunk deeper in the earth.

The Block House generally speaking is in good repair some of the window frames in the Soldiers rooms are much shattered plastering on the inside and pointing round the chimnies on the outside were much injured and I have dirrectid the assistant Barrack Master to provide Materials for these repairs.

I feel it my duty to report that a material alteration has been made in the original plan of the officers Barracks by the removal of a partition which divided a long narrow closet evidently with the intention of separating the Captains from the Subalterns quarters it appears to have been newly done but it is not known by whom.—

The Subalterns Quarters are so ill calculated for the convenience or even Comfort of any one of them that I have allowed them to procure Lodgings for themselves the building alloted for the guard is of wood and the stovepipe passes through the roof from which circumstance it narrowly escaped burning already being not more than fifteen paces from the Block house should it take fire that building would in all probability share in the conflagration.

I beg leave strongly to recommend the addition of a Chimney.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Charles Roberts.
Captain 10 V. B.

Captain Evans
[C 514, p 238]

CAPTAIN CHARLES ROBERTS TO CAPTAIN EVANS.

St. Josephs
20th November 1811

Sir

All hopes having now ceased of the arrival of the Hunter or any other Vessel from Amherstburg with the cloathing for this Detachment I have this day obtained upon my requisition to the store Keeper of the Indian Department the blankets for the purpose of making them Great Coats a measure the severity of this climate strongly demanded and one I trust the Commander of the Forces will not disapprove of when he is informed that not a remnant remains of those that were served out to them in the year 1807 and that they have received none since.

I beg leave to state what appears to me of considerable importance that if some portion of the woods contiguous to the Block house are not reserved for the use of the Military alone Government will in a few years have to pay an extravagant price for their fuel--the allowance of fuel to a guard of one noncommissioned officer and six men as issued at this Post is so inadaquate to the purpose that I have several times been compelled to remove the guard into the Barrack Rooms—

If a drummer could be added to the strength of this Detachment it would be attended with a general utility to the Service.—

At the request of Lieut Lambeth I enclose a memorial from that officer for Lodging Money and as he pays a high rent for a very miserable dwelling I hope it will be allowed--

I also enclose an estimate for the repairs of the oven but as there seems to be some doubt of the capability of the man who has undertaken it I would beg leave to recommend that an Certifier should be sent from Amherstburg whence I apprehend the brushes might also be purchased cheaper and of better materials than they could be made here.--

Stationary is much wanted at this Post I am ignorant what is the form, & to whom the application should be made.--

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient servant
Charles Roberts
Captain 10 V. B. Comy

Captain Evans
&c — — —

[C 514, p 254]

Return of Iron and Brass Cannon Mounted and Dismounted Serviceable and Unserviceable at this Post.————Drummond Island 20 January 1820

	Mounted								Dismounted								Serviceable								Unserviceable							
	Iron Ordnance						Brass Ordnance.		Iron Ordnance						Brass Ordnance.		Iron Ordnance						Brass Ordnance.		Iron Ordnance						Brass Ordnance.	
	Guns				de Cannon		Guns		Guns				de Cannon		Guns		Guns				de Cannon		Guns		Guns				de Canon		Guns	
	24 Pr	18 Pr	6 Pr	8 oz swivels	32 Prs	24 Prs	3 Pr	2 Pr	24 Prs	18 Prs	6 Prs	8 oz swivels	32 Prs	24 Prs	3 Prs	2 Prs	24 Prs	18 Prs	6 Prs	8 oz swivels	32 Prs	24 Prs	3 Prs	2 Prs	24 Prs	18 Prs	6 Prs	8 oz swivels	32 Prs	24 Prs	3 Prs	2 Prs
Ship	2	2							1								2	2														
Garrison			3						5	1	1								3													
Field							1	2																								
Cannonade													6	4																		
Swivels 8 oz				5																5												
Total	2	2	3	5			1	2	6	1	1		6	4			2	2	3	5			1	2								

[C 516, p 100]

Jas Winnitt
Major 68 Regt.

RETURN OF ORDNANCE.

Return of Gun and Canonade Carriages and Slides Serviceable Unserviceable and Repairable at this Post.—Drummond Island 20 Jany 1820

	Carriages																								
	Serviceable								Uncerviceable								Repairable								
	Gu				de Canon		Field Guns		Gun				de Canon		Field Guns		Gun				de Canon		Field Guns		
	24 Prs	18 Prs	6 Prs	8 oz swivels	32 Prs	24 Prs	3 Prs	2 Prs	24 Prs	18 Prs	6 Prs	8 oz swivels	32 Prs	24 Prs	3 Prs	2 Prs	24 Prs	18 Prs	6 Prs	8 oz swivels	32 Prs	24 Prs	3 Prs	2 Prs	
Ship	2	1								1															Truck unserviceable
Garrison			4																						
Canonades					6	3																			24 pr slides 4 and Carriages 3
Field																							1	2	
Stock Iron Swivels				5																					
Total	2	1	4	5	6	3				1															

N. B. Six 22 Pounder Guns and one 18 Pounder without Carriages

[C 516, p 101]

Jas. Winnitt
Major 68 Regt Coms

RETURNS AND REQUIREMENTS.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
20 January 1820

Required for the use of the Ordnance Department at this Post the undermentioned Particulars Viz[t]

2 Light 6 pounder Brass Guns
1 5½ inch Howitzer —do—
1 Gun Compleat with Blocks Tackle Fall & Sling
1 Sling Cart compleet
6 24 pounder Carriages with trucks
2 18 pounder Carriages with—do—
8 24 pounder Trucks wood
4 18 do do wood
1 Union Flag

JA[s] WINNITT
Major 68[th] Comm[g]

[C 516, p 102]

J. G. BAILEY TO MAJ. JAMES WINNETT.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
12[th] May 1820

SIR

The Snow Wellington having yesterday arrived from Amherstburg with thirty head of Government Cattle to be delivered at this Post and not at S[t] Joseph's as heretofore done I beg leave to state that should they be landed I fear most of them will stray away and be lost in the woods there being no pasturage of any kind on the Island, will you therefore be pleased to authorize the expense of sending twenty of them to S[t] Joseph[s] as it is the only place *were* Cattle can be Kept.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
J. G. BAILEY.
D. A. C. G.

Major Winnett
68 Reg[t] Comy
Drummond Island

[C 516, p 65]

MAJOR JAMES WINNETT TO MAJOR BOWLES.

Drummond Island
13th May 1820

Dear Major.

Herewith I enclose to you a letter I have received from the Commissary at this Post, and as I know his statement to be correct I have authorized him to pay for the transport to Saint Joseph's of such cattle as are not immediately wanted for use—I am happy to have to State to you that he has induced the Captain of the Vessel which brought them up to proceed with as many as were thought necessary to Saint Joseph's for the trifling sum of two dollars a head—a more moderate sum than we could get it done for even if we were to employ the Soldiers in carrying on the transport, besides which the risk there is either more or less whenever soldiers are employed in Batteaux on such boisterous waters & the injury to which the cattle are liable in Batteaux Transport are hereby avoided— This expense has been forced upon us by the omission of the Commissary at Amherstburg who made the contract for the Transport of the Cattle not stipulating that they should be landed at Saint Joseph's as usual—I have dirrected the Commissary here to write to the one at Amherstburg and to state to him the absolute necessity of his dirrecting the next cattle that are sent up for this post to be landed at the Island of Saint Joseph's--we have received one of the three Batteaux the other two will be here in the course of the summer.--

I am
Dear Major
Your very faithful Servant
Jas Winnett
Major 68 Regt Comy

To
Major Bowles
[C 516, p 66]

CAPTAIN BAILEY TO MAJOR JAMES WINNITT.

Drummond Island
7 June 1820

Sir

I beg to inform you that a large quantity of the Pork and Beef under my charge, is in such a very bad state as to make me appre-

hensive of its infecting the other provisions; may I therefore request that you will be pleased to order a board of Survey to assemble at the Commissariats store on Monday next for the purpose of examining such provisions and stores as may be presented for their inspection.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed^{t} Serv^{t}
N. G. Bailey
D. A. C. G.

Major Winnitt
68 Regiment
Commmanding

[C 516, p 73]

PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT OF INQUIRY HELD AT DRUMMOND ISLAND BY ORDER OF MAJOR JAMES WINNITT 68TH REGIMENT. COMMANDING OFFICER.

23^{d} June 1820

Captain Kennedy 68th Regiment President
Lieut Gibson } Members { Ensign Harvey

The Court being met proceeded to inquire into a Circumstance stated by several Indians that Amable Dusany Interpreter in the Indian Department at this post, had encouraged them to assist in the escape of a Civil prisoner, by name McClean who had been Confined in the Guard Room.

The men an Ottawas Indian informs the Court by an interpreter that when he was at this Post in the beginning of the spring he was informed by Assiganack (one of the Interpreters) that a prisoner had escaped from the Island, and if he should meet with him on his way to Mackinac not to give him any Assistance, he left Drummond Island with his Comrades in a Canoe; on their way it blew very hard but they made the best of their way to point St Vital; on their going on shore at the point they met a white man, but it was the opinion of himself and comrades that he was not the man who had escaped; but a man from St Mary's, he asked them to allow him to embark with them, and insisted on it, when he embarked they agreed among themselves to bring him to Drummond Island, as it seemed indifferent to the man whether he went to Mackinac or there, he could not speak Indian, however he led them to suppose that he came from St Mary's, on their arrival at Drummond Island they landed at the portage and

brought the man to Dusaney's House Knowing that he spoke Indian, to know who he was, or what made him be wandering about in that manner, Dusany was not at home.

Question from the Court. When you landed did the man show any signs of fear, or did he come quietly with you.

Answer. When we landed he took up what little clothes he had, and bekoned to us to come with him he then led us to Dusany's house who came in soon after our arrival and told us that this was not the man who had escaped but a man who had come up the Country and had been landed yesterday on the American shore from a Vessel in the Detour.

Question. When Dusany and the man that you brought to his house met did they meet as if they were strangers, or friends,

Answer. When they met both Dusany and his wife who accompanied him shook hands with him, and all seemed to be friends, when they had done shaking hands and Dusany had said that he was not the man that had escaped we were going off leaving him behind, when Dusany told us to take him to Mackinac and that he (the man whom we were to take) would give us six loaves of bread, and six bottles of Rum, and we then went off, and took the man to Mackinac.—

Question. When Dusany met the man you brought and shook hands with him, did they mention each others names.—

Answer. I do not recollect but at point St Vital the man said he wanted to go to Dusany's house.—

Au Suak, an ottawas Indian states, through an Interpreter that when he was at this post in the beginning of Spring he was told by the Interpreter Assiganack that a prisoner had escaped from the Island, and if he should meet with him on his way to Mackinac not to assist him, on his arrival at point St Vital he saw a white man, and all that were in the Canoe said perhaps that was the man who had escaped from Drummond Island, On their landing the man gave them to understand he wanted to go to Mackinac when he made signs to him that they would not take him to Mackinac but Drummond Island the man then said he would go to Dusany's House. In the evening they embarked and again landed at Drummond Island and he remained at the Canoe while the rest of his Comrades (four in number) went with the man towards Dusany's House, the remained away some time, and he went in the direction of the others whom he met on their return, who then informed him, that Dusany had told them to take the man to Mackinac and they were to get Six loaves of bread and Six bottles of Rum, which they received on their arrival at Mackinac.—

Mac Ki wi naw, an Ottawas Indian states through an interpreter that when he was here in the spring the Interpreter Assiganack told him that a prisoner had escaped from the Island, and if he should meet him on his way to Mackinac not to give him Any Assistance. That he with several Indians left Drummond Island and on their arrival at point St Vital they saw a white man and all that were in the Canoe supposed him to be the prisoner who had escaped from Drummond Island, they went on shore and the man wanted to go to Mackinac but they made him to understand that they would bring him to Drummond Island, on which he shook his head, they brought him to Drummond Island and took him to Dusany's House, the remaining part of this Indians statement fully Coroborates the latter part of the first Deposition.

Lowis Geir, A Canadian Inhabitant states that he was employed by Mr Dusany and that some time ago there was a man brought to his House by some Indians, he heard that a prisoner of the name of McClean had escaped from the Guard Room, And some time after, the man had been brought to Dusany's house, he (Dusang) told him that it was McClean—

Amable Dusang, Interpreter in the Indian Department being asked by the Court whether he had anything to say, states he has not, nor does he wish to deny any of the foregoing statements.—

SIMON KENNEDY Capt 68 Reg^{t} President
W. GIBSON Lieut 68th Reg^{t}
T. HARVEY Ens. 68th Light Reg^{t}

[C 516, p 77]

MAJOR WINNITT TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL READY.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
30th June 1820

DEAR SIR

I have to inform you that on Sunday morning the 25th Instant, (the woods on this Island having been previously on fire in every direction) a gale of wind of the greatest violence brought the Fire so close to the public stores and buildings of this post as to render our situation most alarmingly critical—by the greatest exertions of about four hundred Indians, then at this Post come for presents, and the Garrison we succeeded in getting the fire under without having sustained any other injury than the loss of a great part of the timber intended for the

building of the Block House.—the timber burnt, was placed from the first (in 1816) on a site where the Block house is to be built, and from the parched state of the Mossy earth (from the length of dry weather) the fire was conducted to it,—I am however happy to say that the loss is of no great importance as from the length of time it had lain exposed to the open air the greatest part of it was totally unfit for the purpose intended, or indeed for any other.— Herewith enclosed I likewise transmit to you the proceedings of a Court of enquiry held for the purpose of enquiring into the Conduct of one of the Indian Interpreters at this Post, accused of having assisted, in his escape from this Island to the American shore, a civil prisoner, who had been for some time Confined in the Guard House by the Magistrates, for a most detestable crime, "Unnatural propensities" almost amounting to Sodomey—You will perceive by the proceedings of the Court that the above named Interpreter does not deny the offence with which he stands accused— I have also been obliged to order a Board of Survey on some provisions that have been in store ever since the year 1815 they were condemned as unfit for the use of the troops by a board in the year 1817, but the best of the Beef and Pork was selected and put a part for the use of the Indians who visit the post. The remaining part however became so Corrupt and putrid that the Commissary deemed it dangerous to keep it any longer in the stores under his charge—and I directed the Midical officer to attend the Board of Survey and report upon the state of the provisions to be surveyed. I enclose a Copy of the Report by the board, and also the Commissaries letter to me, in consequence of which I ordered it to be assembled.

The Indian tribe of Minominies inform us that the Western Tribe of Winnibegoes have commenced Hostilities on the American Troops on the Fox River,—We have nothing else new here.—The Garrison is uncommonly healthy.

I am
Dear Sir
Your most obed^{t}
humble servant
Ja^{s} Winnitt
Major 68th Reg^{t} Com^{g}

L^{t} Col: Ready

&^{c} &^{c} &^{c}

[C 576, p 81]

EXTRACT FROM A BOARD OF SURVEY, DRUMMOND ISLAND.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
24th September 1820.

Extract from a Board of Survey, dated Drummond Island 17th September 1818, composed of the following officers of the 70th Regiment.

Captain De La Hay President
Lieut Austin } Member
Lieut Taylor }

14 Flanders Tents Repairable

Having expressed our opinion that the above Flanders Tents were repairable, we beg to recommend that they may be put in a serviceable state & that a part of the Unserviceable may be applied towards their repair.

[signed] JOS. DE LA HAY Capt 70th Regt
[signed] I. AUSTIN Lieut 70th Regt
[signed] W. TAYLOR Lieut 70th Regt

Recommended
[signed]
THOMAS HOWARD
Major 70th Regt. Comdg.

Approved by Command
[signed]
GEORGE BOWLES
Mil. Sec.

In consequence of this authority three Unserviceable Tents were retained for the purpose above mentioned. Two of the fourteen have been repaired, and issued for the use of the Garrison and the repairs of the remaining Twelve partly carried into effect.

true extract
THOMAS TREW
[C 516, p 104]

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF A BOARD OF SURVEY, DRUMMOND ISLAND.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
24th September 1820.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Board of Survey held at the Store Keeper General's Magazines at Drummond Island on the 18th

April 1820, in conformity to a Garrison Order dated the 1st April 1820, composed of the following officers of the 68th Regt.

Captain Kennedy President
Lieutenant Gibson } Members
Ensign Harvey }

37 Wood Canteens—require painting
47 Haversacks—washing & mending
4 Pick Axes—New Laying & Steeling
6 Spades—Handles

Having expressed our opinion that the above mentioned stores are Repairable we beg to suggest the propriety of their being put in a Serviceable State

signed S. Kennedy Capt. 68 Regt
signed W. Gibson Lieut 68 Regt
signed J. Harvey Ensign 68 Regt

Recommended
signed
Jas Winnett
Major 68 Regt Commdg

Approved by Command
[signed]
J. Ready
Mil. Sec.

true Extract
Thomas Trew
[C 516, p 103]

MAJOR WINNITT TO COLONEL DARLING.

Drummond Island
2nd October 1820

Sir

Herewith enclosed I have the honor to transmit to you the proceedings of a Board of Survey assembled at this post in conformity to the General orders of 29th July and 4th August relative to the transfer of the storekeeper General's Department to the Commissariat.

The Commissary of Accounts at Quebec has written to the Commissary at this post desiring to know why a greater number of the soldiers wives were rationed at this post than the number of men in Garrison here authorized.

I take leave to inform you in explanation, that when his Grace the

late Duke of Richmond visited this post, I represented to His Grace the Circumstance of their being a greater number of married soldiers with this detachment than were allowed by the regulations to receive rations for their wives and families; I at the same time stated the impossibility of those unfortunate people being enabled to subsist themselves here without the advantage of receiving rations, there being no market here for any one article of provisions. In Consequence of that representation Major Bowles the then Military Secretary directed me by the Dukes order to include the supernumerary women in the Ration Return. Major Howard whom I relieved in the Command of this Post informed me that he had always authorized the issue of Rations to all the soldiers wives at the post, belonging to the Garrison and that it had been the invariable Custom.

The post Continues remarkably healthy and there has been no unusual occurences here since my last letter

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed^{t} and very
humble Servant
Ja^{s} Winnitt
Major 68 Reg^{t} Comm^{g}

Colonel Darling
& & &
[C 516, p 105]

N. S. RADIGER TO LT. COL. FOSTER.

Kingston Yard
13th November 1820

Sir

I have had the honor to receive your letter, (addressed to the Naval Storekeeper,) with its enclosures, conveying a request from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Major General Commanding, that a Boat may be supplied to the Commandant at Drummond Island; and having submitted the same to Commissioner Barrie for his consideration; I am instructed to communicate to you in reply, that the Establishments on Lakes Huron and Erie, have not any Boats of the length required, nor are we at present able to build one, in consequence of the Shipwrights having been withdrawn from the Upper Lakes; but if a Boat of the Gig Kind will answer the purpose required, we shall repair one at *this yard*, in the course of the Winter, and deliver the

same on the opening of the Navigation, to any person authorised to receive it.—

The dimensions &c of the Boat should be mentioned.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your very obedient Servant
N. S. RADIGER
Naval Storekeeper,
on leave

Lt Col. Foster
Ass^{t} Adj^{t} Genl.
[C 516, p 120]

P. MAITLAND TO COL. DARLING.

YORK, November 16th 1820

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Copy of a Letter received in reply to a communication, which I caused to be made to M^{r} Lewis, Naval Storekeeper, for a Boat to be forwarded, (agreeable to the Commands of His Lordship, The Commander of the Forces, contained in your letter of the 18th Ultimo,) to the Post of Drummond Island, as soon as it could conveniently be done.—

It appearing that a Boat of the particular description required cannot be furnished, but that one of the Gig Kind can be repaired, and delivered at Kingston. I have the honor to request His Lordships further instructions on the subject.—

As regards the Flag for Drummond Island, I have the honor to state, that one was forwarded for that Post, (as well as for Amherstburg, Fort George, and York,) from Kingston on the 1st July last; and, it is supposed, must have reached its destination before this time.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
P. MAITLAND
M. Gen^{l}
Comy in U. C.

Colonel Darling
Military Secretary.
[C 516, p 122]

LETTER FROM MAJOR JAMES WINNET.

Drummond Island
Sir 20th Jany. 1821

I sent this by the first winter express which sets off tomorrow on its way to York—we have had one casualty since my last letter to you in November—it was the case of a man of the Detachment of 68 Regt who died of apoplexy in December last—nothing else material has occurred here—The Garrison are remarkably healthy.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient humble Servant
Jas Winnet
Major 68th Regt Comy.

[C 516, p 126]

LETTER FROM MAJOR JAMES WINNET.

Drummond Island
Sir 13th March 1821

I have the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letters of 18th October 1820 and of February 17th 1821 together with Major Loring's of 30th November 1820. I beg leave to inform you that we have had one Casualty since I last had the honor of addressing you. The case was a constitutional consumption under which the patient lingered many months—He died on the 29th January last—The Garrison has been with that single Exception as healthy as possible had a man in the Hospital but from an accident for several months back—The Garrison since my last have continued very orderly and well behaved, and no attempts have been made to dessert—

Permit me to return you my thanks for your polite attention in sending me the Quebec Gazette and allow me to say that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to have an opportunity of being serviceable to you in any article that this remote buildings offer.—

Colonel Bowles always permitted me to inclose all my Quebec Letters may I take the same liberty—'twill be a great favor.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient and very
humble Servant
Jas Winnet
Major 68 Regt Comy.

[C 516, p 129]

LETTER FROM MAJOR JAMES WINNET.

Drummond Island
31st May 1821

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge your several communications of the dates of 22nd August 1820 27th March 1821 and 24th April 1821 received by the last winter express of this year—There is nothing of moment to inform you of since my last.— The Garrison continued healthy and the Troops have behaved in the most orderly and peaceable manner—

Permit me to offer my thanks for the Newspapers you were so good as to send me as likewise for the permission granted of my Quebec Letters to your case.—

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient and
very humble Servant
Jas Winnet
Major 68 Regt Comy.

[C 516, p 134]

MAJOR JAMES WINNET TO COLONEL DARLING.

Drummond Island
12th August 1821

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to you the proceedings of a Board of Survey held on some ammunition supposed to be damaged also a letter from Clerk and Interpreter Anderson addressed to me, and a duplicate of which His Excellency the Commander of the Forces when here desired might be sent down to him through you.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient and very
humble Servant
Jas Winnet
Major 68 Regt Comy

Colonel Darling

Proceedings retd to Major W, approved by the Mily Secy.——

[C 516, p 136]

LETTER FROM MAJOR JAMES WINNET.

Drummond Island
17th Oct 1821

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that the Garrison of this Post continues healthy and well conducted; and that nothing particular has occurred since I had last the honor of addressing you.—

If we are to be relieved next year might I request you to let me know what corps relieves us.—

The first winter express will leave this on the 21st of January 1822 and any letter reaching York by the first week in February will be in time for the return of that conveyance to this Post.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient and
very humble Servant
Jas Winnet
Major 68 Regt

If the 76 Regiment furnish the detachment Major Powell is very anxious to be appointed to the Command.

[C 516, p 141]

MAJOR JAMES WINNET TO COLONEL DARLING.

Drummond Island
20th Jany 1822

Sir

By the first Winter Express which leaves this tomorrow for York I have the honor to inform you that the Troops have continued perfectly healthy and well conducted and that nothing of moment has occurred since I had last the honor of addressing you—In driving the Cattle from St Josephs for our winter and Spring supply, I beg to acquaint you that several broke in, all but one, were recovered, which was lost, in consequence of being driven under the Ice by the current.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient and
very humble Servant
Jas Winnet
Major 68 Regt Comy

Colonel Darling
&c &c
[C 516, p 143]

J. KEATING TO COLONEL DARLING.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
14th June 1822

SIR

I beg leave to enclose to you the Proceedings of 2 Boards of Survey which was held by order of Major Winnet during his Command at this Post—and which he had not time to forward to Head Quarters on account of the quick Embarkation of his Detachment when relieved by the 76th on the 10th Instant.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
J. KEATING
Fort Adjt

Colonol Darling
Military Secretary.

[C 516, p 147]

DRUMMOND ISLAND AND THE BOUNDARY LINE.

Draft As it appears that the Commissioners of the Boundary line between the United States & Canada have reported that the Military Post of Drummond Island is situated within that part of Lake Huron which falls to the United States, and consequently may soon be demanded on the part of that Govt. it becomes my duty to inform H. M. Govt where the Military Post should in future be placed. My attention will naturally be drawn to the island of St. Josephs but the trading Post of the N. W. Company at the Fall of St Mary's also appears to me to be an eligible situation. I wish therefore to know whether the Company would be disposed at all to give up the buildings, and upon what terms they would cede them for the accommodation of a detachment of troops.

Mr Thain of Montreal as resident Agent of the Company I should think the proper person to address

[C 516, p 172] D.

P. MAITLAND TO COL. DARLING.

York

February 12th 1823

Sir

A representation having been made by Major Gaff, 76th Regt Commanding at Drummond Island, that the Barrel Bulk allowance to that Station had been detained until a very late period of the last year; whereby much inconvenience must have been experienced by the Troops; I have dirrected instructions to be given to assistant Commissary General Hill to promote the comfort of the Garrison, as much as lies within his power and duty, by forwarding the Barrel Bulk allowance, to that remote Station, as early as possible in the ensuing Spring.—

But as the delay complained of by Major Gaff, may not have arisen in this Province, I conceive the surest mode of preventing a recurrence of the inconvenience would be by a communication between you and the Commissary General on the subject, for which I have, of course, to request you will have the goodness to obtain the sanction of His Lordship, The Commander of the Forces

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient,
humble Servant
P. Maitland
M. Sec

Colonel Darling
Military Secretary. —

[C 516, p 168]

BATHURST TO THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

Downing Street

19th March 1823

My Lord

With reference to your Lordships dispatch N° 97, stating the necessity of removing the Establishment from Drummond's Island, and recommending the purchase of the Buildings belonging to the Hudsons Bay Company at St Marys Fall's as being eligibly situated and affording sufficient accomodation for the Garrison from Drummonds Island: and I am to request that [your Lordship will ascertain the Value of

H. Buildings and the expense necessary to be incurred in making them suitable for the purpose proposed.—

I have the honor to be
My Lord
Your Lordships most obedient
humble Servant
BATHURST

L[t] General
The Earl of Dalhousie
G. C. B.

[C 516, p 173]

REPORT OF BOARD OF SURVEY.

DRUMMOND ISLAND 26[th] June 1823

Proceedings of a Board held "for the purpose of ascertaining as nearly as possible, and fixing the value of the whole of the Government Property of every description at the Post, including the Barracks, Store Houses, Magazines and other buildings and their contents," agreeable to the Military Secretary's letter dated Quebec 3[d] May 1823.

Brevet Major John Gaff 76[th] Reg[t] Comd[g] — President
Dept[y] Ass Com[y] Gen[l] M. Bailey } Members
M[r] T. G. Anderson Inst. Dept. }
Barrack, M[r] L. Rawson }

The Board having Assembled in Conformity to the Garrison Order of yesterday proceeded to inspect the Government Property in the following order and, after a Careful examination of the same, and from every information which could be obtained, from House Carpenters and other Competant judges, with regard to the buildings; determined the value as under Viz[t]

Government Buildings.

		£	s	d
Barrack Department	Commandants Quarters, including Kitchen and out houses	400	0	0
	Garrison Mess Room & Kitchen	80	0	0
	Barrack N[o] 1	60	0	0
	Do 2 occupied by troops of the Line	70	0	0
	Do 3 occupied by Royal Artillery	40	0	0
	Garrison Hospital	35	0	0
	Cook House	25	0	0
	Barrack Store House	22	10	0

Commissariat	Provision Store				150	0 0
	Issuing Provision Store				15	0 0
	Indian Present Store				100	0 0
	Stable				5	0 0
ordnance	N° 1 Store for Arms Ammunition &c				35	0 0
	N° 2 Store for Sundries transported for Commissariat				50	0 0
	Carpenter Shop, Royal Engineer Department				11	0 0
	Boat House				20	0 0
	Wharf				150	0 0
	Blacksmith shop Indian Department				5	0 0
at St. Josephs	Powder Magazine (stone)	£15	0	0		
	Bake House (stone) occupied as quarters by a Detachment of 76th Regt	15	0	0		
	A large building (wood) used as a forage Store by the Commissariat	60	0	0	90	0 0
	Garrison Boat, Oars, Sails &c				60	0 0
	Currency				1423	10 0
	Amount of Stores in charge of the Commissariat as per ac. N° 1				13,543	12 $3\frac{1}{2}$
	Amount of Provisions in charge of the Commissariat as per ac. N° 2				1776	0 $10\frac{3}{4}$
	Amount of Carpenters tools &c in use under charge of the Royal Engineer Department p ac. N° 3				40	5 3
	Amount of Barrack Stores in charge of Mr Barrack Master Rawson per ac. N° 4				926	5 3
	Amount of Tools &c in charge of the Indian Department Blacksmith as per ac. N° 5				7	14 8
	Hfx Cry				17,717	8 $4\frac{1}{2}$

With regard to the Returns of Ordnance stores N° 6 & 7 the Board begs leave to state their inability of affixing prices to them, and submit Returns of the *Quantities* only. Many of the Articles appearing on those returns as Serviceable and Repairable, approved by the Board, on Examination, to be unserviceable as will be seen by a remark at the foot of the Returns, made by the Non-commissioned officer in charge of the same.

The Buildings are all made of wood except two which are at S^{t} Josephs and marked in the return (Stone) the whole, tho' built at an immense expense to Government, are already in a state of decay and with the exception of the Commandants Quarters and the Garrison Mess Room, require a through Repair, and even those want some repair to make them comfortable for the winter.—

The Government Wharf is made of the best materials but, is rendered of little value from its situation

JOHN GAFF
Captain 76th Regiment
& Bre^{t} Major
President

[C 516, p 183]

MAJOR JOHN GAFF TO COLONEL DARLING.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
11th July 1823

SIR,

I have the honor to inclose you for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the Proceedings of a Board, held for the purpose of ascertaining as nearly as possible, and fixing the Value of the whole of the Government Property of every description at this Post agreeable to your letters dated Quebec 3rd May last.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient humble Servant
JN. GAFF
Captain 76th Reg^{t}
& Brev^{t} Major
Commanding

Colonel Darling
Military Secretary
&c.—

[C 516, p 182]

MAJOR JOHN GAFF TO COLONEL DARLING.

Drummond Island
7th October 1823.

Sir,

Having received a letter from the Commissariat Officer at this Post, on the Subject of Rations been issued to a greater number of Women than is authorized by the Regulations, and understanding from my Predecessor, that His Lordship was pleased to approve of rations being allowed to the whole of the Women & their children, on his *late Visit at this Station.*—

I have taken upon me to authorize the Issues already made to one Woman of the Detachment 76th Regiment and to the Non Comd officers of Artillerys Wife & Family until further orders, and request that His Lordship The Commander of the Forces may be pleased to sanction the same.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Humble
Servant
John Gaff
Capt 76th Regt
& Brevt Major Comy

Colonel Darling
Military Secretary
[C 516, p 226]

LETTER FROM PETER TURQUAND, COMMANDING GENERAL.

Commissary General's Office
Quebec 12 December 1823.

Sir

As I am desirous of affording every accomodation to the Officers serving at Drummond Island consistent with a due regard to the Interests of the Service, I have no objections to your giving Drafts on the Military Chest at Montreal for Specie paid into your hands, to enable them to make remittances to the Merchants of Lower Canada, for supplies of stores forwarded for the comfort of the Garrison, you are therefore hereby authorized to give drafts on Deputy Commissary General Edwards for this purpose, taking especial care to note on the face of each, that it is to be presented for Payment immediately on its receipt

at Montreal where also these checks must be sent by the earliest favourable opportuntity, for I will not on any account allow them to be in general use as a circular* Medium. —

As I shall of course be aware of any Delays which may arise in the Period of their presentation.

Inattention to these regulations will cause me to do away with the Facility which I now have pleasure in granting. —

I am
Sir.
Your obedient Servant
[Signed]
PETER TURQUAND
Commanding General.

[C 517, p 35]

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[5] LETTERS FROM J. KEATING AND MAJ. JOHN GAFF.

M^r Keating presents his compliments to M^r Bailey and would feel obliged if he would give him a Draft for £ 18 18*s* 6*d* in favor of Lieut Gibson 68^th Light Infantry on the Montreal or Quebec Bank.

The bearer has got the Money for the Draft.

[6] 26 January 1824. ——

In answer to M^r Keatings note relative to obtaining a Draft in favor of Lieutenant Gibson, M^r Bailey begs to inform him, that he is prohibited drawing except to the Officers of the Garrison for the purpose of enabling them to make remittances to Montreal for comforts received by them. —

20^th February

JOHN GAFF
Captain 76^th Reg^t
& Brevet Major
Commanding

[7]

M^r Bailey sends to M^r Keating herewith a Draft for £20 8*s* 6*d* on the Montreal Military Chest agreeable to his request, M^r Bailey feeling confident that it is for the purpose of being remitted to Montreal *in payment for supplies forwarded from thence* for M^r Keatings use, as under any other circumstance, M^r Bailey is not authorized to draw.

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* Circulating.

Should M^r Keating not have been aware of the circumstance and that the Bill is *not intended* for the purpose stated, M^r Bailey will have no objection to cancel it. —
20 February

[Signed]

John Gaff
Captain 76th Regiment
& Brevet Major
Commanding.

[C 517, p 36]

W. B. BOWEN TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
February 13th 1824

Sir

In compliance with your directions, I have the honor to state the causes that induced me to call on you for a Court of inquiry on the conduct of Robert Jamieson labourer in the Commissariat Department at this Post agreeably to my letter dated 11 April 1823, which are as follows.

On or about the month of April last you sent for me to your Quarters and informed me of a report you had heard from Deputy Assistant Commissary General Bailey asserting that I had been grosly insulted by a person of the name of Crawford in an Indian Wigwam and in such a manner as no Officer ought to put up with.

In consequence of which I called on M^r Bailey accompanied by Fort Adjutant Keating who was present during the circumstance alluded to, and requested him to state on what information he made his assertions to the Commanding Officer when he gave M^r Coxworthy as his authority, on which I waited on M^r Coxworthy and requested him to let me know who had been his informant, and on his naming Jamieson a labourer in his Department, I went with him to Jamieson, and requested him to say to me what he had before said to M^r Coxworthy and on his story differing considerably from his former account, M^r Coxworthy put him in arrest but soon after released him, from what motive I know not.

Not thinking this satisfactory, I requested that you would call a meeting of the Officers of the Garrison to have the affair investigated which you complied with.

At this meeting both M^r^ Bailey and M^r^ Coxworthy were present, and Jamieson being examined respecting what he had said, still persisted in differing from what he had first told M^r^ Coxworthy,—and on my again reporting to you on the following day that Jamieson had been still speaking of me in a highly disrespectful manner you then ordered the Court of inquiry on his conduct.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Servant

To
Major Gaff
Commanding
[C 517, p 13]

[Signed]
W. B. Bowen
Ensign 76^th^ Reg^t^

M. BAILEY TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
14^th^ February. 1824.

Sir,

With reference to Your Garrison Order of the 11^th^ April last calling for a Court of Inquiry on the conduct of Robert Jamieson, a Labourer, under my Orders, and of the proceedings of said Court, a Copy of which I have in my possession, and with a further reference, to your Order of Yesterday, shewn to me this morning, ordering me forthwith to discharge my Labourer, I would before conveying the same into execution, beg to make some remarks on the Proceedings of the Court, as I cannot but believe, that the charges, and Evidence, are greatly at variance, with the circumstances, as they actually occurred.

Ensign Bowen in his letter to you dated 11^th^ April 1823 says "on the Evening of the 10^th^ "Instant he abused me in a most shameful *way* manner *before* several Witnesses who were "ready to depose to the same.

The heading to the Proceedings of the Board, says, "In making use of highly disrespectful language *towards* Ensign Bowen 76^th^ Regiment in presence of different inhabitants of the Island" and again Ensign Bowen says to Lesette Deseuier "did you hear him call me a Blackguard and shew his fist" to which she answered, "I did hear him say so."— Now Sir to my understanding either of the above Sentences taken either Separately or Collectively, implies that M^r^ Bowen was

present when the language said to have been made use of was uttered, and was addressed to him personally, and I am further convinced that the same impression was conveyed to His Lordship the Commander of the Forces, as also to the Commissary General.

But Sir the case as it Stands is far otherwise, as the Circumstance occurred in Jamiesons own Quarters, where M^{r} Bowen could certainly not have been.—

Granting the Evidence given by L. Deseuier, take correct, but which from the notorious character of the Woman, there is great reason to doubt, I would beg to observe, that I have been informed the Evidence was taken in the French Language with which Jamieson is perfectly acquainted, and that he was called upon at a few hours notice to defend himself, and Cross-examine the Witnesses thro the medium of an Interpreter, without having the advantage of advice or Council, from any Individual of the Department, who with a very common share of Sagacity might have given a very different appearance to the Proceedings.—The notorious character of the woman as I before Stated, is made no mention of in Jamiesons defence, this M^{r} Coxworthy, assures me, that Jamieson told him, that he in a very particular manner, used this Strong objection to her Evidence.—

Sophia Dusany I understand is a sister of Lisette Deseuier, but as to what degree of Credit it is to be attached to her Evidence I have not yet endeavored to ascertain.—When I refer to the decision come to by his Lordship and observe that His Lordship has been pleased to leave the Penalty attached to the fault, said to have been committed by Jamieson to your Option, I cannot but feel disappointed at the issue, and most particularly as I am informed by Ensign Bowen, that he has requested you in writing to remit the Severe punishment of depriving the man of his Situation at this inclement Season of the year, where he must be left destitute, without the means of leaving this Post for some months, where no employment, can be obtained even by the Natives who Labor exceedingly hard for the smallest Pittance.—

These reasons alone Sir, I had hoped would have protected him, but it is now incumbent on me to State the great detirment that will occur to the Public Service.—

During the winter he has been stationed on the Island St Joseph in charge of a number of Oxen, and a large quantity of Hay, and I shall, by conveying your orders into effect, have no one to perform the essential Duty, and the present state of the Cattle when compared to these in my charge last year, Sufficiently evinces the necessity of

having a person in charge at that Post connected with the Department, as I could not think of being again responsible for the Security of that property which would be in possession of any other description of Person.—

By an extract from a letter I received from Assistant Commissary General Hare (which is subjoined) you will also perceive that Gentleman entertains a Similar opinion, and indeed until this moment, I had never imagined that so severe a measure would have been adopted, without making either a personal or written reference to me that Provision might have been made for Conveying on the Public Service before the man should be deprived of his Employment.—

To refer again to the destitute situation in which he will be placed, I cannot refrain from Soliciting a Suspension of the Garrison Order, until the Subject has been referred to the Commissary General, as I am persuaded that upon a further Consideration, he will deem the man deserving of His Lordships Pardon.—

I would here beg to observe that had the smallest intimation been given me, of your intention to Send the Proceedings of the Court to Head Quarters. I should have required a Copy of the same to enable me to communicate with the Commissary General on the Subject, but so far from that being the case, I would recall to your recollection, that you led me to believe, at the very time the Court was sitting that it was only a private concern, for the satisfaction of M^{r} Bowen, and his Brother Officers.

I was further confirmed in this opinion by the Garrison Order, which was only shown to me about an hour before the Court Sat. and not observing any mention made of me as a member or Evidence or in any way connected with it.—

I would also beg to observe that I was so totally ignorant of the case, that on the very morning the Court was to Sit. I had ordered the Labourer to proceed to St Joseph's on Public Duty and that I sent you a note to that effect with a request to know if you had any Commands for your Detachment, on that Island, when your reply was, not to send him, for that you had ordered him to attend a Court of inquiry, and this was the first intimation I received of it from you.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
M. Bailey
D. A. C. G

Major Gaff
Commanding

EXTRACT FROM A. C. GENERAL HARE'S LETTER REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEEDING.

"At all events, should Major Gaff "require you to discharge the man, I request "you will obtain his Sanction for retaining him "until you hear further from the Commissary "General, or myself, for I am apprehensive "you would require another man to be sent to "you before you could dispense with the "Services of Jamieson

True Extract
M. Bailey
D. A. C. G.

[C 517, p 18]

M. BAILEY TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
15 February 1824

Sir

Upon reference to my letter which I had the honor of addressing you yesterday, on the Subject of my Laborers dismission.

I find that the request you this day requested me to make for his retention in the Department, is therein fully stated and which Points out the great detriment it would be to the Public Service by his immediate removal.

Should you however think it necessary that a second letter should be written to you on the subject, it would be proper for me to make, a reference to my conversation with you to day.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
M. Bailey
D. A. C. G.

To
Major Gaff
Commanding

[C 517, p 24]

LETTER FROM MAJ. JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
16th February 1824

Garrison After Orders

In consequence of the representation made to the Commanding Officer by Deputy Assistant Commissary General Bailey of the great determent

it would be to the Public Service to dismiss Labourer Robert Jamieson from the charge of the Bullocks, and Hay at St Joseph's, at the present moment, he directs that Mr Bailey will retain this man in his present situation, while necessary, or until a proper person can be found to perform that duty.

In consequence of which the Garrison Order of this Morning is Cancelled.

John Gaff
[Signed] Captain 76th Regiment
& Brevet Major
Commanding

[C 517, p 17]

MAJ. JOHN GAFF TO LT. COL. FOSTER.

Drummond Island
17th of February 1824

Sir

I cannot but express my Surprise at some passages in Mr Bailey's letters of the 14th 15th and 16th Instant.—Copies of which I beg leave to subjoin and in which he reflects on the Detachment Stationed on the Island of St. Josephs; if any deficiency of Hay did occur through their neglect, or any irregularity on their part in attending to the Cattle.

Mr Bailey, Never made me acquainted with the circumstance, or even made the least allussion to it till the present time.

I consider the party to have been very attentive to their duty, and never heard a Complaint of them not paying proper attention to the Cattle in charge.

The Party stationed there since 1818 had always the care of the Oxen &ca which mode was deviated from in the present Instance. — I cannot learn that at any former period the Public Service suffered by any neglect on their part, and I have no hesitation in saying that the best Beef issued to the Troops last season was that which was fed at that Post, and if any deficiency of Hay occurred or any of the Cattle suffered through neglect, it was not altogether at St Joseph's, but at this Post, where Mr Bailey, had his clerk. Issuer Labourer, and also a soldier from the Detachment, permanently employed on that Duty during the Winter.

And I further beg leave to assure His Excellency that I have not complyed with Mr Baileys request to retain Jamieson for the present in the Public Service from any apprehension on my part, that the

Party were not fully competent to attend to the Oxen &ca and do them every justice, but fearing Mr Bailey may [in this instance also] impute it to the Detachment, without any Just cause

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
and humble Servant
JOHN GAFF
Captain 76th Regiment
[Signed] & Brevet Major
Commanding

Lieut[t] Colonol Foster
Ass[t] Adjt General

[C 517, p 15]

MAJ. JOHN GAFF TO LT. COL. FOSTER.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
18th February 1824

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Assistant Adjutant General's Office York 20th January last, accompanying Sundry documents on the Subject of a Court of Inquiry instituted by my Garrison Order of the 11th April 1823, to investigate the conduct of Robert Jamieson Labourer in the Commissariat Department, towards Ensign Bowen of the 76th Regiment, and to report to you for his Excellency. The Lieut Governors information, that being fully convinced of the highly insulting and insubordinate language made use of by the labourer to Mr Bowen.

I have availed myself of the decision which his Lordship the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to make, to direct the Commissariat Officer in charge forthwith to dismiss the said Jamieson from that Department, but in consequence of the representation made to me by Deputy Assistant Commissary General Bailey, of the great detriment it will be to the Public Service to dismiss Labourer Jamieson from the charge of the Bullocks and Hay at St Josephs at the present moment.

I dirrected Mr Bailey would retain this man in his present Situation while necessary, or until a proper person could be found to perform that duty. In consequence of which I cancelled the Garrison above alluded to.

With reference to commissary General Turquand's Letter to the

Deputy Adjutant General dated Commissariat Department, Quebec 30th October 1823.

I beg leave to remark so far from M^r Bailey being unacquainted with the holding of the Court of Inquiry, or the circumstance thereto that the whole originated from himself, for he was the person who mentioned to me, and in an *exulting manner* that M^r Bowen was insulted most grossly by a person of the name of Crawford, and some days afterwards at M^r Bowen's request, I called a meeting of the Officers of the Garrison to have the business explained at which M^r Bailey, M^r Coxworthy and Jamieson were present, it appears from undoubted Evidence that no such thing had occurred, nor could any other authority be given for it than M^r Baileys and M^r Coxworthys assertions, which was contradicted by a Gentleman who was present at the time it was said to have taken place. —

And after M^r Bowen had reported, (as per the annexed copy of his letter to me) the circumstance of his having been insulted by Jamieson the Man in question, he was informed by the Fort Sergeant the day before the Court was held, that a Court of Inquiry was to take place, the next day to inquire into the conduct, *warning him to be prepared* and some time before the Court assembled M^r Bowen was in my room and conversed some time on the subject of the Court of Inquiry. —

I was quite satisfied with the manner in which the Court was Conducted, and the Evidence by which the charge was Supported, and although I made no recommendation nor gave an opinion on the Subject, I was not the less sensible of the impropriety of the mans conduct, which appeared to me of such a flagrant nature, as to deserve punishment, And although M^r Bowen has now made an application that the man should apoligize to him for his conduct and be permanently retained. Under all the circumstances of the case, I do not think it proper to comply with his request. —

You are aware Sir that all reports from this Post, are made to your Office, and this being a Garrison Court of Inquiry the proper mode was to lay it before the Lieutenant Governor, and not to report it to Major Coles the Commanding Officer of the Regiment. —

I cannot but allude to the concluding part of the Commissary General's Letter, and on the assertions it contains, and beg to assure His Excellency, that so far from the Officers of the 76^th Regiment, having carried on a System of annoyance against the Commissariat Officers since their arrival at this Post, that they were all on the most Intimate terms, and the different duties of the Garrison was carried on with the most perfect unanimity, nor was there any difference between them.

until the board of Survey which took place in March 1823, when it became the duty of the Officers commanding the Board to differ in opinion from M^r Bailey, and ever since that period I am not aware that the Regimental Officers have in the Slightest degree deviated from their duty for the purpose of annoyance. —

And with regard to myself, I am not conscious of having had any improper or Inconsistent Interference with the duties of that Department, but am now compelled to acknowledge that had I at the beginning of this dispute adopted Rigorous instead of Conciliatory measures the existing unpleasant discord might not have occurred.

I have thus endeavored to explain away any unfavourable impression that might have been caused on His Lordships mind, by the unfounded Representations which appear to have been made to the Commissary General of me, or of the Officers, of my Detachment, which I confidently trust will prove Satisfactory

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
[Signed] John Gaff
Captain 76^th Reg^t
& Brevet Major
Commanding

To
Lieut^t Col^l Foster
Ass^t Adj^t General

[C 517, p 26]

MAJOR JOHN GAFF TO M. BAILEY.

Drummond Island
27 February 1824

Sir,

Enclosed herewith, I send you Copy of a letter just received from Fort Adjutant Keating on the subject of your having refused to give him a Draft for £18. 18 *s.* 6 *d.* in answer to which you will be pleased to state to me your reasons for having declined accomodating him on this Subject, as well as other Officers of this Garrison.—

You will at the Same time be pleased to send me a Copy of your

authority for drawing Bills, as you have not in any manner made it known to me.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
JOHN GAFF
Captain 76th Regiment
[signed] Brevet Major
Deputy Asst Comy General Bailey. Commanding
[C 517, p 32]

M. BAILEY TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
27 February 1824.—

SIR.

I have the honor to acknowledge your Letter of this date enclosing a Copy of a Communication from Fort Adjutant Keating relative to his application for a Bill.—

By the inclosed Copy of a note I received from Mr Keating you will perceive he desires to have a Bill in favour of Lieut t Gibson 68th Light Infantry, on *the Montreal or Quebec Bank*, and you will also perceive from the Commissary Generals letter, that my Instructions are to draw in favour of the Officers of the Garrison alone on Deputy Commissary Gen l Edwards, and not on either of the Bank's of Lower Canada.—

I shall for the present take no further Notice of Mr Keatings Letter to you, than to deny that Mr Coxworthy stated to Dr Mitchell "that he could draw bills on Montreal for the Amount of his Pay" or that I had given Drafts to Civilians since the Receipt of the Commissary Generals Letter.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
[signed] M. BAILEY
D. A. C. G.

P. S.

With reference to the latter part of your Letter in which you State that I have not in any manner made it known to you, I beg leave to

observe that I informed several Gentlemen of the Garrison, of the Instructions I had received on this Head. and which Indulgence it would appear you also were acquainted with as you yesterday required a Bill to be sent to M^r^ Richmond of Kingston.

[signed] M Bailey
D. A. C. G.

Major J. Gaff
Commanding
[C 517, p 33]

J. KEATING TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
27^th^ February 1824

Sir

Having been informed by M^r^ Andrew Mitchell, (on the 25^st^ Instant) that D. A. C. General Bailey had Sent his Clerk to tell D^r^ Mitchell of the Indian Department, that he could draw Bills on Montreal to the Amount of his pay.

I communicated the information to the Officers of the Garrison, (being the first intimation they had of M^r^ Baileys having received orders to draw for the Accomodation of the Military composing this Garrison.) consequently applications were made and Bills granted by M^r^ Bailey to some of the Officers.—

Wishing to remit a small Sum of 18 £ 18 *s* 6 *d*, I made application yesterday for a bill, and M^r^ Bailey declined giving it to me, considering it a grievance, and very *pointed*, that I should be deprived of an indulgence which others of the Garrison under Similar circumstances enjoy, and particularly in this instance, when myself alone am deprived of the only possible means of remitting money to the Lower Province, having also been informed that M^r^ Bailey has availed himself of these Instructions to extend his favours to *one or more Civilians at this Post.*—

I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to ascertain from M^r^ Bailey why he should withold from me this Public Indulgence, granted for the general comfort and convenience, of the Officers Stationed at this Remote Post, he having stated to me yesterday in a note that it was with this view he had been authorized to draw, and if he does not give Satisfactory reasons, that you will be pleased to

report the circumstance to His Excellency, the Major General Commanding in the Upper Province.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
J. KEATING
Fort Adjutant

[signed]

Major Gaff
Commanding

[C 517, p 30]

ANDREW MITCHELL TO J. KEATING.

M^R KEATING
SIR

Having seen an official Letter written by you to the Commanding Officer Stating that M^r Coxworthy had mentioned to me that my Father could get from M^r Bailey a Draft for the amount of his Pay.—

I beg leave to inform you, that these could not have been my expressions, as M^r Coxworthy words, on that Subject were nearly, as I can recollect, that M^r Bailey having represented to the Commissary General the inconvenience to which the Officers of this Garrison was placed in not having the means of making remittances to pay for their Supplies, was authorized to draw on the Montreal Chest, for that purpose, and that my Father could get a Draft.—

On receiving payment of a Small account from you, on the 25^th Instant I mentioned to you the purport of M^r Coxworthys information as above stated

I am Sir
Your most obedient
Servant
ANDREW MITCHELL

[Signed]

Drummond Island
29 February 1824.

[C 517, p 41]

J. KEATING TO MAJOR JOHN GAFF.

Drummond Island
2nd March 1824

Sir

Having seen Mr Baileys letter to you on the Subject of my application to him for a Bill, I supplied to Mr Andrew Mitchell, and beg leave to enclose to you a Copy of his letter to me on that Subject, by which you will perceive Mr A Mitchell communicated to me on the 25 ultimo, that Mr Bailey was authorized to draw Bills in favor of Officers of this Garrison, to enable them to remit money to the Lower Province.

When Mr Mitchell mentioned this circumstance to me he stated his Father was to get a Bill and that he (Mr Mitchell) was then collecting all the money he could for a Draft, he also mentioned the same to my Servant who was in his debt, and who paid him the next day 16 $ Dollars; as soon as I received this information, I communicated this to Lieutenant Clark 76th Regiment who was not aware of it before, and who, I understand; was the first Officer accomodated, I also mentioned it to yourself the following day.—

When I made application to Mr Bailey for a Bill, I requested (not knowing the proper mode) it might be drawn on the Montreal Bank or Quebec, in favor of Lieutenant Gibson 68th Regiment to whom I wished to remit money, and though Mr Bailey now states in his letter to you, that he could not draw on these Banks, he did not in his note in the least allude to that objection to me (a Copy of which and his note to me I herewith enclose).—

Although Mr Andrew Mitchell states that he did not say to me, his Father could get a Draft for his Pay, I am still of opinion that he made use of that word, and as he is a Merchant at this Post in business, and then collecting money to meet remittances through the Commissariat, I was led to suppose that he as a Civilian was accomodated by it, and what proves the correctness of my Supposition is, Mr Bailey did on the 27th Inst give a Draft in favor of Surgeon David Mitchell for upwards of £300 (being more than the amount of his pay for 12 months). after he, Mr Bailey, had refused to give me a small Bill for the Sum of £18. 18 *s.* 6 *d.*

At the Same time I beg leave to State, that had Mr Bailey given the information in his Note, of the 26th February, in answer to my application for the Bill in question, which he has been so particular in Stating to me in another of the 20th accompanying a Draft. (a Copy

of which I also enclose to you) after the Garrison Order of that day was issued there would have been no occasion for my official Letter of the 27th to you.

All this I beg to submit for your consideration, and if you find it necessary; to report it with your remarks to His Excellency & Sir Peregrine Maitland

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient and
Humble Servant
J. KEATING
Fort Adjutant.—

To
Major Gaff
Commanding
[C 517, p 38]

MAJOR JOHN GAFF TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL FOSTER.

DRUMMOND ISLAND
3 March 1824

SIR

Accompanying this Letter, I have the honor to forward to you for his Excellencys. The Lieutenant Governors information, Sundry documents on the Subject of Fort Adjutant Keatings making application to Deputy Assistant Commissary General Bailey for a Draft on the Military chest at Montreal, and beg leave to make the following remarks on the Several papers.

Viz

The information which Mr Bailey received on the 12th February by the express of his being authorized to draw drafts for the convenience of the Officers of the Garrison, was not communicated to me or to any other Officer of the Garrison within my knowledge by Mr Bailey, nor was anything of the kind in the least suspected until *Mr Mitchell made it known* on the 25th Inst to the Fort Adjutant, who immediately informed the Mess Committee, on which they got a Draft to make remittance for their Supplies, Mr Keating then made application and was refused the same indulgence as stated in his letter of the 27th Ultimo.—To account for Mr Baileys conduct in this case. I must say it could have been with no other motive than to disoblige, and Mr Keating with reason considered it a grievance.—

In answer to my letter No 2. enclosing Mr Keatings, to Mr Bailey, Mr Bailey sends me a Copy of the Commissary Generals Instructions to him authorizing him to draw as before stated. And gives for his reasons for not accomodating Mr Keating, that Mr K. demanded a draft on the Montreal or Quebec: Bank; it is obvious from this that he was not disposed to accomodate, or he would have notified Mr Keatings error and said: I cant draw on those Banks, but on the Military Chest.—

He denys that Mr Coxworthy told Dr Mitchell that he could draw on Montreal for his Pay. "Dr Mitchell was laying sick in bed at the time 'tis true but the information was conveyed thro' his son to him which amounted to the same thing; the fact of the matter is that Mr Bailey has acted incorrectly throughout this business, and now wishes to clear himself by converting or handling particular words or expressions to his advantage.—

He also asserts that it would appear that I was acquainted with the business, as I applied for a Draft, true, at the time of my application for a Draft, I had heard from Dr OBrien, who had obtained his information from Mr Keating, that Mr Bailey gave drafts and I obtained one.

In order that you may be made acquainted with all that has transpired on this Subject, I beg leave to send Copies of the whole correspondence, not even omitting the notes, No 5, 6, 7, and I cannot avoid calling your attention to Mr Keatings last letter No 8, enclosing a copy of Mr Mitchell's letter No 9 to him and to observe that I have not the smallest reason to doubt any part of Mr Keatings Statement.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
& humble Servant
John Gaff
Captain 76th Regiment
& Brevet Major
Commanding

To
Lieut Colonel Foster
Asst Adjt General

[C 517, p 42]

STATEMENT OF BILLS DRAWN AT DRUMMOND ISLAND.

Statement of Bills drawn on Deputy Commissary Genl. Edwards by M. Bailey Deputy Ass^{t} Commy. Genl. at Drummond Island

No of Bill	Date	— In whose favor —	Halifax Currency £	s	d
	1824				
1	Feby 26	Lt. Joseph Clarke 76th Regt.	120	0	0
2	" "	Surgeon D. Mitchell Ind^{n} Dept	318	5	0
3	" "	B^{t} Major John Gaff 76 Regiment	50	0	0
4	" 28	Fort Adj^{t} J. Keating	20	8	6
5	" "	Henry Evatt Barrack Master	15	0	0
		£	523	13	6

Amounting to Five hundred & Twenty three pounds thirteen Shillings & Sixpence Halifax Currency

Commissariat Office
Montreal 29 April 1824
R. Edwards D. C. G.

[C 517, p 47]

POSTS AND BARRACKS.

DISTRIBUTION OF BARRACK ROOMS.

Distribution of the Barrack Rooms in the Garrison of Detroit 24th June 1790.

Where	Description	No.	Rooms	Kitchens	Royal Artillery				60 Regt				Garr. Staff				Vacant			
					Births		No of		Births		No of		Births		No of		Births		No of	
					Double	Single	Persons	Chimneys	Double	Single	Persons	Chimneys	Double	Single	Persons	Chimneys	Double	Single	Persons	Chimneys
Citadel	Subalterns	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
	Comdg. Officer	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
	Sub trns Staff	3	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
		4	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
		5	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
		6	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
		7	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
		8	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
	Commiss B Mastr	9	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
		10	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
	Captain	11	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
	Serjts Drummers R & F	1	1	----	----	----	----	8	----	18	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
		2	1	----	----	----	----	8	----	18	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
		3	1	----	----	----	----	8	----	18	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
		4	1	----	----	----	----	8	----	18	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
		5	1	----	----	----	----	8	----	18	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
		6	1	----	----	----	----	8	----	18	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
		7	1	----	----	----	----	8	----	18	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
		8	1	----	----	----	----	8	----	18	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
		9	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	8	----	18	1
		10	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	8	----	18	1
		11	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12	1
		12	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12	1
	Blockhouse	13	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	18	2
		14	1	----	----	----	----	9	----	18	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
	Hospitals	15	1	----	----	----	----	----	21	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--
		16	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	--

Distribution of the Barrack Rooms in the Garrison of Detroit 24th June 1790 —CONTINUED.

Where	Description	No.	Rooms	Kitchens	Royal Artillery				60 Regt				Garr. Staff				Vacant			
					Births		No of		Births		No of		Births		No of		Births		No of	
					Double	Single	Persons	Chimneys	Double	Single	Persons	Chimneys	Double	Single	Persons	Chimneys	Double	Single	Persons	Chimneys
Fort Lernoult	Captains	1	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
		2	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Subalterns	3	2	2	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
		4	1		----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
		5	1		----	----	----	----	15	----	47	2	----	----	---	---	----	----	----	----
	Serjts Drummers R & F	1	1		----	----	----	----	15	----	46	2	----	----	---	---	----	----	----	----
		2	1		----	----	14	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
		3	1		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	Guard Houses	*1	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	†				
															4					
		4	---	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	5					
	Total	----	45	9	6	----	15	2	103	21	269	39	----	----	2	2	16	----	78	6

* This officers guard Room occupied by the Surg.
† Chimnies

JNO. SPARKMAN
Barrack Master

N. B, The above Rooms in good order having been repaired by the Engineer except No 13 Block House

J. S.

[C 546, p 7]

STATEMENT.

State of accommodations for Officers in the Barracks of Detroit—

Citadel	No 1		Commanding Off[rs] Quarters, since the Government house was destroyed.
	" 2		
	" 3	1	Subaltern
	" 4	1	ditto
	" 5	1	Captain or 2 Subs
	" 6	1	do " " do
	" 7	1	do " do
	" 8	1	do " do
Fort	" 1	1	captain
	2	1	do
	3	1	Offr. comg. Artillery
	4	2	Subalterns
	5	2	do

This return is made agreable to that of the Barrack Masters.

No of officers present

5[th] Regt	1 Major
	4 Captains (1 on his route to Detroit)
	10 Lieutenants
	3 Ensigns
	1 Quarter Master
	1 Surgeon (& one mate at present)
Artillery	1 Subaltern

JOHN SMITH
Major 5[th] Regt

Detroit 22[nd] Augt. 90
[C 546, p 6]

JOHN PLENDERLEATH TO T. A. COFFIN.

QUEBEC 13[th] Sept 1790.

SIR

In consequence of the extract you sent me from Major Smith's letter, I request you will please to report to His Excellency the Commander in Chief that by the Barrack Master at Detroit his last distribution, the number of Rooms for officers (exclusive of kitchens with chimnies which Capt. Mann supposes are garrets, and five vacant Rooms for Rank & file) is stated to be nineteen.

Major Smith states his complement of officers at
1 Major
5 Captains and
17 Subalterns including the surgeon, his mate, one Artillery officer and one Quarter Master, which according to the Regulations are to occupy only sixteen rooms. There will then be a surplus of three rooms; but as the accommodation of these rooms is stated by Major Smith to be insufficient for the number of officers having several subalterns more than the corps they relieved, and now no Government House, which used heretofore to be the Commanding Officer's quarters, It is submitted to His Lordship whether the same allowance of lodging money as at Montreal & Quebec may be granted to those officers who cannot be accommodated with Barracks.

I am Sir
Your most obedient
& most humble servant
J. PLENDERLEATH
D. B. M. G.

T. A. Coffin Esq.
Endorsed:—13th Sept 1790

JOHN PLENDERLEATH Esqr
relative to the accommodation
in the Barracks at Detroit

[C 546, p 8]

JOHN SPARKMAN TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. ENGLAND.

DETROIT
12th July 1792

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you that I was yesterday under the necessity of giving a part of the condemned bedding to the Troops, there being not a sufficiency of good in store to supply them with which Bedding was surveyed on the 13th August 1791 & 30th May 1792, which surveys are transmitted to the D. Barrackmaster General, with a general State of the whole, agreeable to his orders dated Quebec 20th Feb. 1792 (here annexed)

The Supplys to replace the unserviceable Bedding &c. &c. are not

yet arrived, they generally do in the month of September, when such articles as are condemned will be exchanged,

I have the honour to be
Sir with great respect
Your most obedient Humble Servant

Lt. Col. England
Commanding Upper Post &c.

JOHN SPARKMAN
Barrack Master

[C 546, p 17]

LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. ENGLAND TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

DETROIT July 17th 1792

SIR,

Tho' I am persuaded His Excellency Major General Clarke is already in possession of full information relative to the State of the Post, and Barracks of Michilamakinac, yet from the repeated representations of Captain Doyle Commanding there, I conceive it right to mention that by His accounts The Fort is in a most ruinous situation The walls and Pickitting almost down, and the few Pickets that remain perfectly rotten. The Platforms so decayed as to be rendered usless, and only two Gun Carriages in the Garrison fit for Service. The Officers Barracks scarcely habitable, and the soldiers rooms much out of repair. which last Circumstance he thinks may be remedied at a small Expence By his report. The Post is not tenable even against a slight attack, all which no doubt has been reported to Head Quarters before, by the different Officers commanding the Posts and such measures probably adopted as are considered proper.

I beg also to mention for the information of His Excellency Major General Clarke, that the Barrack Master here, has been obliged to serve the Regiment on their arrival, with condemned Bedding as appears by his report to me, which I have the Honor to enclose you. The condemned articles seem to make the greatest proportion of what has been delivered, and will require being replaced before the Winter season which the exhausted State of the Barrack Store will not admit of.

I had the Honour of writing to you the 10th Ins since when nothing very material has taken place, Captain Elliott who I reported has gone with an officer of the garrison to distribute some Indian Corn & other Provisions to the distressed Indian Families on the Miamis, is not yet returned, but by a message I this day received from him, I have rea-

son to expect him in a few days, everything appears very quiet in his neighborhood, when his message left him.

I have the honour to be
Sir, with great regard
Your obed^{t}
and very humble Servt
R^{D} ENGLAND
Lt. Col. Com^{g} Upper Posts

To
Francis Le Maistre Esqr
&c. &c.

[C 546, p 18]

SURVEY OF BARRACK.

Survey on Barrack Bedding &c in the Barrack Store in charge of Jn^{o} Sparkman B. M. Detroit

6th Septem^{er} 1792

	S	R	U.
Beds			194
Bolsters			193
Rugs	15		92
Blankets	42		192
Sheets Pairs			192
Tables			6
Forms			17
Ash Boxes			20
Buckets			18
Iron Potts and Bales			22
Trammels Pairs	29		2
Dog Irons Pairs		24	Torn
Fire Shovels			
Tongs Pairs		11	
Metal Stoves	20		3
Candle Sticks			16
Bushell Iron	195		
Saws X cut	3	2	
Axes	44		23
Lengths of Pipe	216		Torn
Marking Irons	1		
Sheet Iron Sheets	27		
Sheet Iron Pounds	426		
Lanthorns	2		3
Grindstones	2		

We the Subscribers having carefully examined the Barrack Stores mentioned on the other side hereof do find them as there actually stated. Having signed the Certificates of this tenor & Date

DETROIT 6th Sept. 1792

signed

H. SCHALCH
Capt. Royal Art. President
FERGUSON SPEARS
Capt 24th Regiment.
R. W. Adye Lt. R. Art.
Ensign BROADHEAD 24th Regt.
ALLAN BELLINGHAM
Ensign 24th Regiment

[C 546, p 23]

LT. COL. R. ENGLAND TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

DETROIT
August 29th 1793

SIR,

I was honoured with your letter of the 25th July, inclosing His Excellency Major General Clarke's Warrant authorizing a Survey on the Barrack Bedding &c at Detroit when the supplies of this year reach the Post, which shall be complied with.

The Representation I made to the Deputy Barrack Master General and which I apprehend occasioned His Excellencys Warrant and Your Letter, was for permission to destroy all those Articles in his Department, repeatedly surveyed & condemned, a copy of the last Survey on them I enclosed to the Deputy Barrack Master General and now enclose you one, for the information of His Excellency—

The condemned Articles have been accumulating for several years, occasion filth & vermin in the building they are in and crowd the store which is very confined. Should His Excellency think proper from the report of the Survey, I send you, to authorize their being destroyed, it will make room for the supplies expected this year, which was in part the Object of my Original Representation.

I am with great regard
Sir
Your most obedt. and
very Humble Servant
R^D ENGLAND

To
Francis LeMaistre Esq^r
&c. &c.

[C 546, p 24]

ESTIMATE OF REPAIRS NEEDED.

Estimates of Repairs &c necessary for the Barracks &c at Detroit
1 Aug. 1794

1 Estimate for repairing the Plastering, whitewashing & colouring the officers & Soldiers Barracks, Mess house, Guard Houses, & Hospital & painting the Mess House.

Masons & plasterers	£7	0	0
Painters		7	6
Labourers	5	12	6

Materials
120 Bushels Lime
2300 Bricks
30 lbs Yellow Ochre
8 lbs Lamp Black
24 lbs Glue
20 Loads Sand
16 Bushels Hair
3000 Laths
9000 Lath Nails
12 lbs white Paint
2 Gallons Oil

---

2 Estimate for making eleven Window Sashes with nine Lights each & five new Barrack Bedsteads.

Carpenters £6. 1. 0.

Materials
50 Feet of 4 Inch Pine Quartering
250 Feet of 1½ Inch Pine Planks
25 Inch Pine Boards
200 20 dy Nails

---

3 Estimate for repairing the Floor in the Soldiers Barracks making four new Doors in the officer's Barracks, Shingling a part of the Barrack that lets in rain & cleaning the Drain under the officers Barracks in the Citadel

Carpenters & Shinglers	£2.	5.	0	
Labourers		15		
				£3 0 0

Materials
2000 Shingles
20 Inch Pine Boards
40 1½ inch pine Plank
120 10 dy Nails
250 20 dy Nails
4000 Shingle Nails

---

4 Estimate for repairing the Garrison Ovens & making a new Kneading Trough

Masons	£0	3	9
Carpenters	0	7	6
Labourers	0	3	0

Materials
150 Bricks
4 Bushels Lime
12 1½ Inch Pine Plank
80 20 dy Nails

---

5 Estimate for a temporary Repair to the weather Boarding & foundation of the Provision Store in Fort Lernoult & for making a new door & repairing the entrance to the Powder Magazine in Fort Lernoult.

Carpenters	£2	0	0	
Lodders	0	3	0	
Labourers		3		
				£2 6 0

Materials
150 Feet of 1½ Inch Plank
20 Inch Pine Boards
30 Feet 2½ Inch Oak Plank
30 Feet of Inch Oak Boards

30 Feet of Oak Timber—8 inches square
100 10 dy Nails
80 30 dy Nails
230 40 dy Nails

---

6 Estimate for repairing a break in the Picketting in the Citadel

Carpenters	£2	0	0		
Labourers	0	15	0		
				£2	15 0

Materials
140 Picketts 12 feet long
70 Feet oak Scantling 3x4 Inches

£27 16 3

Amounting to twenty Seven Pounds Sixteen Shillings & three pence Halifax Currency.

R. W. Adye Lt. R. E.
Asst. Engineer

[C 546, p 53]

LT. COL. R. ENGLAND TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

Detroit
December 31st 1794

Sir,

Lieut. Cooper of the Corps of Royal Engineers now in charge of the works, constructing at Fort Miamis, reported to me last November, that he could not make Births in the Barracks built there for the Troops, without my Directions, and the season being then too far advanced to admitt of any reference to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, or to His Excellency Lieut. Governor Simcoe, and conceiving from the nature of the buildings, that Births were absolutely necessary, and indeed as inseparable from a Soldier's Barracks as Windows, Doors or Chimneys, I authorised him to make them, and also to make Tables, Forms, & Ash Boxes for the Garrison agreeably to the established Barrack Regulations, having previously received His Estimates

for the Workmanship, which I now enclose you for His Excellency Lord Dorchester's Information and Authority.

I also inclose you for His Lordship's Information and Authority, an Estimate of Lieut Adye (assistant Engineer at this Post) for repairs of Barracks and Store Houses Authorised by His Lordships General order of the 29th of last May and an Estimate of Mr Baker's (assistant Builder in the Navy Yard) for building a Boat for Colonel Mc Kee agreeably to His Lordships Order communicated by you, in your letter of the 7th of last August— All which I am to request you will be pleased to lay before His Lordship.

I sent you last October Estimates, for building a Gun Boat here, and eight Batteaux directed by His Excellency Lieut Governor Simcoe. The work on the Gun Boat is by His Excellency's Command suspended till further orders.

I am Sir with great
Regard
Your very obedient and
very humble Servant
R D England
Lt. Col. Commanding

To Francis LeMaistre Esq r
Military Secretary
[C 546, p 55]

CAPT. WM. DOYLE TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

Michillimakinac
15th July 1795

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 30th of April inclosing His Excellency Lord Dorchester's directions for the disposal of condemned Stores at this Post, in conformity to which, I ordered a Board of Survey; whose proceedings I herewith enclose.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient
very humble Servant
William Doyle
Capt. 24th Regt

To
Francis LeMaistre
Military Secretary
Quebec
[C 546, p 57]

SURVEY OF BARRACK UTENSILS.

Duplicate of a Board of Survey held at Michillimackinac May 4th 1796 by order of Major Doyle Commanding to examine the state & Condition of Barrack utensils in charge of John Mc Donald, Assistant Barrack Master at the Said Post

Lt. Foster Prest

Members

Lt. Bromhead Ens. Chamberlin

Utensils.	Serviceable	Repairable	Unserviceable	Total	Remarks
Axes	13	------	6	19	
Buckets	16	------	9	25	
Bed Cases	91	6	14	111	
Blankets	257	------	6	263	
Bolster Cases	130	------	15	145	
Candles	198 lbs	------	------	198 lbs	
Chains	10	------	3	13	
Coal Boxes	7	------	2	9	
Cross Cut Saws	2	------	------	2	
Candle Sticks	11	------	5	16	
Dog Irons	5 Pr	5 Pr	1 Pr	11 Pr	
Forms	9	------	2	11	
Fire Shovels	16	1	1	18	
Grindstone	1	------	------	1	
Iron Pots	17	------	1	18	Many of the serviceable pots much cracked
Joints of Stove Pipe	76	------	38	114	The unserviceable pipes condemned by a former board but for want of others still in use
Osnaburg	288 Yds	------	------	264 Yds	76 yards damaged but may be useful in repairing Bed & Bolster Cases
Panes of Glass	68	------	53	121	
Rugs	151	2	5	158	
Sheet Iron	29	------	------	29	
Stoves	1	------	------	10	9 Stoves may be used but are much cracked and dangerous
Sheets	303	1	10	314	
Tables	13	------	2	15	
Tongs	16	1	------	17	
Trammels	24	3	------	27	

B. The condemned articles are put under the Care of a Person not in charge of the serviceable Articles of the said Barrack Department We do hereby certify that we have examined the above mentioned Articles & have found them in the state above described

ANDREW FOSTER
Lt. 24th Regt
JOHN BROMHEAD
Lt. 24th Regt
THOS CHAMBERLIN
Ens. 24th Regt

[C 546, p 58]

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DOYLE TO CAPTAIN JAMES GREEN.

MICHILLIMACKINAC
31st May 1796

SIR

Conformable to a General Order of the 10th of August 1794 I here with enclose a state of barrack furniture, and Stores in original, and duplicate as taken by a board of Survey, held at this Post, upon the 4th instant.

I am
Sir
Your most obedient &
very humble Servant
WILLIAM DOYLE
Capt 24th Regt Commanding

To
Capt Green
Military Secy
&c. &c. &c.

[C 546, p 60]

PROVINCIAL MARINE.

LT. COL. BARNES TO CAPTAIN GRANT.*

Copy of an Extract of a letter from Lieut Col. Barnes Depy. Quarter Master General to Captain Grant Senior Officer Marine Department — dated Quebec 6th October 1794 —

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th August and to inform you that His Excellency the Commander in Chief has approved of a Vessel being built to replace the Felicity, and orders for that purpose have been transmitted by the Store Keeper General; particular attention must be paid to have her of such Burthen & Draught of Water as to navigate at all times between Detroit and Michilimakinac.

(A true Extract)
R^D ENGLAND
Col.
Commanding

[C 723, p 42]

ESTIMATE OF VALUE OF MATERIALS.

Estimate of the Value of Materials for Building a Sloop of Forty seven feet Keel, nineteen feet Beam & Seven feet Hold, laid down in His Majesty's Dock Yard at Detroit in December 1794.

* Enclosed in letter of Col. R. England to Captain James Green, dated Sept. 20, 1795.

Estimate of Value of Materials.

Articles		No of each	per piece curry. £ s. d.	Currency 5s £ s. d.
Keel		1		5
Keelson		1		4
Stem Post		1		5
Stern Do		1		1
Floor Timbers		33	7 6	12 7 6
Lower Futtocks		66	5 7	16 10
Middle do		66	5	16 10
Upper do		78	5	19 10
Top Timbers		80	5	20
Half Top do		80	2 6	10
Bow Timbers		8	6 3	2 10
Main Deck Beams		8	15	6
Quarter do. do.		3	10	1 10
Carlins		23	5	5 15
Transoms		4	5	1
Fashion Pieces		2	5	1 10
Counter Timbers		8	6 3	2 10
Breast Hooks		3	10	1 10
Knees for Main Deck &c		53	6 3	16 11 3
Quarter Stanchions		10	5	2 10
Quarter Rails		2	5	10
Aft Rails		1	2 6	2 6
Windes & Bitts with Knees				5 12 6
Horse Piece		1		6 3
Night Heads		4	6 3	1 5
Cat Heads		2	5	10
Oak Plank	4 Inch Feet	560	1	28
	3 do. do	620	10½	27 2 6
	2 do do.	6002	7½	187 11 3
Pine Plank	2 do. do	3629	3¾	56 10 3
	1½do. do.	2000	3¾	31 5
	1 do. do.	2700	2½	28 2 6
Lower Mast		1		11
Top Mast		1		1 5
Yards		5	10	2 10
Main Boom		1		4 10
Bowsprit		1		3 10
Gib Boom		1		10
Square Sail Boom		1		10

Estimate of Value of Materials.—CONTINUED.

Articles		No of each	per piece curry. £ s. d.	Currency 5s £ s. d.
	Steering Sail Booms	2	5	10
	Gaff	1		7 6
	Oakum lbs	900	10½	39 7 6
	Pitch Barrels	6	20 12 6	135 15
	Turpentine do	1		20
	Iron lbs	5000	10	208 6 8
	Nails of Sorts lbs	650	1 3	40 12 6
Paint	White lbs	224	1 10½	20 10
	Red lbs	80	1 6	6
	Yellow lbs	100	1 8	8 6 8
	Black lbs	50	4	10
	Linseed Oil Gallons	30	12 6	18 15
Total Materials for Building £				1045 7 4½
Workmanship Expence in Building				
12 Carpenters 100 days each 5 *s*, £3 0 *s* 0 *d*				300
Blacksmith & Assistant do 6 *s* 3 *d*				31 5
2 Sawyers 100 days at 5 *s*, 10 *s*				50
	Amount of Workmanship £			381 5
	Amount of Materials brot. forward			1045 7 4½
			£	1426 12 4½
	Rigging, Sails, anchors, Cables & Cordage ⅓ of the Materials & Building			475
	Total £			1,901 12 4½

Amounting to one Thousand, nine Hundred & one Pounds twelve Shillings & four Pence half penny Currency Dollars at five Shillings.

Four Sawyers have been employed, the value of the work of two of them, charged on the Expense of the Planks & Boards.

THOMAS REYNOLDS
Asst Comy &
WM BAKER Stk r
Asst Builder

Approved
R D ENGLAND
Col. Commanding

[C 723, p 56]

LT. COL. R. ENGLAND TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

Sir, Detroit June 13th 1795.

I herewith enclose for the Information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, an Abstract of Disbursements for Extraordinary Services at this Post and Fort Miamis, from the 25th December 1794, to 24th March 1795, For which Services Payment was authorized by me.

The Expense attending extra Artificers in the Marine Department for that Period, Cutting & Hauling Timber, is provided for in an estimate for Building a new Vessel, forwarded by the Senior Officer of the Marine Dept. to the Depy. Quarter Master General, which (as reported to me) has been since approved of at Head Quarters.

The Purchase of Chalk & a File, was authorized by me, in consequence of a Representation made, that they were absolutely requisite for the service.

£2 19*s* 0*d* The Charge of two Pounds, nineteen Shillings is for Sailors employed as Sail makers & is further explained in the enclosed Remarks.

£6 5*s* 0*d* The Charge of Six Pounds five Shillings was incurred by removing in a Sleigh from Fort Miamis during the Winter some sick men belonging to the Royal Artillery, recommended by the Surgeon of the Detachment there, as absolutely necessary for their Health, removing at the same time a Deserter from that corps—(apprehended near the Glaize) —to be tried at Detroit, and sending Five men of that corps to Fort Miami to replace the Deserter & Sick Men.

£1 0*s* 0*d* The Charge of one Pound is provided for by General Orders.

£5 7*s* 6*d* The Charge of five Pounds, seven Shillings and Six Pence, was occasioned by removing on Sleighs, Provisions and Stores from Turtle Island to Fort Miamis, when the Troops were ordered by His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Simcoe to be withdrawn from that Post.

Those Services appeared to me indispensably necessary and the Expense attending them (as before mentioned) was authorized by me, which I trust will be approved by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I am Sir
Your very obedient and
very humble Servant
R^D England
Colonel Commanding

Francis Le Maistre Esq.
Military Secretary
[C 723, p 38]
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ESTIMATE OF MATERIALS.

Estimate of Materials required to finish a Gun Boat of Thirty Eight Feet ten Inches Keel, Fourteen feet Beam and four Feet Hold.

DETROIT Sept 17 1795

Articles.	No. of each.	Per piece cury 5s. £ s d	Currency 5s. £ s d
Plank Oak 1½ Inch Feet	752	6¼	19 11 8
Plank &c Pine 2 In., do	1,273	3¾	19 7 9¾
Plank &c Pine 1½ In. do	697	3¾	10 17 9¾
Plank &c Pine 1 In., do	1,500	2½	15 12 6
Nails of Sorts, lbs.	300	1 3	18 15
Iron, lbs.	700	10	29 3 4
Lower Masts	2	31 3	3 2 6
Yards	4	6 3	1 5
Top Masts	2	10	1
Booms & Gaffs	4	6 3	1 5
Square Sail Boom	1	10	10
Bowsprit	1		15
Gib Boom	1		5
Oakum, lbs.	250	10½	10 8 9
Pitch, Barrels	2½	20 12 6	51 11 3
Tar, do	½		5 12 6
Paints of Sorts, lbs.	150	1 10½	14 1 3
Linseed Oil, Gallons	10	12 6	6 5
Materials £			210 9 4½
Workmanship.			
One Carpenter 130 days at 5s £32 s10			38 15
Blacksmiths 20 do 6s 3d 6 5			
Rigging, Sails, Anchors and cables complete			166
Curry dollars at 5s £			415 4 4½

Amounting to four Hundred & fifteen Pounds four shillings & four pence half penny currency Dollars at five Shillings

Wm Baker
asst Builder

THOMAS REYNOLDS
asst comy & Stkr

Approved
R^d England
Col Commanding

[C 723, p. 55]

LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. ENGLAND TO CAPTAIN JAMES GREEN.

Detroit
September 20th 1795.

Sir,

I have the honor herewith to enclose for the information of His Excellency Lord Dorchester, Estimates of workmanship and Materials required for Building a new Sloop and for finishing a Gun Boat directed to be given to Mr Mc Kee for the use of the Indian Dept.

I also enclose copies of two Extracts of Letters* from Lt. Col. Barnes to Capt. Grant Senior Officer of the Marine Dept. and a copy of an Estimate of the Time required for building the New Sloop, by the number of artificers therein mentioned—

Which Estimate His Lordship will perceive, is acknowledged to have been received in Quebec, the 28th of last March, and as it was not since objected to, it was considered to be approved of—

From the Enquiries I have made here I find it has been invariably the custom for the Senior Officer of the Marine Dept. to send to the Dy. Quarter Master General such Estimates *only* as were sent on this occasion and that they were never transmitted by the Commandant to Head Quarters, but being now in possession of His Lordship's wishes they shall be strictly attended to, during the time that I am to remain in Command here.

I am Sir with Regard
Your very obedient and
most humble Servant
Rd England
Col. Commanding

To
Captain Green
Military Secretary
Quebec

[C 723, p 40]

LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. ENGLAND TO CAPTAIN JAMES GREEN.

Detroit
December 15th 1795

Sir,

I was duly favoured with Your Letter under date the 15th of last October inclosing me Estimates for Building a new Sloop now called the Francis and for finishing a Gun Boat directed to be given to the Indian Dept. and herewith return them, with my signature of approbation, which they should have received in the first Instance if I con-

*For enclosure see Oct. 6, 1794, page 342.

ceived myself authorized to approve of Estimates, or if I had received Instructions to that purpose.

I avail myself of this opportunity to send for the Information of His Excellency Lord Dorchester, several Estimates approved by me for repairing during the winter, the Vessels here, belonging to Government and for building such Boats as they require; the Estimates are numbered and accompanied with an Abstract of the whole Expense. The Materials are rated at the Detroit Prices—they are all (some oil and Paint excepted) in the Naval Store, and there is Timber sufficient in the Navy Yard for this purpose, with the addition of a few Oak Saw Logs, that the Seamen will procure as expeditiously as possible—The Carpenters are already on Pay, therefore the Expense to Government will not be near the Amount of the Estimates—

As I conceive it an object to have the Vessels fit for Service as early in the Spring as the Navigation opens, diligent attention shall be paid to the repairs required, and in order to have every thing afloat by that time, I propose on the Requisition of the Asst. Builder to authorize two Seamen, belonging to the Dept. who are carpenters by Trade, to be added to the number of Artificers at reduced wages, which I trust His Excellency Lord Dorchester will approve of—

The Quantity of Oil & Paint mentioned in the Estimates appears high, but attention shall be paid to their application when required.

As the Schooner directed for the Indian Dept. will be delivered to Col. M^{c} Kee early in the Spring, I beg to be informed if he is also to have under his Direction, the Schooner built for his Dept. in the year 1793, and how those Vessels are to be Manned, as the Establishment for this Lake will not afford sufficient men for them, and the Two Gun Boats, the latter I have found extremely useful, particularly in furnishing Fort Miamis, and the Indians at Swan Creek with Provisions and other articles required at those Posts.

I send this Packet to Colonel Simcoe by return of the Express sent from Niagara with Your Letter of the 5th Ulto. and request him to forward it by the first Opportunity, but as I am uncertain, when you may receive it, I defer till the Winter Express writing on the Subject of the Deficiency of flour and the want of Barrack Bedding, intended for this Post or sending the Surveys held on the Indian Presents

I am Sir with Regard
Your very obedt and
Most humble Servant
R^{D} England
Col. Comg.

P. S. It may be proper to explain that the Repairs mentioned have been all considered *absolutely necessary* by the Senior Officer of the Marine Dept. on this Lake, and by a survey of Carpenters held on the different Vessels.

Captain Green R. E.
Military Secretary
&c.
[C 723, p 46]

ESTIMATE OF REPAIRS.

Abstract of Estimates for the Repairs &c of His Majesty's Vessels on Lake Erie

— DETROIT —
15th Dec. 1795 —

Estimate No	Vessels	Amount Currency 5s		
		£	s.	d.
1	Snow Chippawa	369	5	10
2	Snow Ottawa	352	13	4
3	Schooner Dunmore	206	8	1½
4	Sloop Francis	68	5	3½
5	Schooner (Ind. Dept	14	9	2
	£	1,011	1	9

Amounting to one Thousand and eleven Pounds One Shilling and Ninepence Currency Dols. at five Shillings.

THOMAS REYNOLDS
Depy. Comy.

Approved
R^d England
Col. Comg.
[C 723, p 49]

ESTIMATE OF MATERIALS.

Estimate of Materials for Building a Log House 25 Feet long and 20 feet wide with a Double Chimney for a quarter for the foreman of the

Dock Yard and occasional artificers, also a Log Building for a Temporary Forge, directed to be performed by order of Capt Mayne Commandant Detroit River.

November 2nd 1796

	£	s.	d.
60 Pine Planks 2 In. thick & 15 feet long 2 s 6 d	7	10	
30 Do 2 Do 10 Do 1 s 8 d	2	10	
122 Do Boards 1 Inch 15 Do 1 s 10½ d	11	8	9
100 Do 1 Do 10 Do 1 s 3 d	6	5	
4500 Bricks at 50 s per 100	11	5	
100 Bushels of Lime 1 s 8 d	8	6	8
½ Toise of Stones at 50 s	1	5	
50 lbs Flat Iron Chimney Arches at 10 d	2	1	8
3 " Square " " Bars 10 d	1	5	0
20 nine Inch Spikes at 10 d		16	8
30 lbs of 30 Penny Nails at 1 s 3 d	1	17	6
30 " of 20 Do Do at 1 s 3 d	1	17	6
6 " of 10 Do Do at 1 s 3 d		7	6
4 " of 4 Do Do at 1 s 6¾ d		6	3
6 Pairs of H hinges at 3 s 9 d	1	2	6
1 Stock Lock		5	
29 Panes of glass 8½ x 7½ 10 d	1	4	2
4 Pounds of Putty 2 s 6 d		10	
One Double Pad Lock		5	
2 Pairs of Hook & Eye Hinges 3 s 9 d		7	6
One hasp, one hook, four staples and 50 Shingles		6	5
£	61	3	1

Amounting to sixty one Pounds three Shillings & nine pence Currency Dollars at five Shillings

Thomas Reynolds
Depy. Comy.

Approved
W. Mayne
Capt
Queen's Rangers
Commanding

[C 723, p 102]

CAPT. W. MAYNE TO CAPT. JAMES GREEN.

No. 6 MOUTH OF THE DETROIT RIVER
Feby 3d 1797

SIR,

In the beginning of the rainy Season last Autumn the foreman & artificers of the Dock Yard at this Place represented to me how much they needed a covering for themselves & families—

I therefore sanctioned their building a quarter for themselves ordering the Dy. Comy. Mr Reynolds at the same time to estimate and furnish such materials as this occasion might require annexed to this building the Artificers raised a log building for a temporary forge for the use of the Dock Yard.

It would have been proper that I had ordered the Engineer to perform this service—I made the above arrangement as these Artificers did not work in his Department.

I am Sir
Your obt Servt
W. MAYNE
Capt Q. R.
Comg.

Capt James Green
Military Secretary
Head Quarters
Quebec

[C 723, p 103]

CAPT. H. MAC LEAN TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

AMHERSTBURG
9th Nov. 1799.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you for the information of Lieut General Hunter that the Sloop Francis is just arrived from the Island of St. Joseph and immediately to proceed to Fort Erie with Lieut Landman of the Royal Engineers & the Civil Artificers.

Having understood by the two last vessels from St Joseph that Lieut Landmann was to have proceeded to Lower Canada in a canoe by a different route, I took it for granted he would have gone that way, and on that supposition would not have sent the vessel there had there been no other business. This was my reason for mentioning in my last that the vessel was to be laid up for the season on her return, but I still hope there is sufficient time for her to return from Fort Erie without any risque, particularly as the merchant vessels still navigate.

I gave Capt. Drummond a caution against detaining the vessel any time and he answered it by the following Paragraph "The Francis (instead of remaining ten days) would have been here but a short time had not M^{r} Landmann been at Michillimakinac when she arrived, and had to settle with his men after his return." This together with her having got aground on the River Sinclair, where she was wind bound since the 2nd contributes to the present delay.

It were to be wished that Lieut Landmann had gone by his first intended route which would have prevented the necessity of sending down the vessel so late and I apprehend would have been more for the good of His Majesty's Service. Capt. Drummond has sent down a quantity of Maple Syrup which shall be surveyed and an account of it transmitted to Head Quarters.

The season is very favourable and the 2nd Bastion goes on well —

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient &
most humble Servant
HECTOR MAC LEAN

Major Green
Mily Secy.

[C 724, p 95]

CAPTAIN H. MC LEAN TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

AMHERSTBURG 16th July
1800

SIR,

I received on the 4th Inst. Your Letter of the 16th Ultimo and immediately comply'd with its contents by dispatching the Schooner Maria to the Island of St. Joseph with such articles as were required for that Post and the Schooner (late Sloop) Francis to the Islands in Lake Erie for Cedar to compleat the works, the latter Vessel is just returned with a Load of timber and ready to proceed to Fort Erie.

His Majesty's Snow Ottawa whose repairs in consequence of her having had a part of her keel beaten to pieces on the Rocks when last at Fort Erie detained her till now, will likewise sail in a day or two, either to the Islands for more timber or to Fort Erie, should we previously understand that there may be a sufficient Load there for both Vessels. This Vessel has likewise lost or at least rendered unserviceable two anchors in the same gale of wind.

I now inclose for the information of Lieutenant General Hunter Reports of Survey on damaged Provisions and on Batteaux.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt
most humble servant
HECTOR M^{c} LEAN
Capt. R. C. V.

Major Green
Mily. Secy.

[C 724, p 134]

ALEX. GRANT TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

AMHERSTBURG
September 20th 1803

SIR,

By a letter of the 18th last month from Captain Robe Ass^{t} Deputy Quarter M. General, mentioning that you as Military Secretary received a letter from Captain Clark Commanding at St. Josephs informing you of a complaint being made by Lieut Fleming of disorderly Conduct, in his Crew, which induced Captain Clark to send an officer & party to Amherstburg on board the Maria; she arrived at Amherstburg about the 20th of June, when I found Lieut Fleming very much disordered in his mind;

I immediately put 2nd Lieutenant Fleet in the command of the said Vessel, and changed the Boatswains, knowing that one drunk a little and the other sober.

Lieut. Fleming has never been on board doing duty ever since, these changes were done with the concurrence and under the eye of Lieut Colonel Vincent Commandant at this Post.

There must be some mistake regarding Lieut. Fleming being doing duty on board any of the Vessels after it was discovered he was deranged in his senses.

The Camden & Maria are the only vessels of Government navigating the Lakes Erie & Huron this year & suficient to supply the Garrisons in their present state, The Camden on a pinch can I believe carry one thousand barrels provision a trip from Fort Erie to this Post—

The Ottawa if navigated will take as many hands as the Camden, to man her, so that we could not man the three Vessels with our present

Establishment of Officers & Seamen and the Snow Ottawa must have a thorough repair before she can be put into the navigation.

I have the honor to be
Your very humble Servant
ALEX. GRANT
Sen[r] Officer of the M. D. L.
E. & H.

Major Green
Military Secretary
to His Excellency
General Hunter

[C 726, p 73]

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN VINCENT TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

[Extract]

SIR AMHERSTBURG 16[th] Jan. 1804.

The Block house on Bois Blanc has been already approved of, but I have allowed only a small expence to be incurred as the Engineer reported the whole of the building was perfectly rotten and that if it is in future to be considered as a quarter a new house must be built.

The state of the Batteaux at St. Joseph tho' no regular report has been made, makes it necessary that one should be there. The Maria cannot carry a bateau to that place, but if it is approved we have plenty of knees & timber to make planks in store, which would be made ready to be sent up by the first vessel with two Carpenters to finish her. I mention this as at present the only means that offer for supplying that post with materials, ordered to be in readiness for the Engineer Dept. is by contracting for Pine Plank &c. to be delivered in the River Sinclair on board our vessels and I believe, that if a good batteau was provided, all other kinds of timber can be got on the main land opposite St Joseph.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your obedient humble Servant
JOHN VINCENT
Lieut Col Commanding

[C 726, p 115]

CAPT. AL. CLERK TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

St. Josephs
5th Augt. 1804

Sir,

Since my last of 10th July I am honored with your letters of 13th and 18th June and the orders therein contained shall be complied with immediately.

His Majesty's Schooner Maria arrived yesterday with timber &c for the works now carrying on at this Post and Capt. Nicholl, Royal Engineers is to write to you by the present opportunity.

Having received orders from Lieut Col. Vincent that the Maria be detained only one night, I am under the necessity of deferring the Board of Survey on the Ordnance Stores, in order that the Vessel be dispatched without delay. Every thing is ready that she may sail immediately.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Al. Clerk
Capt 49th Regt
Commanding

Lieut Col. Green
Military Secretary

[C 726, p 160]

PROCEEDINGS OF A COURT OF INQUIRY.

Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held the 25th day of November 1805 and continued by adjournment to the 27th On board His Majesty's Snow Camden by Order of Major Campbell Commanding at Amherstburg to investigate such matters as may be laid before them.

Captain Hughes Royal Engineers
President
Captain Derenzy 41st Regt
Captain Sinclair Royal Artillery
Capt Muir 41st Regt
Lieut. Cowan P. M.
} Members

The Court will maturely and deliberately investigate, and enquire into the cause of the Loss of His Majesty's Schooner the Hope on the 21st Oct 1805 near the Island of St Josephs; they will also minutely

examine into the tenor of Lieut Fleet's conduct as Commander of the said Vessel, from the time of his sailing from Amherstburg on the 4th Oct. untill his return to that Post on the 19th Nov. 1805 with the Crew & Stores saved from the wreck; and include by inserting whatever Mr Fleet may have to state on the Subject, and likewise any Evidence he may think proper to call in support of his Testimony—

The Court having met, proceeded agreeable to the above instructions.

1st Evidence—Ensign Lundie 41st Regiment being called upon, informs the Court as follows —

I sailed on the 4th Oct 1805 on board His Majestys Schooner Hope commanded by Lieut Fleet (from Amherstburg bound for St. Josephs) on the morning of the 5th the Schooner ran aground on a Sand Bank in Lake St. Clair, where she continued until the 7th when she got off, we were under the necessity of throwing out part of her Ballast, previous to getting her to float; The same day we reached the Bar at the entrance of the River St. Clair where the Schooner again ran aground in consequence of keeping too much to the East, she remained here for three days, and had not fortunately an American Vessel which was going up the River St Clair, assisted us by taking out the greatest part of the Cargo and Ballast we should not then have got off. Lieut Fleet had been endeavouring to heave the vessel over the Bar previous to the American Vessels arrival the Captain of which after having sounded the depth of water, informed us, was utterly impossible, and that Lieut Fleet had been fixing her more firmly on: After he had unloaded her he desired Lieut Fleet to run out the anchor astern, which he did: they then hove her into the proper channel, Lieut Fleet did not sound the Depth of the water before he endeavoured to heave the Vessel over the Bar. I observed that during this time, he was often in a state of intoxication. On the morning of the 16th we were within sight of land a few miles distant from the entrance of the Harbour of St. Joseph, but I was surprised when Lieut Fleet, instead of proceeding to St. Josephs stood out again into the Lake. The day was hazy but we could discern land quite distinctly at the distance of three or four miles. The Crew informed me that there could not be the smallest risk in proceeding that day to St. Joseph, as they were perfectly acquainted with the Coast, and being such a short distance from the Harbour, having a fair Wind there could be no difficulty in getting into the Detour, Lieut Fleet however did not attempt to proceed to St. Joseph that day, altho there was nothing to prevent him. The 17th it blew a very severe gale of wind, that night the storm encreased and drove the Schooner into a Bay on the East side of Lake Huron, where she was in great danger

of being drove ashore, but the wind fortunately changed so far during the night as to enable us to clear the land, and to get out into the Lake. I observed that during this gale of wind Lieut Fleet was very much in liquor. On the 20th it was moderate and a fair wind we passed middle Island that Evening about five o'clock, distant from the Detour about 54 miles. The Vessel was then going at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour. That night some of the Crew remonstrated with Lieut Fleet, that we should out run the distance before morning & requested him either to shorten sail or to keep more off the land until day light for the night was exceedingly dark, Lieut Fleet replied that if he had sufficient hands on Board he would carry the top sails all night, for by his reckoning, we were a very considerable distance from any land. Lieut Fleet was at this time much in liquor—On the morning of the 21st October at half past three O'clock, The Schooner struck on a Reef of rocks, about half a mile from a small Island, at the Entrance of the Detour, about ten miles from St. Joseph. The Vessel filled immediately but continued to drive on by the Sea (it blowing very fresh) until she came within twenty yards of the said Island, where she remained.

When the vessel struck Lieut Fleet instead of attempting any thing for the preservation of the ship, ran up into the shrouds, where he remained until day light, He did not order any of the sails to be clewed up or lowered down, which if they had, would have prevented the vessel from striking so violently against the rocks. That Afternoon we proceeded to St. Joseph's in the boat. The following morning Lieut Fleet was ordered to go to the wreck with a party of men, to save the rigging &c belonging to the Schooner. I am sorry to observe that during the whole time I was on Board, the conduct of Lieut Fleet was scandalous and disgraceful; he was scarcely ever capable of commanding from Intoxication. He frequently abused the Seamen, without my able to see any reason for his so doing, and it generally was when he was incapable of doing his duty himself. During the severe gale of Wind on the 17th and when the Vessel was lost I observed that Lieut Fleet was particularly drunk, and during the time we staid at St. Josephs and on the passage down to Amherstburg with the Seamen & Stores on board the Charlotte, which had been saved from the wreck of the Schooner he was also in that State.

2nd Evidence.

Patrick Devlen Private 41st Regiment informs the Court, that he sailed from Amherstburg on the 4th last, on Board His Majesty's Schooner Hope, Commanded by Lieut Fleet, for the Island St Joseph that he repeatedly saw Lieut Fleet on Deck during the Passage and

was always in an intoxicated state. That on the 16th about 12 o'clock in the Forenoon, he saw the land, and was informed by the seamen, that the wind was fair, and that they would be at the Island of St. Joseph about two O'clock. There came on a fog from the land, when Lieut Fleet immediately put the vessel about and remained beating till the 20th when they got a wind and steered for the Island St. Joseph, that on the morning of the 21st about half past three o'clock she struck.

1st Question from the Court. Were the sails furled after the vessel struck? Answer—No—

2nd Question. Where was Lieut Fleet when the Vessel struck? Answer he was upon the rigging when I came upon Deck, and continued there about a quarter of an hour, when he came down into the Cabin and asked me for a glass of wine which I gave him.

3rd Question—When Mr Fleet asked for a glass of wine did he appear intoxicated? Answer—I did not perceive he was so at the time.

3rd Evidence.

Angus McDonnold informs the Court, he sailed as Carpenter on board the Hope. They left Amherstburg on the 4th October and grounded on the 5th about half past 4 o'clock on Sandy Island in Lake St. Clair; remained there about twenty four hours, during which time two boat loads of Ballast nearly were taken out, when they got under way; the wind having moderated, and again ran aground on the Bar, where she continued for six Days, and would have remained longer, had it not been for the assistance of Capt. Curry and his ships crew, who lightened her by taking *part* of the Cargo and Ballast on board his Schooner the Treacey—They did not enter the Lake before 12th or 13th from Contrary winds, that on the 16th they made the land between the hours of 11 & 12 in the Forenoon, above the False Detour, came down by the land distant about 3 miles, ran passed the False Detour, were within eleven or twelve miles from the real Detour with a fair wind to make it, and had they followed the Course which might have been down, instead of heaving from the shore, they might have got in that Evening to St Joseph upon quitting the shore, about 10 o'clock at night, a westerly gale sprung up, lay to the whole night; and next morning the 17th were close to the Manitoulin Islands with a very high sea running. Mr Fleet then called up David Talbot the Boatswain, and asked him if he would Pilot the Vessel thro the Eastern Passage, where he had formerly been with the Caledonia, we then bore away first, but upon approaching, the sea ran so high, the Boatswain refused piloting the vessel in. Mr Fleet therefore went round the point of the Island to get under the lee of the land, he hove the lead and they

were in eleven fathoms of water and ordered the best bower anchor to be let go, which was done, but she did not bring up. Therefore weighed it again and stood out under the foresail for three days and nights upon the same tack close to the land—the 4th morning the 20th the wind came more favourable, the weather moderated, between two & three in the morning, so that they were enabled to cross the Lake, and about five o'clock in the Evening, made the land of Point au Sable, and kept up as near as the vessel could sail, about half past 7 were off Thunder bay Islands passed Middle Island about 9 o'clock at night Mr Fleet had the watch from 8 to 12, the wind had freshened greatly at 12 the watch being called, David Talbot, Patrick Mullen & himself were upon it: the sea running very high, Mr Fleet ordered a reef in the mainsail to be taken in, then a second, then the ballance reef before it was sett, they told Mr Fleet it would be better to hand the Foretopsail, he replied you can hand it yourselves if necessary, he was then going into his Cabbin when he told him that he feared the Vessel would overrun her distance before morning—he replied he well knew what he was about, and if he had men to man the Vessel, he would carry Topsails all night—this was the last word he had with him before the vessel struck upon a rock at a quarter past 3 o'clock on the morning of the 21st. The foretopsail was taken immediately upon Mr Fleets going to his cabbin, and the Vessel was then under Ballance reef mainsail, foresail and jibb with a fair wind, upon Mr Fleets coming upon deck, after her striking the third time—he said she was too near the shore–she went over the reef and came broadside upon the shore; in the course of ten minutes was half full of water. Mr Fleet ordered the sails to be immediately taken in, the foresail was hauled down as far as possible; the Jibb and main sail were lowered, but the sea was beating so high, prevented them from hauling down the Foresail. From the time she struck, he did not see David Talbot, who *then* had the helm, until Eight Oclock next day when he saw him a corpse upon the shore—they all remained upon board until about eight o'clock, the sea then moderated, and they went ashore remained an hour warming themselves, then returned on board, took what Provisions they could in the Boat, put off from the Vessel, and went along shore—found themselves close to the Detour—and made St. Josephs about four o'clock.

Question from the Court. Did Mr Fleet appear to be in liquor on the night of the 20th and the morning that she struck?

Answer—He was in liquor that Evening at half past 5 O'clock, but

was not so much so at 8 o'clock when he took the watch and did not appear sober at 12 when relieved—

2nd Question. Was Mr Fleet repeatedly in that intoxicated state, during the passage to & from St. Joseph?

Answer—Very frequently.

3d Question. Was Mr Fleet intoxicated when he made the land on the 16th and ordered the Vessel to be put about?

Answer—He was intoxicated pretty much, but could give the word of command.

4th Question. At what time did you heave the Log during your watch, on the morning of the 21st.

Answer—The log was not hove during my watch.

4th Evidence. Hendrick Henderson informs the Court he sailed as seaman, on board the Hope for the Island of St Joseph on the 4th October last corroborates the third evidence respecting the sailing of the vessel & the time of her being lost—with the difference of being only three days on the Bar.

Question by the Court. In what watch were you on the Evening of the 20th?

Answer—In the starboard watch commanded by Mr Fleet.

2nd Question. Was the log hove during the watch?

Answer—Yes the log was hove twice during the watch.

3d Question. At what rate was the Vessel going at those times?

Answer—About seven knots, but went faster during the Squalls, we were then under single reef main topsail handed and close reef fore topsail.

4th Question. Did Mr Fleet appear to be in liquor on the Evening of the 20th or the morning that she struck?

Answer—He was a little groggy but not drunk in the Evening.

5th Question. Was Mr Fleet repeatedly in an intoxicated state during his passage to and from St. Josephs?

Answer—I saw him a few times a little goggy.

5th Evidence. Patrick Mullen also corroborates the 3d Evidence respecting the sailing of the vessel and the time of her being lost and adds, that he asked Mr Fleet to hand the foresail which he refused saying the vessel would not over run her distance and also says they remained three days on the Bar.

Question from the Court. Did you ever heave the log during the watch?

Answer—No.

2nd Question. When you made the land on the 16th do you suppose

it was possible in spite of the Fog to have stood your course from St. Joseph's with safety?

Answer—The weather was not so thick, but that it could be done to the best of his knowledge.

3rd Question. Did Mr Fleet appear to be in liquor on the night of the 20th and the morning that she struck?

Answer. He did appear to be so.

4th Question. Was Mr Fleet in an intoxicated state, during the passage to and from St. Josephs?

Answer. From the time we left Amherstburg for St. Josephs, I have seen him six or seven times in liquor, and only once upon our return—

6th Evidence. Peter Govreau corroborates the 3rd Evidence except that they only remained three days on the Bar.

Question from the Court. Did you heave the log during your watch?

Answer—Twice, at 8 & 12.

2nd Question. When you made the land on the 16th do you suppose it was possible, in spite of the Fog to have stood your course to St. Josephs with safety?

Answer—We could—we could see clearly for three miles round us.

3rd Question. Did Mr Fleet appear to be in liquor the night of the 20th and the morning that she struck?

Answer—During the time of my watch under him, he did not appear perfectly sober.

4th Qustion. Was Mr Fleet repeatedly in an intoxicated state, during the passage to and from St. Josephs?

Answer—Yes he was.

7th Evidence. George Young corroborates the first part of the 3rd Evidence but was sick on the 20th.

Question from the Court. When you made the land on the 16th do you suppose, it was possible in spite of the Fog, to have stood your course for St. Josephs, with safety.

Answer—I think we could have made it, as the wind was fair, had we stood for the mouth of the Detour.

2nd Question. Was Mr Fleet repeatedly in an intoxicated state during the passage to and from St. Joseph's?

Answer—Sometimes I have seen him greatly intoxicated.

8th Evidence. Antoine Lanviere corroborates the 3rd Evidence in part was sick on the 20th and says they only remained four or five days on the Bar.

Question from the Court. Was M^{r} Fleet intoxicated on the 16th when he made the land and ordered the Vessel to be put about?

Answer—He was very drunk when he put the Vessel about.

2nd Question. Was M^{r} Fleet repeatedly in an intoxicated state, during the passage to and from St. Joseph's?

Answer—I have seen him a dozen times intoxicated.

The Court having met according to Adjournment yesterday proceeded to hear Lieut Fleets Statement.

Lieut Fleet being called upon by the Court gives the following information as per his Log Book vizt

Friday 4th Oct 1805 wind south at 8 A. M. hauled to the wharf, at 10 sailed for St Josephs at 2 P. M. came to at Sandwich at 5 came to anchor at Hog Island wind East.

Saturday the 5th wind S. W. at 6 A. M. came to sail, at 10 off the Sandy Islands wind N. W. hove in stays, the vessel missed stays, got aground and got off; Let go the best Bower in nine feet of water, wore away, the vessel touched now & then with the heave of the sea.

Sunday the 6th wind N. N. W. This day fresh winds and cloudy weather, the water fell, took some stones out of the run, hauled the vessel into the channel the latter part squally—

Monday 7th Calm—The first part at noon came to sail at 2 P. M. Spoke Capt Lee, who told he had run the stakes down & sett up others; to keep them to the westward; Got aground, hove off—got aground again and could not get off.

Tuesday 8th Wind S. E. this day fresh winds—hove off but could not pass the Bar, got aground.

Wednesday 9th Wind S. E. fresh winds, put on board the Treacey some of the Cargo, hove off, the wind too scant to pass the Bar.

Thursday 10th Wind E. S. E. The first part light airs, warpped over the Bar, took on board the Articles from the Treacey, got up to the Marsh; variable light airs, at 3 P. M. wind failed, obliged to come to anchor.

Friday 11th Wind variable, got under way four times, at midnight came to, wind again squally.

Saturday 12th Wind W. at four A. M. came to, two miles below the rapids dark weather, wind W. the wind came round and blew a gale.

Sunday 12th Wind W. The first and middle part of those twenty four hours light winds, at 4 P. M. came to sail, wind S. W. found the winds too light for the current and came to below the rapids.

Monday 14th Wind S. S. W. at 6 A. M. came to sail at ½ past 7, passed the rapids, fine breeze 8, course N. by W. at noon, black to the

Northward, shortened sail, the wind N. N. E. squally, at 8 P. M. more moderate at 12 calm with rain.

Tuesday 15th Wind N. E. at 8 A. M. tacked ship to N. N. W. at noon the Point of Barques W. by S. distant 12 miles, wind E. by S. made sail, course N. W. by N. ½ N. at 12 P. M. squally with rain shortened sail.

Wednesday 16th Wind E. The first part of these twenty four hours blowing fresh, shortened sail, close reefed the main Top sail, at noon in with the East shore, Wind E. S. E. thick weather, hauled off under reef main sail, foresail & jibb at 6 P. M. wind S. W. blowing hard, hove to under the Foresail, at midnight strong gales.

Thursday 17th at 2 A. M. sett jibb and main sail but blowing hard were obliged to hand them at 7 A. M. the Manitoulin Islands bore, N. E. 7 or 8 miles distant, attempted to run in, but too much sea on the reef, bore away under the Lee of the Island, brought up by the best Bower in 10 Fathoms water soft bottom—a squall broke the holt could not bring up—hove the Anchor up stood up to the Southward under reef topsail, ships head from S. W. to S. S. E. all night.

Friday 18th Wind S. W. by W. These twenty four hours strong gales with hale and sleet under reef fore sail, ships head to the S. and E.

Saturday 19th Wind N. W. at 8 A. M. the gale abated, sett Jibb and main sail at 6 P. M. in with the point of Barques, sett the fore top sail, tacked to the N. N. E. light winds at 12, 12 P. M. Calm.

Sunday 20th Wind W. at 4 A. M. Ships head N. N. W. set the main topsail at noon blowing hard, wind S. W. handed the main topsail at 7 P. M. Thunderbay Islands bore by compass W. S. W. distant 8 miles course N. W. ½ N. at 12 midnight distance per log from Thunderbay Islands 39½ miles handed the fore topsail, balance reeft the mainsail—course N. W. by N.

Monday 21st Wind S. W. at one A. M. N. W. by N. the vessel going 5 knots at 4 A. M. the vessel struck on a reef or Rocks, beat on broadside Dark fogs, wind W. at day light cleared up, saw the land close, proved to be the point of an Island E. of the Detour—

Question from the Court. What reason had you for changing your course on the 16th from the Detour when the wind was fair?

Answer—My reason was, the fog became so thick, as to render it impossible to distinguish the Land, to enable me to make the Detour with safety.

2nd Question. By the Evidences adduced, it appears you could see three miles round at noon, at what time did the fog become so thick as to *oblige* you to change your course?

Answer—I could see three miles in the offing but not on the land side, and the weather thickened after I had hauled off, was obliged to stand off, the fog encreasing that I might clear the Land in case the wind should blow on the Land—the opinion of the crew I could not take as there was only one seaman, with the Boatswain who was lost—

3rd Question. At what different hours did you heave the Log after taking your departure from Thunderbay Islands, on the evening of the 20th & what was the vessel going?

Answer—I hove the Log at 8 P. M. rate 7½ Knots, at 10, 8 knots, 12, 8½ knots after which I shortened sail, and hove the Log at one A. M. when the vessel was going 5 knots, from that time till she struck, I supposed her going at the same rate, being below as my watch was out.

Ensign Lundie 41st Regt being called upon—

Question from the Court. How did you know that it was Middle Island you passed on the Evening of the 20th about 5 o'clock, that you were 54 miles distant from the Detour and the rate of the ship at that time being 8 or 9 knots.

Answer—I was requested that Evening (as the time cannot be positive it was dusk) by Mr Fleet to come up & see Middle Island which I did & saw an Island the distance was given me by Captain Nelson of the Charlotte who brought me down—the rate of going was the opinion of the seamen.

2nd Question. When the vessel struck did you immediately go on Deck & where was Mr Fleet at that time?

Answer—I was upon deck about a minute after Mr Fleet who was then up the rigging.

3rd Question. In what state were the sails at that time?

Answer—From the darkness at the time I could not tell, but at daybreak I saw the Foresail standing and part of the Mainsail, with the Peak lowered.

Captain Mills being called upon by Lieut Fleet—

Question from Lieutenant Fleet. Are you of opinion it would be safe to take the advice of the crew, I had on board so as to be guided by them?

Answer—No: as the crew consisted of only two seamen vizt the Boatswain & Hendrick Henderson.

The Court having asked Capt Mills who Commands the Nancy respecting the Distances from Thunderbay Islands to the Detour says the aggregate Distance is seventy one miles, according to the medium taken from the Log Book on several Passages. Vizt

From Thunder Bay to Middle Island	10	Miles
Presque Isle	16	"
Detour	45	"
Total	71	

The Court having met according to adjournment this 27th Nov. proceeded as vizt

Patrick Mullen being called upon—

Question from the Court. As the log was not hove, at what rate do you suppose the vessel was going during your watch from Midnight to the time of her striking?

Answer—It was the opinion of the Boatswain, who had the helm, that she went nine knots during the squalls which were frequent, & I am certain she went seven at other times.

Lieut Fleet having called upon Ens. Lundie.

Question from Lieut Fleet. Having mentioned you were on deck one minute after me, did you not see me there at that time and do you not recollect speaking to me?

Answer—Yes but you immediately went up the rigging & I followed shortly after.

Captain Hughes Royal Engineers being called upon—

Question from Lieut Fleet. Having made a passage to & from St Joseph with me, what was my conduct?

Answer—I made a passage in 1804 to & from St Josephs with Lieut Fleet during which time he was particularly alert & attentive and conducted himself as an officer & a seaman.

Doctor Lee being called upon, replies to the former question that he made two or three passages with Lt. Fleet during which time he always observed him to be particularly attentive to the sailing of the vessel & remarkably sober.

Lieut Cowan being called upon by Lt. Fleet for his general character informs the Court—Mr Fleet has been many years in different vessels under his command during which time he conducted himself very much to his satisfaction & must further say that for the 25 years he has been in the Service, the whole duty of the Dep't for the winter has generally fallen upon him, which he has ever executed like an officer & a seaman.

Lieut Fleet begs leave to observe to the Court that previous to his 25 years service upon the Lakes, he had served His Majesty on board

of a Man of War, for upwards of 7 years, during which time he always had the happiness to give satisfaction to his officers.

[signed] Ch. Hughes Capt R. E.
President
" Wm Derenzy Capt 41st
" John Suth. Sinclair Capt. R. A.
" A. Muir Capt 41st
" David Cowan Lt. P. M.

[C 726, p 188]

LT. GOV. FRANCIS GORE TO LIEUT. COL. THORNTON.

York 22nd September 1808

Sir.

Your letter of the 13th of August, inclosing a copy of one from Captain Caddy assistant Quarter Master General at Amherstburg has been received.

Colonol Claus, who is at present here, states to me, that he does not believe there will be any difficulty in obtaining the consent of the Indians, to cut Red Cedar, on the point Island of Point Pelé, or that obtaining such consent, will occasion any Expense.

From what I learnt when at Amherstburg, I fear it will be dangerous to attempt anchoring any Vessel near the Island; I have in consequence written to the Senior Officer of the Marine Department, to report to me, on the subject, which report shall be immediately Communicated to you, for the information of the commander of the Forces.

It however appears to me, from the advanced period of the Season, that I will be impossible to get any Cedar from the Island this year.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Francis Gore
Lt Governor

Lieut Colonol Thornton
Military Secretary
Quebec—

[C 728, p 21]

MEMORIAL OF LEWIS S. JOHNSTON.

To the Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury &c- &c- &c.

The Memorial of Lewis Saurin Johnston of Drummond Island in

Upper Canada Lieutenant in the Indian Department—
Humbly Sheweth,

That Your Memorialist after having assisted in the capture of the Fort of Michillimackinac voluntarily entered His Majesty's service as a Midshipman on board of the armed Schooner "Lady Prevost" on Lake Erie.

That your memorialist served in the capacity of midshipman aforesaid on board the Schooner "Lady Prevost" in the Naval Action which took place on the 10th day of September 1813 on Lake Erie. That Your Memorialist was severely wounded in several parts of his Body during the said Engagement, as will more fully appear to your Lordships by reference to the certified copy of the Proceedings of a Medical Board assembled at Montreal, which accompanies these Presents. That your Memorialist having been taken Prisoner in the said Naval Engagement was carried by the Enemy into the United States of America a considerable distance before his wounds were dressed & was during 14 months detained as a prisoner, & for some part of that time closely confined as a Hostage— That the sufferings & other hardships sustained by Your Memorialist during his detension by the enemy were excessively injurious to his health & were attended by heavy Pecuniary losses—

That Your Memorialist has neither received pay nor Pension in compensation for the services & sufferings above mentioned.

Wherefore Your Memorialist humbly prays Your Lordships will be pleased to take his case into consideration & to grant such relief to your Memorialist as Your Lordships in your wisdom shall seem meet.

And Your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

London 11th January 1820

Lewis Saurin Johnston
by his atty.
John Johnston

[C 740, p 72]

LETTER FROM ROBT. BARRIE, COMMISSIONER.

In consequence of a communication from Lieut. Colonel Bowles, Military Secretary dated 19th May, relative to the case of Mr Lewis Saurin Johnston, an applicant to the Lords of the Treasury for pay & pension in compensation for his Services in the Provincial Navy on Lake Erie in the Year 1813, I find on inquiry that there are no official

documents at this Establishment calculated to prove the correctness of the applicant's statement or even to throw the least light upon the subject; I however beg to subjoin the following observations with a view of aiding His Excellency Sir P. Maitland's further enquiry into the subject.

Vizt.

The Provincial Navy having been placed under the direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty early in 1814 & its books & accounts forwarded to the Treasury, I am unable to say whether the applicant's Name appears on the Books, but by referring to them the circumstance may be ascertained.

None of the Naval Officers at present belonging to the Naval Establishment on the Lakes, served on Lake Erie in 1813, nor is the applicant known to any of them.

Lieut W^{m} Taylor of the 70th Regiment who served at Drummond Island in 1817 & 1818 under the command of Major Howard of the same Regiment has this day informed me that he was personally acquainted with the applicant at Drummond Island & that the applicant's statement of his services, as set forth in his memorial, perfectly corresponds with the statement which the applicant frequently made to him (Lieut. Taylor) in the course of conversation; and Lieut. Taylor further informs me that the applicant bore evident marks of his having been wounded—

The undermentioned Naval Officers who served in the action on Lake Erie on the 10th Sept 1813, are, as I am informed now residing in England—

Vizt.

R. H. Barclay Com^{r} & Sen^{r} Officer

E. Biguel Com^{r} &

J. M. Hoffmeister Purser—

by referring to them a correct statement of the applicant's case may be had; But a more immediate reference may be had—if I am correctly informed—by applying to a M^{r} Ross an officer of the 76th Regt. who as I am told, is now employed in the Governor in Chief's office at Quebec, and who is said to have served in the action on Lake Erie on the 10th Sept. 1813.

Naval Yard Kingston U. C.
10th June 1820

Robt. Barrie
Commissioner

[C 740, p 103]

ROBT. BARRIE TO LORD DALHOUSIE.

Dock Yard KINGSTON
28th February 1823.

MY LORD,

I beg to acquaint Your Excellency that the Commissioners of the Navy have chartered a Schooner from the Hudson's Bay Co. for the purpose of facilitating the Survey of Lake Superior, as Government is to Pay and Provision the Crew of this Schooner, may I request Your Excellency to direct the Commissary at Drummond's Island to issue from time to time the Provisions that may be Demanded by the Lieutenant Commanding the Schooner without waiting for my approval thereof, as much valuable time might be lost in receiving & returning the Demands to Drummond Island & if my signature be necessary I can approve the different Demands at the end of the year.

I am not aware that there can be any objection on the part of the American Government to our surveying their part of the Lake, but should Your Excellency know of any objection to our doing so, will you have the goodness to acquaint me with it that I may instruct the Lieutenant accordingly.

Our knowledge of Lake Superior is very confined, I therefore shall feel obliged to Your Excellency for any Charts Journals &c you may possess which you think will assist the officer in the Survey.

I have the honor to be
My Lord
Your Excellency's
Most obedient
Humble Servant
ROBT BARRIE
Act. Commissioner

To His Excellency
The Earl of Dalhousie G. C. B.
Governor & Commander in Chief
of the Forces—
&c &c. &c
Quebec

[C 741, p 78]

ROBERT BARRIE TO SIR JAMES KEMPT.

His Majesty's Schooner
Cockburn
KINGSTON U. C. 29th Jan. 1829.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Letter of the 2nd Instant. The Detachment of Troops originally stationed at Penetanguishene were victualled by the Naval Department in consequence of an application to that effect from the Commander of the forces in 1817, there being no branch of the Commissariat either at Penetanguishene, or Grand River, and since 1817 the Troops stationed at the Naval Depôts on the Upper Lakes have been borne on

the Books of the Naval Establishment and victualled on full Naval allowance, as constituting part of the complement.

When I was aware of Your Excellency's intention to remove the Garrison from Drummond Island to Penetanguishene, I directed the Lieutenant of the Navy in charge of the Establishment to enter the Troops, and Commissariat Party also, on his Books & to victuall them at full Naval allowance, provided the officer in command of the Garrison from Drummond Island should require or apply for his party being victualled *at all*, this I suppose the officer has not done, and I understand the Commissariat Officers from Drummond's Island brought with them a supply of Provisions in their charge equal to the probable consumption of the Party, up to the month of June, & I conclude it has continued to receive its Rations as heretofore, hence the anomaly brought under Your Excellency's notice by the Commissary General.

To prevent the possibility of being distressed for Provisions at the out Posts, the Lieutenants in charge of the victualling have always been directed to keep about 18 months supply on hand, for the Troops and ordinary, and there is now in charge of the Lieutenant at Penetanguishene a proportion of Provisions which do not enter into the Army Rations for 40 men for about 18 months, as these articles are of a perishable nature consisting of sugar, tea, cocoa, oatmeal, Peas, Lime Juice &c. there will be a great loss occasioned by ceasing to issue them to the Troops, as the Naval Department cannot consume them; but this is the only obstacle to prevent the Troops being discharged from the Books of the Naval Department when Your Excellency thinks proper to desire it being done, as the other articles of Provisions could be handed over to the Commissariat Department—

If Your Excellency wish the issue of Naval Rations to cease at Penetanguishene before the Stock provided for the Troops originally stationed there be consumed, I should beg to be acquainted with your Excellency's intentions relative to the victualling of the Troops at Grand River, where there is no branch of the Commissariat from whom they can receive Rations— I have the honor to be

To
His Excellency
Sir James Kempt K. C. B.
Governor & Commander of the
Forces
[C 741, p 133] &c. &c. &c.

Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servant
Robt Barrie
Commodore

ORDNANCE AND ENGINEERS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPT. MANN, COMMANDING ENGINEER.

HEAD QUARTERS
QUEBEC 29th May 1788

Instructions
To
Captain Mann Commanding Engineers

Whereas it is expedient for the Kings Service that the Fortifications at Ontario, Niagara, Erie, Detroit and Michillimackinac be kept in a proper state of defence you are hereby ordered & directed to proceed without loss of time, to these several Posts, thoroughly to survey & report their condition, estimating the probable expense that may attend such repairs, or alterations as you shall recommend and whether the garrison which now occupy them are sufficient, or what number of men you think necessary for their defence.

Doubts being entertained whether Carleton Island or Kingston is the most eligible station for the King's ships of war to protect the navigation of Lake Ontario, and the upper part of the River St Lawrence, you will make this particularly an object of your attention and Report how far it may be necessary to occupy either, or both, and what work you judge advisable for that purpose.

You will concern yourself concerning the best communication from the upper part of Lake Ontario to the lower end of Lake Erie on this side of the water with the most convenient and safe posts, for embarking and disembarking each end of the communication, where boats and armed vessels may be well covered against the weather, or the attempts of an enemy should present carrying place & Fort Niagara fall into such hands. You will particularly examine the ground reserved for such event opposite the present fort and the height at Navy Hall with a view to fortify the same. To be prepared for the like Event at Detroit you will examine the post on this side at the entrance of

the River, where there is a new Settlement & the Island Bois Blanc opposite to it.

Orders having been sent to Detroit to provide pickets in the course of the winter to renew the Stockade [which surrounds & connects the Town with Fort Lernoult. If such provision has been made, you will without loss of time direct that work to be carried into execution, with such alterations as you shall judge necessary, the inspection thereof to Lt. Humphries, or if he cannot be spared, to an officer of the Garrison.

The entrance Leading to Lake Superior as far as the Falls of St. Mary's will be an object of your attention, to give an opinion whether there is any place near the foot of the Falls fit for a Post or Settlement for the convenience of trade to Lake Superior, or whether Thessalon, the place formerly in contemplation will better answer those purposes.

You will examine the mouth of French River & that of River Matchadosh upon Lake Huron, likewise Torento, upon Lake Ontario, and give every information, how far they will answer for shipping, and of what size; whether the country adjacent is propitious for settlements, & if these, by the nature of the ground, can at a small expence be defended.

Besides these observations you will enquire what other posts there may be on this side of the different Lakes, offering similar advantages, what sort of vessels are best calculated for trade as well as for war & to what posts each of the different kinds of vessels may navigate on those waters & enter on both sides of the Lakes.

[C 381, p 16]

EXPLANATION OF SERVICES IN ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

QUEBEC
22nd September 1789

A General View & Explanation of the Several Services carried on in the Engineer Department in the Province of Quebec in the year 1789.

Michillimakinac—At the Post of Michillimackinac the Fortifications originally designed were only in part executed, & have been discontinued for some years, owing as well to the great expence attending

them, as to the system adopted not having perhaps been sufficiently or properly considered; but it was nevertheless essential that some precautions should be taken to inclose the Fort so as to prevent as far as possible any insult or surprise from the Indians, to which it might be very liable from the great numbers of different nations continually resorting there: to effect this a strong Picketting was erected all round upon the unfinished Works. On a Survey of the Post last year it was found that the Picketting was become very defective & rotten, & that some other Parts of the Work were in bad condition; orders were in consequence sent up in the Winter to procure the necessary Materials & to renew the Picketting; also to repair the Gun Carriages, Platforms, Guard House, Barracks &c.

It is imagined these services will be compleated before the Winter.

Detroit & Fort Lernoult—The Picketting which should surround & connect the Town with the Fort having been found in many places rotten & otherwise very deficient, & that towards the river there were scarce any vestiges of it remaining whereby the Town was open to insult on that side; Materials were therefore begun to be provided in 1788 & towards the Fall of that Year, a sufficient quantity being in readiness, the Inclosure was begun to be re-established, but could not be compleated before the winter set in, it was however resumed and finished this Spring, when also the several points of defence in it were strengthened & the five Block Houses which Flank the Picketting repaired. The Fort was [also in want of considerable repairs, of which the following were the most material vizt.

Lining & making good the Cheeks of the Embrazures & the interior line of the Parapet.

Making the Fraize of equal strength throughout.

Repairing the Gun Carriages & Platforms.

Repairing the Drains & likewise the Barracks Store Houses & other Buildings.

Orders were given in the winter for these services to be proceeded upon as soon as there were sufficient Materials for them, & that the Season would permit. They are now compleated. Some further works & Repairs have since been found necessary & are at present executing, particularly the Bridge, the main Guard House in the Town, & the Water Block House which was damaged by the Floods: also Rebuilding the wharf for the King's Vessels to load & unload. Considerable Repairs are still wanting to the principal Barracks which are in the old Citadel; & the Materials & stores necessary for that service are

ordered to be provided. A new & more respectable arrangement, & proper proportion of Artillery, Stores, & Ammunition has also been made & sent up, by which the short Guns heretofore improperly placed in the Embrazures will be removed & others more suitable for the Defence of the place substituted.

GOTHER MANN
Capt. Commd^{g} R^{l} Engineers

[C 381, p 20]

REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE SEVERAL POSTS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

QUEBEC
1st March 1790

Report of what remains to be done of the several works ordered last year agreeable to approved Estimates, so far as information has been received with some remarks on the State of the Several Posts in the Province & the Works proposed to be executed this year.

Michillimackinac—Not having received any accounts from Michillimackinac for some time, I am ignorant, whether the Works ordered there last year have been compleatly executed or whether anything is still further wanted for the Defence of the Post, preservation of the Stores or accommodation of the Troops.

Detroit—The Several Works & repairs ordered last year to be performed at Detroit have been executed. The approved Estimates for this Year are a thorough repair to what are called the Citadel Barracks, and the re-establishing a part of the Fraize & Sod Work of Fort Lernoult which latter as it is not a work of much magnitude will soon be executed when the season will permit: the place will then be in as good a state of Defence as the nature & system of the Works will admit of, that is as I conceive, free from the apprehension of any surprise, & not liable to be carried but by an Enemy coming regularly before it in force. I am not at present aware of any further works being necessary at Detroit, it is not, however, impossible that contingencies may arise, but if there should, they cannot I imagine be of any great amount

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[C 381, p 45] GOTHER MANN Capt. Com^{g} R^{l} Eng.

REMARKS UPON RETURN OF ORDNANCE, ETC., AT POSTS IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

QUEBEC
15th March, 1790

Some General Remarks on the Returns of Ordnance, Ammunition, Arms &c at the several out Posts in this Province.

Machillimackinac—There appears to be a very great deficiency of Ammunition at this Post. There should also be some spare small arms as well for the Troops as for such other people as may be occasionally thrown into the Fort for its defence & their own protection. perhaps three or four wall pieces—Some Rifles & even a few pistols, might be proper here. Quere, if the necessary Stores Arms & Ammunition might not in order to save time be forwarded from Niagara or Detroit & those Posts refurnished from here?

Detroit & Niagara—The Ordnance Ammunition &c sent up to these Posts last year is not included in the returns. It might be desirable to have some wall pieces —Rifles & spare Muskets here: & Quere, if a few Pistols might not be serviceable on some occasions. The two Brass 12 Prs at each of these Posts having been proposed last year to be brought away as unnecessary there, are without Carriages & therefore useless.

GOTHER MANN
Capt. Coms Rl Engineers

[C 381. p 57]

CAPTAIN GOTHER MANN TO MAJOR GENERAL CLARKE.

QUEBEC 1st Jan 1791.

A General Statement of Services performed in the Engineer's Department in the Province of Quebec in the Year 1790, with the Works proposed to be carried on in 1791

Michillimackinac—Not having had any late information from Michillimackinac, I cannot ascertain whether all the Repairs ordered there have been performed or not. They consisted in reestablishing 140 Feet in length of the Log-work facing, on the west side of the Fort,

so that the inclosure might be kept up compleat. In erecting a Flag Staff & in necessary repairs to the Barracks & Stores.

I am not aware that any Works will be necessary here in 1791, unless they should be such incidental repairs to the Buildings as may occur in the course of the year.

Detroit—At Detroit all the Barracks in what is called the Citadel have had a thorough repair, & the drains through the same have been cleared & repaired with some improvements. The Sod work & Fraize of Fort Lernoult where defective has been repaired; & some repairs have been performed to the store house for Indian goods; so that from the information I have the works & Buildings at that Post are in general in good condition except the abbatis.

Distribution of Officers—In the distribution of persons in my Department for carrying on the Services here before mentioned, I should recommend that one Engineer should be sent to Detroit, and another to Fort Ontario, & that the rest should remain as they are at present. The Works proposed at Detroit being trifling the Engineer for the Post (when they were compleated) might come down & assist in the Works proposed for the Transport on the west side the Niagara River & likewise if the Barracks at Fort Ontario can be sufficiently repaired, & that the refitting the Block houses is not undertaken. The Engineer sent to that Post might return from thence, & be stationed on the Chambly River, for the superintending & compleating the Works in that District; in the mean time they must be under the care of the Engineer at Montreal.

Such appears to me the most advantageous arrangement for carrying into execution the several works recommended: the extent of the Commander in Chief's approbation to the Services proposed, can however alone finally determine how far the Distribution may be well adjusted & adequate thereto.

To [signed]

Major General Clarke
commanding His Majesty's
Forces in the Province of Quebec

Gother Mann
Capt. Comg^{s} R^{l} Engineers

[C 381, p 60]

PROCEEDINGS OF A BOARD OF SURVEY.

Proceedings of a board of Survey, convened by order of Major Smith Commandant of Detroit—

Captain Bunbury, 5th Regiment
President.

Captain Bassett 5th Regt } Members { Lieut King 5th Regim t
Lieut Hamilton 5th Regt { " " { Lieu t Pattison R l Art y

The board having assembled on the morning of the 11th August 1791. Proceeded to make due Enquiry into the objects ordered for their inspection, and having continued their opperations by adjournments to the 18th August, make the following report—

Fort Lernoult

The covered way, fallen into the Ditch [owing to the loose texture of the soil—The counter-scarf not rivetted]—The ditch requires cleansing—[consequence of the former]—Some of the Pickets in the ditch want setting upright—— A good deal of the Frize giving way, wants setting up— No underground passage from the Magazine, to the inside, side of the Fort, it comes only into the ditch—The Platforms for the Cannon, with their Supporters and sills, are most of them very Rotten, and appear as if they could not possibly stand actual Service, or much firing—[to be estimated & reported]

The Ramp Ladders for the most part rotten [to be renewed]—Great part of the inside of the work, wants facing, and the re-entering Angles, to be newly made up—

The wood work about the Gate wants repairs—

The Artillery Sheds are not shingled, and let in rain——

The Séntry boxes are not water tight——

The drain appears too small for its purpose, and is often of disagreable consequence to the Stores and Barracks———

The Magazine want a smal sod repair

The cover of the old well is bad and dangerous——

We submit that both the Pumps, be put into good order: being highly essential—

No log houses in the Fort for the men—

The boarded Banquette, wants to be set level—

The flag Staff quite Rotten at bottom; the Sheave bad at top Colors hoisted with great difficulty—unsafe for any person to go up to repair it—we recommend a new one immediately—

The Forge in the Engineers Shop, wants a trifling repair— We submit that a draw Bridge would add too the strength of the Fort—— [the ditch so shallow it is not worth the expence]

The Store houses appear much too small for the quantity of Stores, which of course are crowded——

Esplenade

An old log house near the Parade is very offensive, we submit it should be immediately removed, and a new one made, it appears to be of long standing———

Block houses

Two on the East flank of the Garrison, one on the left in the Citadel —Barrack, require a thorough repair, and several new Timbers—the other in the Citadel, requires new Steps, Roof mended and other trifling repairs, as does the one at the Waters Edge, a few yards of Platform wanting within the water block houses to connect the passage of Communication——

Sentry Boxes and look out houses etc in the Town———

Two Sentry Boxes rotten, the rest with the look out houses, to be made water tight, and some trifling repairs—The two bad sentry boxes will probably fall to pieces before the winter sets in—

The Platform on the West bastion of the Town, close on the water, rotten and in holes———

A bank outside the West Gate commands this Bastion, it is submitted it should be levelled to a slope, which it has the appearence of having been formerly down to——this is Strongly recommended——— The ditch flanking the Citadel from the wood yard to the River, wants cleaning and its covert way repairing—

A row of Picketts in the ditch from the bridge at the West Gate running into the River, we conceive would add to the defence———

Garrison Gates

The East and West Gates of the Town want trifling repairs at bottom —and one hinge—some posts to fasten the Gate to when open, might add to their Service——

Bake House

The bottom of the oven is constantly wanting some repairs from its frequent use——The partitions of deal lately put up, wanting closing—

Council house

Wants some little repairs about its Lower Windows and foundation ——The front part which gave way has been repaired with new supports of Stone, A new sill upright———

Pickets

Along the River, they are in general good, but a few of them want setting up——from the River on each side of the Garrison to Fort Lernoult they are but very indifferent, most of them rotten towards the ground—some leaning, others lose, or tumbling down, and for the most part want new pinning to the Ribbon— The Pickets of the Citadel are but very indifferent. those next the Main Street very Rotten at Bottom

Wood Yard

Small for the quantity of wood required by the Garrison—

Kings Stable Yard

The gate and other fences of it. with the stables require repair—

Guard Houses

Badly calculated to receive prisoners, there being no partitions or separate appartments for them—The Guard Room at Fort Lernoult, where prisoners are usually confined, is small for the purpose: The Civil and Military prisoners with the Guard, all in one room together ——[a place for Civil prisoners to be fitted up in the Town—]

Dock Yard—

The Naval Store, with the long room over it for sail making &c. is in a very dangerous situation, the walls leaning outwards on each side, and the building proped, it appears not only very unsafe touching the lives of people who may be at work therein but also as to the safety of the Naval Stores—The windows are not well secured—The storekeeper represents that he has lost things out of it—and it is altogether crowded———

The yard appears to be with very little defence—it is open to the water, and the Pickets round the land side require setting up, having given way a good deal—we presume to submit that a line of Picketing to join the Garrison with a Block house or two, at its extremity would give it some respectibility but we fear a ship of large burthen would find it difficult to be launched from that Spot——if we might venture an opinion on a Scite suitable for a permanent Dock, it would be by

running a pile of Pickets from the East Bastion at the Water, (or even from the water Block House) to the extremity of the Wharf, which from its shallowness to where it broak off into deep water, would be filled by the rubbage from the Town in a short space, and would totally prevent any detrement which may arise to the long Wharf, by the coming down of the ice—And in the event should it be disapproved for a Dock; it would be a most Eligible Spot for a Market place—[The dock yard too far removed from the fort to be well protected—]

Indian Store

requires a thorough repair, the walls are giving from the uprights. A Chimney should be built in the Store Keepers office and rooms———

Barracks Guard Rooms and Hospital & C^{a}

The whole require whitewashing and some little plastering about the Chimney pieces—The doors of the Hospital trifling repairs—Two additional windows would be of essential service, for the free circulation of the Air, in the large room in the Hospital No. 4 Store Room an Iron Binder wanting to the hearth, and Roof to be ceiled— The whole of the Mens Barracks in the Citadel want Glasing and white washing very much—half of each window being stopped with shutters—The doors want Locks and Keys—

No. 5 Orderly room wants ceiling—

A partition wanting to separate the Barrack Stores, from the Artillery and Engineers Stores—The mens necessary requires repair—and none being for the officers, it is submitted that two may be built—

The Black Smiths Shop wants some repairs. No. 10, Officers Barrack, whitewashing, plastering and a window wanting repairs. Back doors to the officers underground kitchens, would be very commodious —Spouts wanting to the Eves of the Barracks in General—No Window Shutters to the officers windows, which from being old are very cold in the Winter—

Guard Room in Fort Lernoult wants several inside Repairs—two kitchens the same—

Most of the buildings in Fort Lernoult require new shingling. the Mens Barracks want inside repair as well as the fire places and windows—No. 2 in the Fort, officers Barracks the floor wants a thorough repair—

Several arm Racks wanting in the Mens Barracks—the flooring of their Barracks want some repairs—

Locks and keys wanting for most of the doors—The officers windows

many of them want new sashes and some glasing and the Rooms white-washing and plastering—

The drip boards in Fort Lernoult of all the Barracks, not sufficient to keep out the rain, without a building of stone and lime under them—

President—Joseph Bunbury Capt 5th Regt
Thos Bassett Capt 5th Regt
Robt King Lieut 5 Regt
John Hamilton Lt 5th Regt
Mark Pattison 1st Lieut
Roy[1] Regt of Artillery

[C 381, p 189]

CAPT. WM. DOYLE TO LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND.

Michillimackinac
6th September 1793

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you, for the Information of His Excellency Lieut Governor Simcoe, a State of the Ordnance & Ordnance Stores; also of Provisions in store at this Post.

I think it unnecessary to mention the ruinous state of the Fort, having so often, and lately, reported it, neither do I mention the State of the Government House, for the Same reason.

I propose in a few Days sending to the Saw Mill for Plank, when I shall give the Barracks a thorough repair having received orders from His Excellency Major General Clarke to that purpose.

The Garrison Boats, are undergoing repair, one being nearly finished.

The Floor of the Provision Store is much decayed & requires considerable repairs. The Engineers Store which at present contains the Sugar, and Corn presented by Indians is nearly uncovered, by the late tempestuous weather, which might be repaired at a small expence, the covering being of Bark.

I beg leave Sir, to submit to you the necessity of an Engineer being sent, to examine into the State of universal ruin, which prevails in the Fortification, and public Buildings at this Post.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient and very humble servant
William Doyle
Capt 24th Regt. Commanding

To Lieut Col. England
Commanding the District Detroit

[C 381, p 184]

PROCEEDINGS OF A BOARD OF SURVEY.

Proceedings of a Board of Survey held by order of Lieut Col. England, Commandant &c Detroit—1793.

President
Captain Mounsey 24th Regiment
Members
Lieut Adye Royal Artillery
Lieut Vandeleur 24th Regiment

The Board having assembled on the morning of the 11th of September, proceeded to examine and take an account of the different objects ordered for their inspection. and having continued their investigation by adjournment to the 24th of September, make the following report of the State of the Garrison accompanied by the different returns from the several Departments of the Stores found under their charge———

Fort Lernoult——The greater part of the interior slope of the Parapet requires new sodding—This appears to have been occasioned in some measure, by the Sentries and others who are occasionly obliged to mount the Parapet and Platforms, being under the necessity of climbing up there being too small a number of Rope ladders: and many of these are bad—

Several of the Platforms appear to be in a perishable State and the Banquette requires repairs—It seems highly necessary there should be a travelling magazine to each platform, particularly as the Store Houses are very crowded, and consequently the Stores cannot be got at with that readiness, they ought to be in case of necessity—The entrance to the Magazine is so situated that it would be dangerous to fire the gun immediately opposite the door, while there was any communication with the Building—The Fraize upon the exterior Slope of the Parapet, and the picketing in the Ditch, are both in bad order: the Pickets are mostly decayed and require sitting up: The Fraize is particularly irregular—The Ditch is in many places nearly filled the counterscarfe having fallen into it—The covert way and Glaix are in a very unfinished state—The Sally Port has been for some time in very bad condition—it is now so decayed that it is impossible to make use of it according to its original Intention, or as a place of confinement, to which purpose it was till lately applied—Should a new one be built, which appears necessary the most proper situation for it seems to be between the gate and the west Bastion: as in this situation, it will facilitate the communication with the Grand Magazine by being

opposite the Souterraine leading to it, and will be more convenient for a place of confinement, being close to the Guard House—

A Draw Bridge would greatly add to the security of the Place, particularly as the gate is a slight one—The small Block House over this gate requires some repairs—

The cover of the large well is quite gone: great part of it fallen in—the water often rises so high as to overflow the adjoining Barrack—The only remedy for this appears to be, cutting a drain from it to carry off, the water to the main drain of the Fort — As the water in this well is too bad for use, the other one does not afford a Sufficient Supply of water for those residing in the Fort: it is likewise out of order—

The grates of the main drain are not sufficiently large to carry off the water in hard rains: they likewise require repairs—This Drain which empties itself into the Ditch of the Fort, becomes by the water lodging there, a great nuisance particularly in the Summer a continuation of the Drain across the Ditch, by means of a trunk to communicate with that running under the Esplanade, would remedy this evil—The Flag Staff has lately undergone some repairs but it might still be made more secure and seems to require it—

The Bake House which is made use of as an artillery Barrack, requires several repairs, particularly the oven—The Forge which is turned into a Carpenters Shop, but is too small for the purpose, will require several alterations, before it can be used for what it was originally intended for—.

The Guns and gun Carriages of the Garrison all require painting.

The Ditch at the foot of the Esplanade wants cleaning, to give a free passage to the water—The Bridges over this Ditch are in bad order: one of them is almost impassable——

The Grand Magazine is on the decline, as the body of the Building appears to have given way, it does not seem that any repairs would materially adjust it—The flooring is bad, this might undergo some repairs, and the windows might be better secured

Town

The Picketing from Fort Lernoult to the rivers edge, on both sides of the Town, is in bad order, except some parts that have been lately repaired——The Pickets are most of them rotten at the bottom, and are daily falling in different parts of the Garrison—There are but few vestiges of a Banquette inside this Picketing remaining—The Picketing along the Rivers Side appears good—but the water having washed away the earth from the foundation, a great deal of

it appears in danger of falling—a timely remedy for this, might in the end save a great expence

Block Houses—No. 1 which from its dangerous state was lately pulled down, has left that part of the Picketing where it stood quite defenceless—

No 2. is in a perishable state: the foundation has lately given way and seems to endanger the building—

No 3. on the water not worthy any considerable repairs—

No 4 is made use of as a Barrack, as such it wants several repairs, particularly the roof and windows —

No 5 is in so bad a condition, that it has not been thought safe to mount a gun in it for some time past, but from the scarcity of Store Rooms, it is made use of as a Barrack Store. Battery—No 2 is so decayed that the gun seems in danger of falling through the Platform—This Battery would be more advantageously situated on a hill close to the outside of the Picketing, which commands it: or if this is not approved of, the hill should be removed, as it not only commands the Battery, but it prevents the Gun mounted upon it, planking the bank of the river in a proper manner—This hill is an accumulation of Rubish from the Town—

The Small Block Houses or *look out houses* over the east and west Gates are too confined to afford the sentry a sufficiently extensive view of the out side of the Picketing, his view being limited to the small opening of a loop hole. Stages might be erected adjoining these look out houses, for the purpose of raising the sentry in such a manner, that he might see over the Picketing—Stages of the same kind, are still more necessary at the other posts for the Sentries in the town, as the only view they now have, of what passes on the outside of the Town, after the Gates are shut, is through the narrow spaces between the Pickets — These look out houses are likewise in very bad repair: the weather boarding is in many parts bad and the roofs admit the rain in such a manner as to render it impossible for the sentry to remain dry in wet weather—

The greater part of the Picketing of the Citadel is quite decayed, and some of it lying on the ground, being so bad that it will not bear propping any longer—The Picketing of the wood yard wants renewing in some parts and setting up in others—

Dock Yard

The Dock Yard is in a defenceless state, and not within the protection of the Garrison, it is enclosed on the Land Side by a very slight fence in very bad repair; part of it was destroyed last year by fire—

The Porters Lodge was likewise destroyed by the same accident, and the gate much damaged: these things seem to require renewing, as at present persons walk into the yard without being perceived, and often carry off, Tools and other things, unnoticed—The Black Smiths and Tanners Shops were likewise damaged by fire and require repairs

Store Houses—

The Foundation of the Provision Store in Fort Lernoult is bad: and the Store houses for the ordnance too small for the number of Stores, and some of them require flooring with other repairs—

The provision Store in the Citadel, is too confined for the quantity of provisions, which are therefore unavoidably exposed to the injuries of the weather—

The foundation of the Indian Store is decayed: and the roof admits the rain in such quantities as to spoil the goods in the upper Stories—It totally needs new roofing—

The principal Navy Store in the Dock Yard, is of short duration: the walls have fallen outward and are only kept in place together by props—It is improper that the upper part of this building should be used as a rigging loft, not only as a fire must consequently be kept there during the winter which from the value of the Stores underneath should be avoided if possible, but from the great ease with which the Stores might be plundered from the upper Story—when a new store is ordered which will be shortly unavoidable, these two should be separate buildings—The Board think, that the necessity of a new Naval Store, cannot be too Strongly represented, as it seems impossible any person can be answerable for Stores, kept in so very insecure a Building—

Barracks.

The Officers Barracks in Fort Lernoult want many repairs: the roofs of some of them are bad, and the foundation of many particularly those with cellars are quite decayed—Two of these seem in danger of falling in—Most of the buildings require the weather boarding, drip boards and water gutters repairing—Some of them want glazing—

The Artillery Barrack is too small for the number of men, and the passage wants flooring with other repairs—

Citadel Barracks—The officers Barracks in the Citadel want in general small repairs, and the roof of No 9 is bad—Several of the Soldiers rooms admit the rain both at the Roofs and windows—The windows of most of the rooms have but half Sashes and many of these

want glazing, but the Sashes are so bad, they wont hold the glass. —These Barracks are likewise greatly in want of Shelves for the convenience of the men—

The roof of the room over the Hospital is in such bad repair that the rain comes through in such quantities, as to wet the Hospital underneath—

The upper part of the Soldiers Barracks in the Citadel is crowded with ordnance Stores, a most improper place for them: as their great weight endangers the building, which is by no means sufficiently Strong to bear such heavy articles in the third story Besides it is a most inconvenient place for Stores of the kind, from its great height, and yet the Store houses in the Garrison are so confined, that it must be made use of till a more proper one is built—

Guard Houses—

The Guard House in Fort Lernoult wants entirely new Shingling —The main guard House requires many repairs—The officers room, wants new flooring, and the windows admit both wind and rain in a great degree, from the Sashes not fitting the casing—The weather boarding of the house is out of order—

The Sentry Boxes of the Garrison are in general bad———

T. Mounsey 24th Regt President
R. W. Adye Lieut Roy. Artillery
C. Vandeleur
Lieut 24th Regt

Being acquainted with the particulars represented in this report I confirm the Remarks made and beg to recommend them to the attention of his Excellency Lieut Governor Simcoe—

Rd England.
Lieut Col. Comg

[C 381, p 176]

LT. COL. ENGLAND TO LT. GOV. SIMCOE.

Detroit
September 26th 1795

Sir,

I have the Honor herewith to send you Reports of a Board of Survey held here by my order, on the State of the Works, and Defence of this Garrison, also on the Ordnance, Stores, Provisions, Barrack

Masters Stores, and the Stores belonging to the Marine & Engineer Department.

The Board have been so particular in their Representation of the Works and Defence of the Post, that nothing more remains for me to add, than to recommend to your Excellency's attention the necessity of authorizing stages or Galleries to be erected where the different sentries are posted as in their present situation they cannot possibly see what passes on the outside of the Pickets that surround the Town, and consequently at night any Body of men may approach them without being discovered, till perfectly close to the Pickets, or in the act of scaling them. This Circumstance I had the Honor to represent to Your Excellency when here, and from the necessity you then saw of having Stages erected, did flatter myself that I should ere now have been permitted to order them, The Expence attending them must be very trifling as the Materials are already prepared.

No attempt being yet made to organize the Militia in this neighbourhood, The Report therefore that I made last year relative to them contains fully my present Opinion and the total want of Respectability.

The Situation of His Majesty's Vessels on Lake Erie nearly the same as represented last Year, From variety of accidents & casualties there are at present fourteen men & a carpenter deficient of the number mentioned in the approved Establishment for this year, & there are five more seamen to be discharged in the course of next month, as their time expires & they will not reenter.

No Orders having been received for bringing to the Dock Yard here the oak timber cut in 1791—and noticed in the Survey of the Marine Department it still remains at the *Grand Charais*, about four miles from here, & from its not being under any persons protection, it is subject to be carried off by the Inhabitants, & must be injured by being constantly exposed to the weather. The number of Pines there & at the Edge of the wood near it, are mentioned in the Report of the Marine Department which accompanies this Letter.

I have the honour herewith to forward Captain Doyle's Report of the Post of Michillimackinac under his command & state of the Stores & Provisions there.

I have the Honor to be
Your Excellency's
most obedient &
very humble Servant
R^D^ England
Lt. Col Commanding

To His Excellency
Lieut Governor Simcoe
&c. &c

[C 381, p 153]

E. B. LITTLEHALES TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

York
October 19th 1793

Sir.

By desire of His Excellency Colonel Simcoe I transmit to you, to be laid before the Commander in Chief, the arrival Reports of the Garrisons of Michillimakinac & Detroit as follow.

Makinac—Captain Doyle Commandant to Lt. Col England Sept 6th 1793 enclosing a return of Ordnance & Ordnance Stores and of Provisions.

Detroit—Lt. Col. England Commandant to His Excellency Lieut. Governor Simcoe Sept 26th 1793 enclosing Proceedings of a board of Survey upon the general state of the Fortifications of Fort Lernoult, &c. &c

A Survey on Ordnance & Ordnance Stores.

A Survey upon Provisions & an inspection of Weights & Measures.

A Survey on Marine & Engineer's Stores, State of the Barrack bedding &c

I am Sir
with regard
Your very obedient
humble servant
E. B. Littlehales

To
F. Le Maistre Esqr
M. S.

[C 381, p 188]

LETTER TO LORD DORCHESTER.

Office of Ordnance
Quebec 12th Decem r
1793

My Lord.

We beg leave to enclose herewith an Estimate of the Expence attending the Repair & Cleaning of small arms, belonging to the Posts of Niagara, Kingston & Detroit, for Your Lordship's approval, we have formed the Estimate upon those which we have received from the officers of Artillery & Engineers commanding at these Posts. Being unaquainted with the prices of materials in the Upper Country, & not having procured sufficient information upon that head, until we received the whole of the particular Estimates, one of which did not reach us until a few days ago, it was not in our power to lay

before Your Lordship at an earlier period, this Estimate. It was judged necessary for His Majesty's service, that the small arms in the Upper Province should be put in a state of Repair, we therefore thought it incumbent upon us (agreeable to the authority given us by the Board's orders of the 29th March 1785 and of December 1788) to procure Major General Clarke's sanction for that purpose (a copy of which we here inclose) and to get the work forwarded as expeditiously as possible.

We have the honour to be
My Lord
Your Lordship's
most obedient humble Servants
WM BORTHWICK
Lt. Col. Com^{g} R^{l} Arty.
BENJAMIN FISHER
Capt. Com^{g} R^{l} Engineers
K. CHANDLER
Storekeeper
J. B. DANFORD
Clk. of Survey
GEORGE HERIOT
C. of Cheque

P. S. In consequence of the high price of Materials for repairing Arms in the Upper Country, we beg leave to suggest to Your Lordship, that it would be a saving to the Service, if a small quantity of Oil, Steel, Iron & Emory, to be used only for that purpose, were to be kept at the Posts of Niagara & Detroit.

WM BORTHWICK
Lt. Col. Com^{g} Royal Arty.
BENJ. FISHER
Capt. Com^{g} R^{l} Engineers
K. CHANDLER
Storekeeper
J. B. DANFORD
Clk of Survey
GEO. HERIOT
C. of Cheque

[C 381, p 212]

ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATES AT DETROIT BY LT. COL. R. ENGLAND.

1794

May 1st

No 1 For Further repairing the Picketing of the Town & for enclosing the advanced parts of the Picketing in the Reverse. Partly executed.

No 2.

For renewing the decayed parts of the Fraizing in the Escape. Partly executed.

No 3

For renewing the decayed parts of the Picketing in the Ditch. Materials purchased.

No 4

For making a Sally Port contiguous to the Guard Room, & communicating with the Souterrain leading to the Grand Magazine. Materials purchased.

No 5.

For filling up the old Sally Port & renewing the Embrazure over it. The Materials for the Embrazure purchased, but the Sally Port being afterwards filled up without renewing the Embrazure, a fresh estimate was made for it.

No 6.

For renewing the Platform over the Entrance of the old Sally Port. Materials purchased.

A part of the Materials purchased for the above services was worked into a Framed Block House for Turtle Island; but now lying at Detroit.

July 9th

No 1. The repairing the sod work of the interior slope of the Parapet & Rampart & renewing the decayed parts of the Banquette. Partly executed.

No 2

For making twenty two Ramp Ladders. Partly executed.

No 3

For making a saw Pit for the Engineer's Department. Executed

No 4

For making a necessary House in Fort Lernoult for the convenience of the Soldiers in the night, digging a pit for the same. Executed.

No 5

For enlarging the Carpenter's shop in Fort Lernoult belonging to the Engineer Department and making two work Benches. Executed.

No 6

For making three Sentry Boxes. One made.

August 1st

No 1.

For repairing the plastering whitewashing and colouring the officers & soldiers Barracks Guard House & Hospital & Painting the Mess House. nearly completed.

No 2

Repairing the Floor of the Soldier's Barracks, making four new Doors in the Officers Barracks, shingling a part of the Barrack that lets in Rain, & clearing the Drain under the officers Barracks in the Citadel—Mostly executed—Shingling excepted.

No 3.

Making eleven window Sashes with nine lights each and five Barrack Bedsteads. The Bedsteads and Sashes made, but some of the Sashes not fitted.

No 4

Repairing the Garrison Ovens and making a new kneading Trough. The Ovens repaired.

No 5.

Making a temporary repair to the weather Boarding and foundation of the Provision Store, Fort Lernoult, and for making a new Door, and repairing the Entrance to the Powder Magazine in Fort Lernoult. Executed

No 6.

Repairing a breech in the Picketing of the Citadel. Executed.

September 1st

No 1

Removing an accumulation of Earth on the outside of the west Gate of the Town. Partly executed.

No 2.

Repairing a breach in the Parapet, caused by the falling in of the old Sally Port—Executed.

R^D^ ENGLAND
Lieut. Col. Comm^g^.

[C 382, p 1]

VALUE OF MATERIALS FOR THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

DETROIT August 1st 1794

Value of Materials required for the Engineer Department for sundry Works at Detroit

	Materials	£	s	d
No 1	120 Bushels Lime at 1s 8d	10	0	0
	2,300 Bricks at 4s 4½d per cent	5	0	7½
	30 lbs Yellow Ochre 2s 6d	3	15	0
	8 lbs of Lamp Black 5s	2	0	0
	24 lbs of Glue 3s 9d	4	10	0
	20 Loads of Sand 1s	1	0	0
	16 Bushels of Hair 1s 10½d	1	10	0
	3,000 Laths 15s	2	5	0
	9,000 Lath Nails say 40 lbs 1s 3d	2	10	0
	12 lbs White Paint 2s 6d	1	10	0
	2 Galls Linseed Oil 12s 6d	1	5	0
		£35	5	7½

	Materials	£	s	d
No 2	2,000 Shingles at 25s	2	10	0
	20 Inch Pine Boards 1s 3d	1	5	0
	40 Pine Planks 1½ In. 1s 10½d	3	15	0
	120 10 dy Nails say 1½ lbs 1s 3d	0	1	10½
	250 20 dy Nails say 5 lbs 1s 3d	0	6	3
	4,000 Shingle do. say 18 lbs 1s 3d	1	3	3
		£9	1	4½

	Materials	£	s	d
No 3	50 Feet of 4 Inch Pine Scantling at 2d	0	8	4
	250 Do of 1½ In. do. Plank 2d	2	1	8
	25 Inch Pine Boards 1s 3d	1	11	3
	200 20 dy Nails say 4 lbs 1s 3d	0	5	0
		£4	6	3

	Materials	£	s	d
No 4	150 Bricks at 4s 4½d per cent	0	6	6¾
	11 Bushels Lime at 1s 8d	0	18	4
	12 1½ Inch Pine Planks 1s 10½d	1	2	6
	80 20 dy Nails say 2 lbs 1s 3d	0	2	6
		£2	9	10¾

	Materials	£	s	d
No 5	150 Feet 1½ In. Pine Boards 2d	1	5	0
	20 Inch Pine Boards 1s 3d	1	5	0
	30 Feet 2½ In. Oak Plank 6d	0	15	0
	30 Do Oak Timber 8 In Sq. 6d	0	15	0
	100 10 dy Nails say 1½ lbs 1s 3d	0	1	10
	80 30 dy Nails Do 3 lbs 1s 3d	0	3	9
	230 40 dy Do say 11 lbs 1s 3d	0	13	9
		£4	19	5½

	Recapitulation Estimates	£	s	d
No 1	Amount	35	5	7
No 2	do	9	1	4
No 3	do	4	6	3
No 4	do	2	9	10¾
No 5	do	4	19	5½
	Currency 5s	£56	2	7¼

N. B. On the Scantling & Planks the expence of sawing, Files, and wear of Saws are included.

THOMAS REYNOLDS
Ass. Commᵞ. & Store Keeper

CAPT. F. A. SCHALCH TO LT. COL. R. G. ENGLAND.

DETROIT April 30th 1795

SIR

Agreeable to your desire, I have the honor of informing you, that not having it in my power to comply with an order I received to have the small arms of the Post—repaired, from the want of Military armorers and not wishing to employ the Town armorer as his charges are very extravagant, till I heard from the Commanding Officers of Artillery at Quebec to whom I had written on the Subject, but as the Militia was ordered to be embodied before, I received his answer, and the arms wanted for their use. I made application to you to have this necessary service performed and with which you were pleased to comply.

I also represented to you the necessity of providing case shot for the 4½ In. Mortars mounted on Howitzer Carriages By order of Governor Simcoe, for which Service you likewise ordered me to be furnished with Tin and the workmanship to be paid by the assistant company.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient Servant
F. A. SCHALCH
Capt. Royal Artillery

A true Copy
R^d England Lieut Col Com.
[C 382, p 9]

LT. COL. R. G. ENGLAND TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

DETROIT May 1st 1795

SIR

A List of several Articles of expence incurred for the different Departments dependant on this Post, being returned by the Commissary & Store Keeper General, to the Assistant Store Keeper here for the Reasons, he assigns at the head of the Lists; I have the honor of inclosing it to you with my Explanation to each article, for the Information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, which I trust will be satisfactory to him; some of the expences incurred have been already reported by me to Head Quarters, and His Excellency Colonol Simcoe has been acquainted with the Material Charges. Captain Schalch's Letter will explain the Principle on which the Expence was incurred in the Ordnance Department—Orders from the Respective Officers at Quebec were sent to him to put the small arms

at this Post in Repair, which for want of credit he was unable to do, and reported accordingly—When the Militia were ordered to be embodied it became necessary to give them Arms.

The Expence for the Repairs was therefore Authorized by me, conceiving that the Amount may be reimbursed by the Ordnance Department if considered necessary or more regular—

With the most scrupulous attention to System and established Regulations, Circumstances occur at this distance from Head Quarters, that I feel must occasion unavoidable Irregularities at the moment, particularly at Periods attended with unusual Hurry and perhaps some Bustle, It has ever been my endeavour in my verry limited Situation here, to adhere rigidly to the Regulations established by his Excellency the commander in Chief, and where I have unavoidably deviated, I trust in Reference to me, I shall be able to explain most perfectly to his Satisfaction.

To obviate in future some that have already occurred, I submit the propriety of Explaining how far the commandant is authorized to Purchase Vermillion Tobaco and other articles required occasionally by the Deputy Superintendant or agent for the Indians, where none of those Articles which they have been in the custom of receiving are in Store.

Colonol McKee who I have ever found a most reasonable and Proper man, conceives that such Authority is vested in the power of the Commandant and Requested I would assign my reasons in writing for not furnishing him with them last summer; which I did not hesitate to do, as on Reference to all the Orders relative to Indians, I dont find any such authority and the Commissary & Store Keeper General has returned the charges made for those articles, which were afterwards furnished, as not Authorized by any existing Regulations.

As the Commandant is considered ultimately responsible for the Expences incurred in the Engineer, and Marine Departments; I would submit the propriety of his being informed immediately from the Heads of those Departments of the Expence Authorized to be incurred in their Respective Departments, at this Post.

I beg to report that Paint and Rum, both for the Marine Department are much wanted here.

I am with great Regard
Your very obedient and
most humble Servant
R. G. England
Lieut Col. Commanding

To Francis Le Maistre Esq
Military Secretary.

[C 382, p 7]

LT. COL. R. G. ENGLAND TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

SIR, DETROIT May 1st 1795

I have the Honor herewith to inclose to you for the Information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, agreeably to the order of the 29th of last May. Several Estimates of Services executed & proposed to be executed in the Engineer Department at this Post. They are accompanied with the Prices of Materials required for completing each Estimate and marked with correspondent numbers. I also enclose an abstract of the Estimates now sent, which explains those Repairs and Works already executed—those in part executed—and those that the materials only have been procured for—

As there has been an evident Deviation from His Excellency the Commander in Chiefs established Regulations, in undertaking some of the services mentioned in the Estimates, without previously obtaining His Authority; It becomes necessary on my part to explain that I understood from Lieut. Pilkington on his arrival here last April that he conceived himself possessing sufficient authority from the then Commanding Engineer to advise executing immediately such services as he considered necessary for the safety of the Post, and Preservation of the works, & that the Commandant approved of, and to recommend preparing Materials that were requisite for such Services. Under this Impression, I was induced to approve of those Services being commenced, that were suggested by him & to authorise Materials to be provided for them, as they appeared to me perfectly necessary & highly proper.

The Services mentioned in the Estimate No 6 under date of the first of August and in the Estimates No 1 & 2 under Date the 1st of September, are the only services that were executed by my sole authority & even the Propriety of their being executed was suggested by Lieut. Pilkington, but the work superintended at my Request by Capt. Schlach (Royal Artillery) when Lieut. Pilkington & Lieut Adye (asst Engineer) were on Duty at Fort Miamis; I was at the time sensible that there was an Irregularity in undertaking those services without the previous Authority of His Excellency the Commander in Chief. But from the Circumstances existing at that Period in this part of the Province, I conceived them absolutely necessary for the Safety & Defence of the Post. I on that account trusted to His approving of their being executed & immediately after reported them by Certificate to Lieut Colonel Mann for His Excellency's Information, I was further induced to undertake them as they did not

require an Expenditure of materials & that the Expence attending them did not amount to more than £20. 16. 3.

In a former letter I explained that not having any Correspondence with the Commanding Engineer, I never interfered with that Department. And such has been invariably my conduct since I came to this Post with the exception I have just mentioned.

I beg to avail myself of this Opportunity of reporting for the Information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the Pickets in closing the Town, daily tumble down, & that several Ranges of them are so decayed that they are supported only by the Ribonds, those that have absolutely fallen down are replaced by me. Since the Frost has quitted the Ground some Ranges of the Picketing in the Ditch at Fort Lernoult have fallen in & more threaten to fall immediately materials for replacing them are already provided, & an estimate for the workmanship sent to Head Quarters—but as no orders for that service have been received, I don't consider it prudent to direct their being replaced 'till Honoured with His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Directions.

I am Sir with great
regard
Your Obedient and
very humble Servant
R^D ENGLAND
Lt. Col. Commanding

To
Francis Le Maistre
Military Secretary
[C 382, p 4]

LT. ROBERT COOPER TO COL. R. G. ENGLAND.

DETROIT
22^nd May 1795.

SIR,

The Pay Lists enclosed are for the estimates No 1 & No. 2 of the 12th of Nov. 1794, executed by your orders: No 1, exceeds the amount of the Estimate by £2. 7. 3. H^x C^y in consequence of the necessity I was under, of providing each quantity of Oak Plank & Scantling on the spot as was, in addition each proportion of the Estimate of Materials furnished by the Asst. Storekeeper of Detroit, requisite to complete the Births. My Receipt of the 24th of Dec^r 1794 will show that deficiency from the Estimate. Should this Explanation be satisfactory I beg to propose, that you affix your approba-

tion to the Voucher so qualified I will transmit them to the Commanding Engineer.

I am
Sir
Your most obedient &
very humble Servant
ROBERT COOPER
L^t R^l Eng.

To
Colonel England.
[C 382, p 15]

COL. R. G. ENGLAND TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

DETROIT May 27^th 1795

SIR

I forwarded last Winter to Head Quarters, Lieut Coopers Estimates for writing Births in the Soldiers Barrack at Fort Miamis, and making Barrack Furniture for the Garrison there. agreably to the established Barrack Regulations.

The prices of the Materials required for those services, were not at that time sent, as there was so much difficulty attending their being procured, and forwarded at that advanced Season, that it was doubtful whether they would reach Lieut Cooper in proper time.

I now send for the information of his Excellency The Commander in Chief, Lieuten^t Coopers Original Requisition for materials. With the prices annexed to them by the Ass^t Store Keeper, and on the other side a list, a list of the materials with their Prices that Lieut Cooper actually did receive, and for which *Only* he has passed his Receipt to the Assistant Store Keeper here.

I also send Lieut Coopers letter to me accounting for the means he took to perform those Services without receiving all the materials he Originally applied for. And also accounting for his having exceeded his Estimate of the workmanship by £2. 7. 3—all which will I hope be satisfactory to His Excellency.

I am Sir
Your very Obedient and
Very humble Servant
R^D ENGLAND
Colonol Commanding

Francis Le Maistre Esq
Military Secretary
[C 382, p 11]

COL. R. G. ENGLAND TO LT. GOV. SIMCOE.

Extract of a letter from Colonol England to His Excellency Lt. Governor Simcoe dated Detroit 13th June 1795

I heard with some concern "that Colonol McKee did not see your "Excellency on his way to Lower Canada, "as he undertook to report to you Several "circumstances relative to the State of "this Country, and particularly the extent "of a purchase lately made from the Ottawa's by Mess[rs] McNiff, Askwith. Kenzie and Doddemead—It includes a large "Tract of country on the banks of the "Thames', an Island near Roches de Bout "and as I am informed, Cunninghams "Island.

The first Character "you are in some degree acquainted with, The "Second is an Englishman who was "Clerk to a Merchant here and lately "appointed a Notary, and clerk to the "District Court. They propose being at "the Council at Greenvill on the 15th Ins. "with hopes of getting their purchase "confermed, M[r] McNiff in an imprudent "manner, officially notified his intention "to me The other tho in some degree "an officer of Government, has never "been near me, There are I understand "Several other purchases made from "the Indians by Canadians

"In a letter I mentioned to you "the intercourse that was between the Country, and the Posts occupied by the Troops of the United States, supported in a great degree by the Traders "immediately connected with the Indians "Who I am informed frequently carry "Merchandize to the Posts, This intercourse daily increases, and many Canadians "and others are gone to the Council "Proposed to be held on the 15th Ins "It has been discountenanced by me "as much as possible, but until Passes "are again received or some check put "to it by Proclamation" my efforts will be ineffectual" from the Frontier being so extensive, a security may also be "required from those who carry "Merchandize into the Indian Country "forbidding them to dispose of it to any "of the Subjects of the United States," if "such should be an object or your "Excellencie's wish

"Augushwa, The Little Otter, "and many more of the principal Chiefs "propose being at the Council, and "have set out with the whole or part "of their different Bands."

E. B. L.

[C 382, p 19]

E. B. LITTLEHALES TO CAPTAIN JAMES GREEN.

NIAGARA
Navy Hall 25 June 1795

SIR

In consequence of other explanation in the enclosed copy of a letter* from Colonel England of the 13th instant, relative to his authorizing certain expences to be incurred by the Engineers at Fort Miamis obviously for the preservation of the health of the troops stationed therein, the necessity and expediency of which services from his representation are apparent, His Excellency Colonel Simcoe desires me to say he cannot, under such circumstances, hesitate to add his signature to the Estimate and pay lists as required.

I have also the honor, by Colonel Simcoe's directions, to Send you a copy of a letter† of the same date from Colonel England with its inclosing in reply to the observations from Head Quarters upon extracts of his letter to Colonel Simcoe of the 31st of last December.

With these papers I am to transmit an extract of a *letter* from Colonel England to Lieu[t] Governor Simcoe, respecting the existing posture of affairs in the District of Detroit.

I am
Sir
Your most obedient
and most humble Servant
E. B. LITTLEHALES

Captain Green M. S.
[C 382, p 17]

LT. GOV. J. G. SIMCOE TO COL. R. G. ENGLAND.

YORK July 20[th] 1796

SIR

Application having been made to me by M[r] OHara, who has the contract for the Supply of the army of the United States, and who was the Quarter Master General of General Waynes Army, for a loan of Pork, without which he states the impracticability of the Troops of the United States taking Michillimakinac this season. I think it in all respects proper to accede to his request and have, therefore agreed to lend fifty barrels of Pork to the United States at the Price, usually taken by the commissaries when they give provisions to other than the King's Forces.

* Dated Detroit 13th June, 1795. † For letter see page 399.

It seems difficult to ascertain from which post the Supply can at present be granted with the least possible determent to the Kings Service; In this respect, I am happy that your arrival from the Detroit enables me to profit of your local knowledge; I must therefore beg of you to give directions to M^r^ Reynold at the Bois Blanc to lend the Pork either from this stores or by directing the Commissary Issuer at Makinak to make over any surplus that may remain there to the officers commanding the Troops of the United States who shall arrive.

If you suspect there shall be any difficulty at Bois Blanc from the State of the Kings Stores then you will be pleased to order the commissary at Niagara to fore ward the quantity that may be required to Bois Blanc.

I have settled with M^r^ OHara that Colonol Hamtramck who I understand, commands at the Detroit, shall make a requisition to the officer commanding at the Bois Blanc for this loan of provisions stating the Urgency of the occasion, and that it shall be paid for at the rate affixed by the commissary General on Pork issued from the Kings Stores at Bois Blanc or Michillimakinac as the case may be, and to prevent delay I have agreed that on such requisition the Officer commanding Shall dirrect the commissary to make the Issues without further delay, for which this letter and your orders and Instructions shall be his warrant

I am with great truth
and Regard
Sir

(signed) J. G. Simcoe

Colonol England E. B. L.

[C 382, p 58]

E. B. LITTLEHALES TO CAPT. JAMES GREEN.

Upper Canada July 26^th^ 1796

Sir

In obedience to Major General Simcoe's commands I inclose to you for the information of his Excellency The Commander in Chief, a copy of his letter to Colonol England dated the 20 Instant, relative to the loan of a certain quantity of provisions from the King's Stores to the Government of the United States, for the use of the troops thereof, upon the requisition of Colonol Hamtramck commanding at

the Detroit to the Officer Commanding his Majesty's Forces at the Bois blanc.

I am
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
E. B. LITTLEHALES.

Captain Green
Military Secretary
[C 382, p 52]

CAPT. WM. MAYNE TO CAPT. JAMES GREEN.

[No. 1 A., No. 2 B.]

DETROIT RIVER Sept 8th
1796

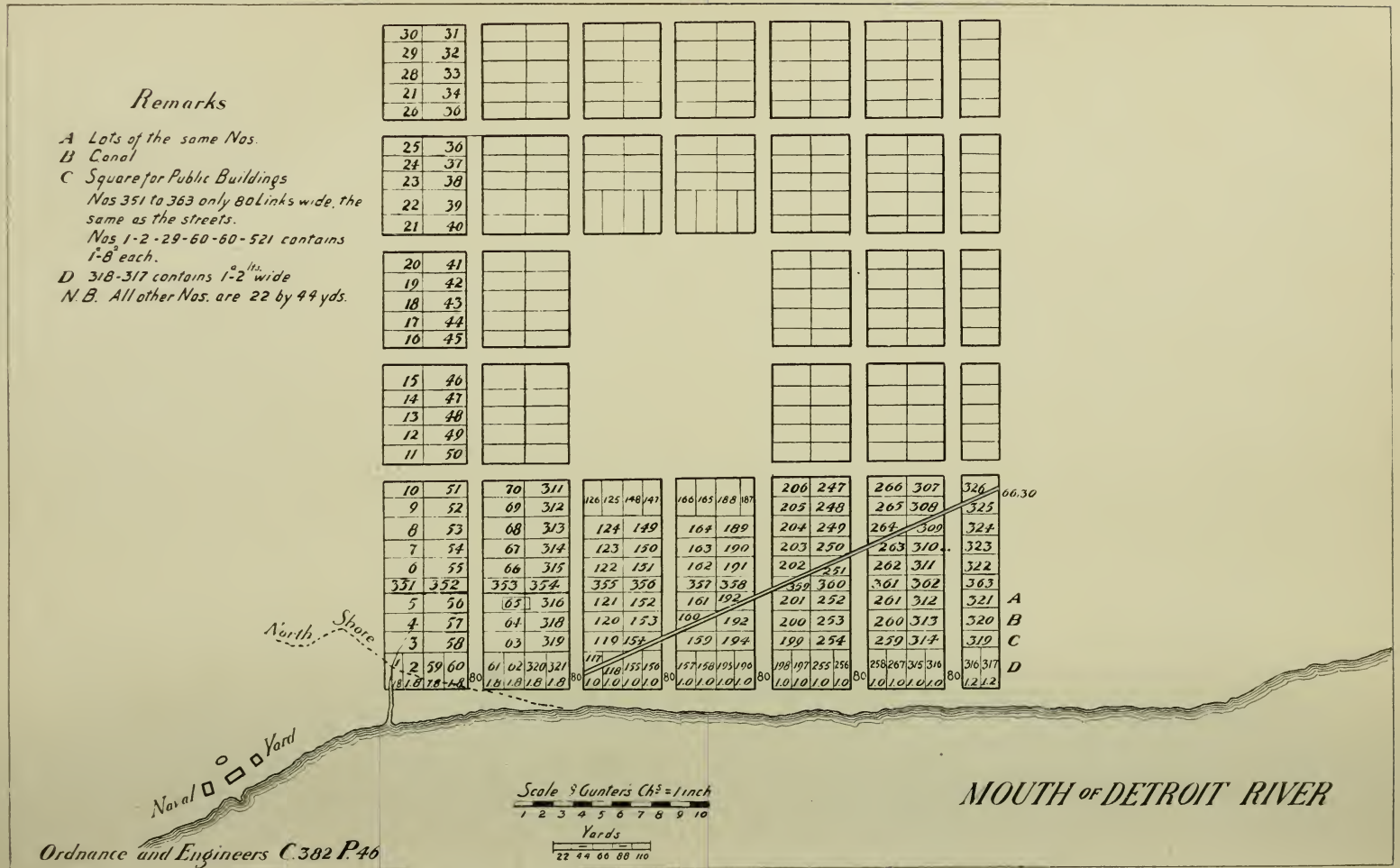
SIR

I have the honor to enclose to be laid before his Excellency the commander in chief, abstracts of ordnance stores issued, and received at Detroit, and at this Post, between the 16 November 1795, and the first September 1796—as also to acknowledge your letter to Capt Salmon, or officer commanding at this post, dated Quebec 15th August 1796, with its enclosure—

The dangerous state of the Hull of the Felicity, renders it necessary that the powder remaining for the use of this Post, as well as that for the Service of the Indian Department, should be immediately removed to a more secure deposit—in Consequence on the return of His Majestys Schooner the Dunmore and which will then be laid up at this Post it is expedient that, that Vessel should be employed, as the best temporary means of keeping the Gun Powder and fixed Ammunition in Safety, untill the temporary Magazine approved of to be erected, ("should the officer commanding not find a place "near this Garrison of sufficient" safety for the Powder remaining "here") is compleated—

I shall transmit the necessary Estimates of the Expences, of the work in Question to Head Quarters, observing that it is finished in the most suitable and economical manner—

I have reason to fear that the merchants, who have already erected buildings on the ground within the line of defence, of the Post under my command, will not be easily reconciled to the Sentiments of the Commander in Chief on that Subject, they have not merely built temporary sheds, some of their buildings are valuable, and have cost to the amount of Many Hundred Pounds, authorised in these their


Remarks
A Lots of the same Nos.
B Canal
C Square for Public Buildings
Nos 351 to 363 only 80 Links wide. the same as the streets.
Nos 1-2-29-60-60-521 contains 1-8 each.
D 318-317 contains 1-2 wide
N.B. All other Nos. are 22 by 44 yds.
North Shore
Naval Yard
Scale 8 Gunters Chs = 1 inch
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Yards
22 44 66 88 110
MOUTH OF DETROIT RIVER
Ordnance and Engineers C 382 P 46

PLAN OF A TOWN LAID OUT BY COL. WILLIAM CALDWELL.

proceedings by Colonol England, hitherto commanded this district—at the same time they were to hold these lots on limited terms.

With due deference, I beg to observe I do not know of any vacant land in the vicinity of this Garrison, On the South Side, all land is claimed by Individuals, by Captain Caldwell, formerly of Colonol Butlers' Rangers, by Colonol McKee, of the Indian Department, and by Captain Elliot—on the North, the vacant land has not been purchased from the Huron Indians, concerning whom, I have forwarded a letter bearing date the third Instant

The land in the rear of this Post, beyond the proposed boundary of that which is to be reserved for Government, being 1000 yards from the River, is not Suited to the private Interests of Merchants and is a perfect Swamp.

It might be feasible to purchase the Tract of Indian Land adjacent to this Garrison, for the purpose mentioned at the conclusion of your letter, but how far advantageous for Mercantile Situations that might be, I am unable to judge: the proposed land to be reserved for Government, without the line of defence, runs into that tract, near one third of a mile.

I now enclose for the Commander in Chiefs Inspection, a plan of a Town laid out by Colonol Caldwell on his own land, who could sell his lots to much advantage to British Subjects wishing to leave the territory of the United States, did he conceive the same would meet with the approbation of His Excellency.

It may be remarked that part of this Town borders on the proposed line of defence, that circumstance might be ordered otherwise.

It is but just that such British Subjects as wish to remove with their effects within our lines should have a situation suitable to the branches of trade which many of them follow—I am convinced the Commander in Chief will see the necessity of an establishment of the kind, it being as conducive to his Majesty's Interest as satisfactory to the views of his loyal Subjects

I have the honor to be Sir
with great Respect
your obedient & humble Servant
WILLIAM MAYNE—
Captain Queens Rangers
Commanding on the
Detroit River opposite
The Island of Bois Blanc

Captain J Green
Military Secretary
Head Quarters
Quebec

[C 382, p 47]

F. DE BUTTS TO CAPT. WM. MAYNE.

[C No 3]

MALDEN Sept 26, 1796

SIR

As the advanced state of the season forbids the hope of a safe communication with Michillimackinac after one now contemplated at Detroit; and as in the nature of things, it has not been possible to endow that Garrison with a sufficient quantity of salt provisions to preclude the possibility of want before the opening of the navigation in the Spring;

I am authorized to say that a loan of fifty barrels of salt Pork from his Majesties Store at this place would prove an accomodation to the United States at this period; which I am persuaded if consistent with your duty you will have the goodness to facilitate.

I have the honor to be
with much esteem
your most obedient & humble
Servant
F. DE BUTTS.
Captain in the Legion of the
U S. & First A D. C to Maj Gen. Wayne

Captain Mayne
commanding at Malden

[C 382, p 55]

CAPT. WM. MAYNE TO CAPT. JAMES GREEN.

DETROIT RIVER 26 Sept 1796

SIR

I have the honor to enclose for his Excellency's the Commander in Chief approbation Estimates of the workmanship and materials for making and repairing Boxes immediately necessary for the Transport of part of Ordnance stores ordered to Quebec from this Post. [A No. 1, B No. 2.]

I transmit now a letter from Major General Wayne's First aid du Camp Capt De Butts with my answer on the same subject I hope Sir His Excellency will not disapprove of my conduct. [C No. 3, D No. 4.]

I have received security from Capt De Butts for an equal quantity of Provisions being returned to this Post when required.

A Party of my detachment of Queens Rangers, have been employed in unloading Rafts of timber which was sent from Detroit to this Post previous to that evacuation as the men were constantly wet on

this Service. I ordered them a ration of rum from the Companys Stores per day.

I have the Honor to be Sir
with respect and esteem
your obed. & Humble Servant
WILLIAM MAYNE
Captain Commanding
the Post near the Island
of Bois Blanc.

Captain James Green
Military Secretary
Head Quarters
Quebec

[C 382, p 53]

CAPT. WM. MAYNE TO MAJ. GEN. WAYNE.

[D No 4 copy]

THE BRITISH PORT NEAR THE ISLAND
OF BOIS BLANC
Sept 27— 1796

SIR

I have thought proper to send for the accomodation of the United States of America fifty barrels of Salt Pork at this period for his Majesty's provision, according, to a requisition from your First aid du camp Captain De Butts in his letters to me of yesterday date— From the circumstances stated in that letter, I trust his Excellency the Commander in Chief, General Prescot will approve of my conduct

I have the honor to be
with regard
Your obedient & very humble Servant
WILLIAM MAYNE
Captain
Commanding

Major Genrl. Wayne
Commander in Chief
of the Army of the United States of
America

A true copy
W. Mayne.

[C 382, p 54]

MAJ. GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE TO CAPT. WM. MAYNE.

[Public Service]

HEAD QUARTERS
DETROIT 3rd October 1796

SIR

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th Instant and am much obliged by the accomodating loan, of fifty barrels of Salt Pork from His Excellency's provision store at the post under your command, agreably to a requisition from my first aid du camp

Captain du Butts, in his letter to you of the 26th of September, and believe with you, that His Excellency the commander in chief Genr[1] Prescott will approve of your conduct on this occasion.

Permit me to assure you Sir, that it will afford me singular pleasure, to have an opportunity in turn, of accomodating any of His British Majesty's Garrisons in Canada, with such supplies as they may occasionally want and Particularly that under your charge

With these Sentiments and Impressions
I have the honor to be
with respect and Esteem
Your most obedient
and very
humble Servant
ANTHONY WAYNE

Captain William Mayne
Commander of the British Post
near the Island of
Bois Blanc

A true Copy
W. Mayne.
[C 382, p 57]

CAPT. WM. MAYNE TO CAPT. JAMES GREEN.

POST NEAR THE ISLE BOIS BLANC
7 October 1796

SIR

Since I closed my letter of the 3rd Instant, I have received a letter from Major Genl Wayne—— I do myself the honor to transmit a copy of it for the inspection of his Excellency the Commander in Chief General Prescott.

I am Sir with esteem
Your obedient and humble
Servant
W. MAYNE
Captain Q. R.
Commanding

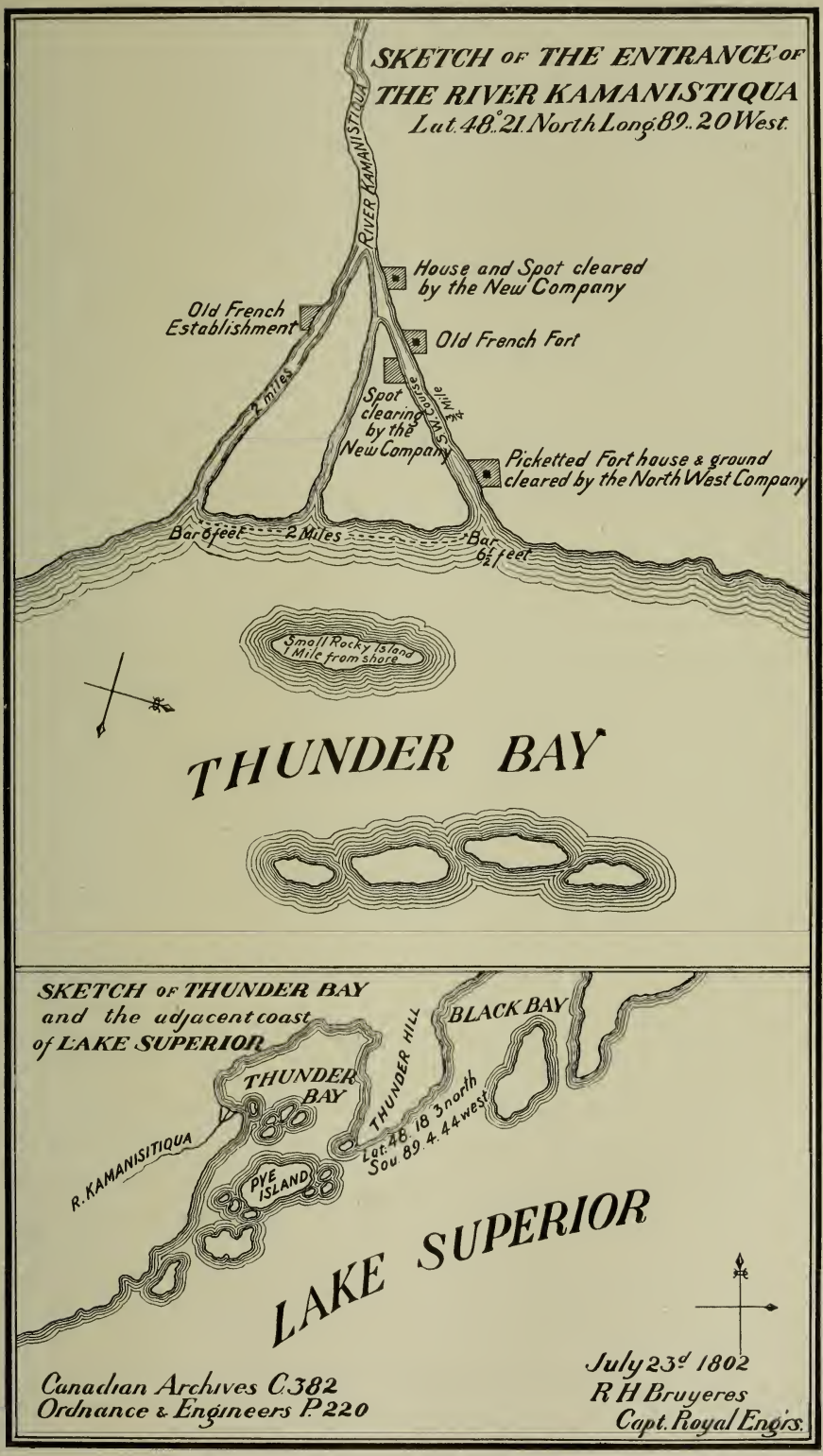
Captain James Green
Military Secretary
Head Quarters Quebec.
[C 382, p 56]

CAPT. M. H. BRUYERES TO LT. GEN. HUNTER.

Report on the Trading Establishment now forming at the entrance of the Kaministagua River Situate in Thunder Bay Lake Superior—Latitude 48 degrees 21 minutes North, Longitude 89 degrees 20 minutes West.

The Entrance of this River is about 16 Leagues from the Grand Portage, in a North East direction forming three branches from Thunder Bay.

The 1st Branch to the Southward is about 150 yards wide from 10 to 12 Feet deep in the channel.



MAP OF THE ENTRANCE OF RIVER KAMANISTIQUA.

The shore for about Half a mile from the Bay is low and swampy, it then rises about 5 feet above the level of the River apparently very fine soil.

About a mile and a half up this Branch there is the remains of an old French Establishment.

On this spot the new Company had fixed to settle, and have marked a considerable extent of ground with Pickets, and began to Fence. They have since abandoned the place.

About half a mile from this spot it joins the Main Branch of the River.

The middle Branch appears to be only navigatible for Boats, and not a good situation to form any Establishment for the purpose of Trade.

The 3rd Branch to the Northward is the principle one it is about the same Depth, and Width as the first, but there is rather more water over the Bar, at the Entrance [About 6½ feet upon the Bar].

Nearly half a mile from the Bay the North West Company have Established their post. A square of 520 Feet is already Picketted in and Drained. The Buildings are now erecting within this Inclosure.

Three quarters of a mile above this Post in a South West dirrection is the scite of an old French Fort, (I should recommend a small reserve to be made at this place for a Military Post in case of necessity.) The New Company wish that their Establishment may begin at this spot and so extend about half a mile up the River to a place already cleared by them.

This arrangement will not interfere with, or be the least detrimental to the first Establishment. The soil is equally good and the advantages of transport by the water communication, are in every respect similar with each other.

Since I visited the place I understand the Gentlemen of the new Company; have again changed their opinion, and fixed on a situation on the Island opposite to the French Fort; but they wish to enjoy the advantage of the spot they have already cleared on the Main for the purpose of Pasture Ground.

This arrangement will most effectually separate the opposite parties.

I do not see any objection to their being permitted to Establish themselves in this Situation.

The Pasture Ground on the Main should only be enjoyed by them as a temporary advantage liable to be removed should this Establishment become more extensive.

The Scite of the French Fort appears to me the most proper situation for a Military Reserve; to extend 400 yards from the Center

of this Spot to the North East, and South West making a front of 800 yards along the River. The Bay into which this River discharges itself is very extensive, and at the same time secure for the navigation of Vessels; there is sufficient water, and good anchoring Ground.

It is land locked from the Lake by 4 small Islands about 3 miles from the shore which completely cover the opening to the South of Pye Island.

A small Rocky Island about a mile from the Entrance of the will afford Shelter to Vessels that may wish to unload coming into the River. As the Bar may not always be passable.

The communication into the Interior by this Route is reported to be very practicable, and advantageous and much better adapted for the trade in Every particular than the present Portage. there is no doubt that it will fully answer the purpose required.

The Land on the banks of the River is of an excellent soil, and very fit for Cultivation. The River, and Bay abound with Fish.

From the appearance of the establishments formed by the French, it seems they had Posts settled on this part during the time they possessed the Country

—M. H. Bruyeres
Capt[n] Roy[l] Eng[rs]

10[th] *September 1802.*
To His Excellency
Lieut General Hunter
[C 382, p 221]

RETURN OF BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

Quebec 4[th] October 1819

Stations	Buildings occupied	Construction of the Building	To whom Belonging	Accommodation for sick	Rent per annum	Observations
Drummond Island.	Regimental Hospital	Wood Log built	Government	from 12 to 14	———	This building is plastered with lime on the outside between the Logs, and answers the purpose as the Station is Healthy.

I. Bright
Ins[t] of Hospitals

[C 407, p 30]

REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE POSTS OF AMHERSTBURG, DRUMMOND ISLAND AND ST. JOSEPHS.

Report of the present State of the Works of Fortification, Magazines and other publick Buildings in the District comprising the Posts of Amherstburg and Drummond Island.—

Service to which the Several buildings are applied.	Remarks on the present state of the Various Works of Fortification, public Buildings &c

Amherstburg.

Fort

The Fort is a square consisting of three Bastions and one Demi-bastion and in its present form was constructed by the Americans — The original works which had progressed very slowly and stood unfinished on the approach of the Enemy during the last War were (as far as it was practicable to do so) destroyed by the British Troops prior to their retreat from the Western Frontier.

The Americans had advanced but a little way towards the completion of the present Fort when the renewal of peace placed it in the hands of the British. The Banquette was so low that no Soldier standing on it could fire through the loop-holes cut in large Pickets which were destined to form the Interior Slope of the Parapet in some places, and to supply the place of a Parapet in others. The platform (or terre-plein) of the Bastions formed of Planks had been in two of them but partly laid down. The boarded facings of the Embrasures had been fixed but as yet the Spaces of the Parapet (merlous) between the Embrasures had not been filled in in short the Fort was not in a state of even temporary defence.—

Since the re-occupation of Amherstburg by the British Troops, the Fort (such as it was) has been allowed to decay, and in consequence. scarcely Merrits the name of a Work of Fortification. The Pickets become rotten at their basis have in many places fallen into the Ditch and ere long the whole of them will be in the same state. Two only of the Bastions are in tolerable order. The Banquette has sunken still lower than it was originally found, and, to be brief, the Fort displayed but one scene of ruinous decay.

Magazine within the Fort } A small stone Building covered with sheet Iron: It is weather proof and secure but cracked at the Roof in consequence of original Mal-construction——

These are new Buildings having been erected during the last year: they are in excellent order and afford every comfort and *accomodation* for 80 men. The Barrack and Kitchen are fine Brick Buildings. The Privy is a frame building weather boarded—The chimnies of the Barracks unfortunately smoke; they should therefore be altered before the Winter.—

Guard room A Small, Miserable, patched Building — Part of it is a frame house weatherboarded, the remainder consists of Logs pointed with Lime Mortar—It is divided into three parts one of which is occupied by the Guard and the other two

Engin^{r} & Ordn^{e} store rooms are used as Engineer and Ordnance Stores—It requires very frequent repairs, and its wretched exterior takes much from the good appearance of the Barrack—

There are several small Huts in the Fort which do not deserve any comment—

A large frame building weatherboarded. It consists of a ground and two Upper Floors and is in very good order —This Store is sufficiently large for every purpose of the Commissariat; I even think that a part of it might without any inconvenience. And that Department be partitioned off and appropriated as a Barrack Store the allowance now granted for the line of one being thus saved to the Publick. The Commissariat Store, was not built under the Superintendance of the Engineer Department nor has it ever been altered or repaired by that Department.——

Hospital. A very indifferent log building having a ground and a loft floor. It is much out of order, and can scarcely be rendered comfortable or decent at any expence.

Magazine standing without the present Fort. A Stone Building now covered with a shingled roof. It stood within the original Fort and was (especially the arched Roof) very much shattered prior to the evacuation of the place It contains the powder of the Indian Dept and is therefore Still of Use.——

Officers quarters A small weather boarded Building lined with Bricks: it contains two rooms and a closet on one Floor Adjoining are a kitchen and stable both built with Square logs — This

Quarter is in a tolerable State but the Window Sashes &c. require some repairs and the house itself a fresh coat of paint.—

Engineer Quarter & Officer

A frame Building weather boarded and lined with Bricks —It consists of four rooms on one Floor Viz a Sitting Room, an office, a small bedroom, and a kitchen. Behind the house is a stable Both these Buildings are in good general form but the Window sashes need some slight repair the Chimnies attention and the Stable a Coat of paint.—

Master Carpenters quarters

A small log Building plaistered with and pointed on the outside It consists of two rooms on the ground floor and a small atic Story—some repairs are required.—

Old Barrack

A very wretched log Building pointed within and without, it is low dark and totally out of repair.—

Garrison bake-house and oven

A brick Building small but perfectly serviceable. The oven requires repair It is situated close to the Town—

Building in the Town

This was formerly occupied as a Commissariat office and though not used by it still remains in the hands of that Department It would need considerable repair but (if not removed or sold.) I do not see any sufficient reason why it should not be employed as before for an office— Being situated in the Town, consequently beyond the limits of the Reserve I have hitherto made no remarks on it, but must now observe that standing as it does in the principal Street and being of most wretched appearance it is far from ornamental to the Town.——

Drummond Island.

Barrack 80 ft by 20 ft height 9 ft

A log Building with Shingled roof ceiling of Boards, Walls pointed both on the out and inside. The rain and snow penetrate the Walls and in some places the roof; a covering of Bark would be necessary to secure the former The Floor also requires some repair.—

Barrack 80 b y 20 height 9—

A building similar to the preceeding one with the exception of its roof which is covered with Bark not with shingles—& requires exactly the same repairs —Half only of this building is occupied as a Barrack the remainder is used as a guard room—

Artillery Barracks 21 by 21 height 9 ft 6

A frame & log Building pointed on the out & inside— Roof covered with Bark the Rain and Snow pass through the Walls and some small places in the roof—Repair of a

nature similar to that required by the other Barracks will be necessary The floor is good.—

Hospital 42 by 20 height 9-6

A log Building pointed with mortar Roof of Bark—the roof needs repair and the Walls a covering of Bark. Some of the Windows, also, should be attended too.—

Barrack Masters Store 37 by 14 height 11-6

This adjoins the Hospital and originally formed part of it. It was built with Similar materials and needs still more extensive repairs.—

Commissariat Provision Store 81 ft 6 in by 27-9. height 13-5

A post, and log Building with a floor of lattened logs —this was an old store (of the N. West Company) purchased by Government It had originally an upper floor which is now but partly laid having been put up without judgment, it has become on one side very much inclined and is now supported by ropes and Chains, Some of the Posts have been split but with all these defects it will probably last as long as is now necessary—The roof requires repair.—

Ordnance Store 21-6 by 21-6 height 9-10

A post and Log Building just fitted up as an Engineer Store but transferred by order of Major Winnett Comm[s] to the ordnance Roof Shingled— the Walls do not keep out the Rain and therefore Should be barked— it is generally in a good state.—

Commissariat Store for Stores 70 by 20 height 10 ft

A post and log Building. The Walls and roof are covered with bark the latter requires some little repair— There is a loft floor and altho props have been found necessary to ensure Security it is still a Serviceable Building.—

Barrack & Kitchen 21 by 21 height 9-10

A post and log Building with a roof of Bark The Chimnies smoke exceedingly and the Walls require Repair.——

Commissariat Store for provisions 40 by 29 height 10 feet—

A post and log Building with a log floor and a barked roof Props have been found necessary but the Building (although but wretched is still useful. Some repairs are necessary—

Commissariat Store 40 by 16 height 9 ft—

Formerly this was an officers Quarter but having been examined and condemned it is now used as a store for lime, Charcoal, and some other articles—

Mess house 30 by 20 height 10-9

A post and log building lathed and plaistered on the inside The Roof is shingled, It was originally the Engineer Quarter and consists of three rooms adjoining is a Kitchen—The Roof of the house leaks in some places but that of the kitchen everywhere.—

Commanding Officers Quarters { 30 by 25 —12-9 / 34 by 16 9-9

A frame house weather boarded and connected by a passage with a post & log Building used as a kitchen & both have shingled Roofs The principal House consists of three rooms on the ground & two on the attic Floor, The other of a kitchen and two small rooms both are in good order.—

A mere Shed

Commissariat Stable— 27 by 12

The timbers of the floor were laid down in 1816 and those of the Walls prepared while any further progress was stopped by order of His Excellency Sir John C. Sherbrooke G. C. B.—In 1820 a fire destroyed the timber of the Walls & much other timber—What remains is yet sound and may at any time be advantageously removed.—

Block house 40 by 40

St Josephs

Magazine

A Stone building with a shingled roof the arched ceiling is much cracked.—

Bake house

A brick building with a good oven—It was formerly covered with sheet Iron but that having been removed it has now a barked Roof—It is occupied as a Barrack by the Guard left at St Josephs to protect the Magazine.—

Store house

This belonged originally to the N. West Company and was purchased by Government, it is of a similar nature to that brought over and now occupied by the commissariat—The Roof has suffered exceedingly: and Props have been placed against the walls to secure them from falling—The floors are good—This store is only used as a Cattle Stable & Hay loft.—

House

Bought also from the N. West Company & bought from St Josephs in 1820 The Finished house lies on the ground and (in my opinion) would have much better been left standing at St Josephs—some of it is now rotten.—

Observation

I may be generally observed that the Buildings are rapidly progressing to decay and that (even were the Post retained) it would be necessary in some few years to build others of a more permanent nature—

J. E. Portlock
Lieu^{t} R^{l} Eng^{s}

[C 406, p 38]

Memorandum respecting the new works & projected Improvements as proposed for the Canadas & approved by His Grace the Master General.

TO MAJOR GENERAL SIR JAMES CARMICHAEL SMYTH.

31st March 1826.

11.

Amherstburg

The officer sent to Amherstburg will have to prepare an estimate for clearing the Island of Bois Blanc of the wood and underwood and for constructing at each extremity a Tower capable of carrying Two Guns.

In selecting the situation for the Towers he will have to advert to the necessity (which will probably arise in time of war) of placing a heavy Battery under the protection of each Tower—On the mainland he will have to prepare a plan and estimate for the complete reconstruction of the Fort which is in ruins— The object of the possession of Amherstburg with the Island of Bois Blanc being more with a view to prevent the uncontrolled communication enjoyed by the Americans between Lakes Erie and Huron than for the maintenance of His Majesty's Authority in this part of Canada, which perhaps will be more effectually preserved by the construction of the proposed work at Chatham—I am not of opinion that it will be necessary to do more at Amherstburg than to build in the place of the present ruinous Fort a fortified Barrack or pentagonal Tower similar to that of Fort Wellington at Ostend, and in the Eastern Enceinte surrounding which under its protection, a heavy Battery affording a cross fire, with the guns from the Towers on Bois Blanc might be placed. It will be necessary to provide the officer to be sent to Amherstburg with Plans & Sections of Fort Wellington. I take the liberty of adding that a Detachment from 150 to 200 men will be a sufficient Garrison to a work of this description in order that the stores & Provisions & the consequent accommodation may be calculated and enlarged if found necessary. One years' supply ought to be allowed to every work in Canada from the distance and consequent difficulty of more frequently forwarding supplies, independent of the severity of the winters.

12.

Penetanguishene.

It is on the right of the Entrance of Penetanguishene Harbour that I should propose to place a fortified Barrack similar to Fort Wellington and under the protection of which a Battery for the defence of the Naval Establishment might subsequently be constructed— The difficulty of forwarding, however, any thing to Penetanguishene, will perhaps render it advisable to wait until more Information can be obtained, as to the possibility of communicating from Lake Simcoe by the South River with Gloucester Bay, for should that Line be unavoidably abandoned for want of water on the high ground between Lake Simcoe & the Mud Lake, from whence the South River originates and it be determined nevertheless (for the reasons detailed in the report of the commission of which I had the honor to be President) to withdraw from Drummond's Island, and establish a post at Penetanguishene, the mode of communicating with Penetanguishene and of forwarding the materials & stores must be a matter of preliminary arrangements.

I am of opinion that it will be necessary to send them by water in that case from Amherstburg by Lake St Clair and Lake Huron (as is done at present with the stores and supplies forwarded to Drummond's Island

This makes the possibility of being able to accomplish the communication between Lake Simcoe and Penetanguishene by the South River of the more consequence & of very considerable importance.

(signed)

J. Carmichael Smyth

M. Genl.

[C 426, p 216]

LIEUT. H. PIERS TO COL. DARLING.

Washington Hall

New York 28 Dec. 1823

Sir

I have the honor to acquaint you for His Lordship's information that I have arrived here with Mr. Bouchette on the night of the 17th Inst and the following morning waited upon Colonel Barclay with your letter, and having learned that Mr. A. Barclay, was absent at Savannah, I show'd him also His Lordships letter addressed to that Gen-

tleman, which he took for the purpose of forwarding to him, and said he would in the mean time endeavour to procure the necessary plans for me, and accordingly on the 22nd Inst. he sent me a portfolio containing the plans of the Boundary Line from St. Regis to St. Josephs Island, at the Head of Lake Huron, which I am informed is the extent of the Survey now completed, the Survey of Lake Superior is now going on, but is not expected to be finished in less than a year, I cannot yet venture to say positively how long this duty may occupy us, but hope to accomplish it within the prescribed time, however should we not I shall take care to bring with me to Canada such traces and memorandums of my part that may remain unfinished as will enable me to complete it there, it is a work of much greater magnitude than I was aware of, and to give you some idea of its extent I have measured the paper it covers, which I find to contain upwards of 370 square feet.

I have now only again to assure you that every exertion in my power shall be made to get through it as soon as possible we work from six to seven hours regularly every day.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obt. hum. Servant
H. Piers
Lieut Royal Staff Corps

Col. Darling
Military Secy.
Quebec.

[C 417, p 185]

PETER TURQUAND TO COL. DARLING.

Commissary General's Office
Quebec 9th Jan. 1824

Sir

Having recently received an application from Dy. Asst. Comy. General Bailey in charge of the Post of Drummond Island for an allowance of forage for a horse which he has found it expedient to purchase to enable him to make his Weekly visits to St. Josephs during the winter, foreseeing the probability of his not being so readily accommodated as formerly, and having referred the same to Major Winnett, for his opinion as to its expediency, that officer being better acquainted than myself with the exigencies of the service at that distant Station from the circumstance of his once having held the command thereof, I have the honor to transmit herewith a Copy of

his Reply and to add thereto my Recommendation that His Lordship the Commander of the Forces will be pleased to authorize Mr. Bailey to receive the allowance in lieu of Forage for a Horse from the 25th October, his application being dated the 17th of that month at which time he states that he is in possession of a Horse.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt
humble Servant
PETER TURQUAND
Commy. Genl.

Colonel Darling
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 418. p 16]

SCHEDULE OF REQUISITIONS.

Schedule of Requisitions which have been complied with by the Ordnance Department in Upper Canada, upon the approval of the Commanding Officers at the several Stations agreeable to the General Order dated 13 January 1823.

Date		Station	Service	Description of Stores
1823				
Oct	28	Fort George	76th Regt Hospital	10 Panes Glass 10 x 12
Sept	24	Drum. Island	Roy. Eng. Department	Building Materials
"	"	Do. Do	Indian Department	Charcoal & Files
"	"	Do. Do	Commissariat	Nails
Dec.	24	Do. Do	Do	Nails Padlock & Lanthorn
"	"	Do. Do	Indian Department	Charcoal & Files
"	"	Do. Do	Roy. Eng. Department	Building Materials
"	"	Do. Do.	Barrack Department	Candles Bedding &c

Office of Ordnance
Kingston
28th Feb. 1824
JAMES WILKIE
O. S.

[C 418 p 128]
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NORTH WEST.

PHYN INGLIS & CO. TO THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

WHITEHALL
6th Decr 1799

MY LORD,

We take the liberty of addressing Your Grace, in consequence of having received Information from a very respectable Correspondent in Canada, that a Society of Traders there, commonly called the North West Company, had applied to the Council of the Upper Province for a tract of Land on the Falls of St Mary, a Strait which divides Lake Superior from Lake Huron, alledging perhaps, that they had made a purchase of the same from the Indians, that is to say they may have given these poor people a roll of Tobacco and some spirits for their rights, and with this Pretension and a Grant from the Crown, if obtained, the intention of the parties probably is, to exclude all others from forming any Establishment there. we take leave to state to Your Grace, that it is necessary for all the Merchants who attempt to carry on the Indian Trade to the North West part of the province to have Storehouses on this Strait for the protection of their property, and if the Grant solicited should be obtained, it will operate as a monopoly, which will be destructive to others now engaged in that Trade, and in our opinion Injurious to the general Interests of the Province: we humbly submit that it will be for the benefit of the Provinces of Canada that Government should reserve four or five Leagues on the Straight and Entrance of each Lake, leaving it free for all who engage in the Indian Trade to make such Establishment there as they may find necessary for the protection of their property.

As Merchants very much interested in the Trade to Canada, We humbly submit our Information and opinion to Your Grace, being confident at the same time, that Your Grace will not countenance

or recommend to the Crown, any measure, which shall be found upon enquiry, to be partial, or injurious to the interests of the Trade.

We have the honor &c

(signed)

PHYN INGLIS & Co,

His Grace the Duke of Portland
One of His Majesty's principal
Secretaries of State &c. &c. &c.
[C 363. p 33]

DUKE OF PORTLAND TO LT. GEN. HUNTER.

Extract from the Duke of Portland's letter to Lieut. General Hunter, dated Whitehall 13th March 1800

"I take this opportunity of sending you the Copy of a letter which I have received from Messrs Phyn, Inglis, & Co, very respectable Merchants in this City, who are concerned in the Fur Trade, reporting that a Society of Traders in North America, commonly called the North West Company, had applied to the Council of Upper Canada for the Grant of a Tract of Land on the Falls of the Strait of St Mary, the possession of which, if obtained, would be highly injurious to others now engaged in that Trade—The Suggestions contained in the above Letter from Messrs Phyn Inglis & Co. appear to me to be perfectly just and proper; and I am strongly inclined to be of opinion that it must be very much for the benefit of the Fur Trade, that about four or five Leagues or perhaps the whole of the Land along the Straight in question should be forever retained in the hands of the Crown—At all events however you will not make any Grant of this Land till you have reported to me Your opinion on the subject, and shall have received His Majesty's especial directions for that purpose."

[C 363. p 35]

LT. GEN. HUNTER TO THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

Extract from Lieut General Hunter's letter to the Duke of Portland dated York, Upper Canada 1st Sept 1800

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Grace's letter No 6 dated the 13th March last.

"The Suggestions contained in the letter from Messrs Phyn Inglis

& Co. to Your Grace of the 6th Decr 1799. on the application made by the Northwest Company to the Executive Council during Mr President Russells administration, for the grant of a Tract of Land on the Falls of the Strait of St. Mary, are in all respects perfectly just, and proper, and when the Northwest Company applied to me soon after my arrival in this Province on that Subject, I informed them that no Lands would be granted to them, or to any body else, on the Falls of the Strait of St. Mary, as such a Grant would in fact be giving them a Monopoly of the Trade to the North West Country''

(signed)
P. H.

[C 363. p 32]

FORSYTH RICHARDSON & CO. TO MAJ. JAMES GREEN.

Montreal
15th April 1802

Sir,

Herewith you will receive a Memorial and Petition to His Excellency General Hunter, as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, which we take the liberty of requesting you will have the goodness to present to him—Previous thereto Mr Mure of Quebec who is interested also in the business will call and put his signature to it—As the objects therein contemplated are important, and may, if unsettled by proper authority, be productive of unpleasant contention with our Opponents in the N. W. Trade, we are very desirous that such may be prevented by His Excellency's interposition, in whose wisdom and justice we fully confide.

We have been induced to make the application at this time as we understand that an Engineer is to visit the remote Posts This Summer, and consequently will thereby afford the means of information, independent of either Party.

Should His Excellency be pleased to send an Engineer or other officer into Lake Superior, we should be extremely happy, either by the means of our Vessel or Canoes there, to afford every facility and accommodation in respect to his Voyage, that may be in our Power —We have not communicated this to Messrs M°Tavish Frobisher & Co, because having been already denied the use of the Canal or Dam. we do not see a prospect of a private accommodation of the busi-

ness; but we can have no objection to a communication of the contents of the Memorial being made through you, should His Excellency see fit to order it—We are with respect & esteem Sir

Your most obedient and
very Humble Servants
FORSYTH RICHARDSON & Co

Major Green

[C 363, p 14]

MEMORIAL AND PETITION TO HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER.

To His Excellency Peter Hunter Esquire Lieutenant Governor of His Majestys Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c

The Memorial and Petition of the Subscribers, in behalf of themselves and others concerned with them in Trade to the North West:—

Humbly Sheweth,

That the Island of Michilimakinac and the Countries adjacent thereto, as also those bordering on the Lakes Superior and Michigan, with the Shores thereof and Rivers falling into same, within the Territory of the United States; are by an Act of Congress, erected into a Revenue District of which Michilimakinac is declared to be the only Port of Entry, and a Collector is lately appointed to levy duties upon Merchandise passing into the said District.—

That your memorialists and others are concerned in an extensive Trade to the Country commonly called the North West; and as the two most important Carrying Places on the Route leading thereto viz. the Sault or Streight of Saint Mary's and the Grand Portage are within the above mentioned District, being on the American side of the Line of division.

Your Memorialists are impressed with serious apprehensions of experiencing vexations and embarrassments from the American Revenue Officers; and accordingly to guard against the same, are desirous of removing from the said Carrying Places to others within His Majestys Territory.

That some years ago, when the surrender of the Upper Posts to the American States was agreed upon; the Lands bordering upon the Streight of St Mary's were surveyed in contemplation of such surrender, and of the future necessity of such removal, as well in a Military point of view, as to ascertain the practicability of making a Carrying Place upon the British Side, and which Survey was made by Lieutenant Bryce of His Majesty's Engineers, assisted by a sur-

veyor sent up at the request of, and at a considerable expense to the Merchants Trading from Montreal to that Quarter and to which expence some of your Memorialists contributed.

That since that time the House of Messrs M^c^Tavish Frobisher & Co and their Associates in the Trade to the North West, partly in consequence of the information derived from such Survey, have removed to the British side of Saint Mary's, and there erected Store Houses, and improved and converted a part of the Streight or Channel on that side between the Lakes Huron and Superior into a Species of Canal or Dam on the lower end of which they have erected a Saw Mill, and which Canal or Dam facilitates the conveyance of Merchandise and furs between the said Lakes—

That the said Company and their Associates, in consequence of having incurred an expence in so improving the Channel, claim and exclusive right to navigation in the said Canal or Dam, which pretensions Your Memorialists refuse acceding to, as they consider Water Communications in the Nature of Public Highways and as such will use this when they see fit; And besides such Claim, the said Company lays pretensions to the Ground on the British side, suitable for the convenient erection of Store Houses, with easy access to the said Canal or Dam and to the new Carrying Place.

That the ground so pretended to, is much more than sufficient for the purposes of their Trade, and Your Memorialists humbly conceive, no principle can be more clear. than that none of His Majesty's Subjects have a right to assume exclusive privileges, or to make exclusive appropriations to themselves of either Land or Water, without Legal sanction or Title.—

That Your Memorialists in maintaining their Right to the use of said Canal or Dam are desirous of evincing their wish to avoid captious proceedings, and therefore are willing, as a matter of equity, (but not as acknowledging any Legal Claim thereto) to pay what may, by impartial disinterested persons be considered a fair and reasonable consideration, for the benefit they shall derive from the use of it: provided they be not obstructed therein, when they may have occasion for same.

That Your Memorialists in wishing to erect Store Houses on the British side of the said Streight of St. Marys contiguous to the said Canal or Dam and to the Carrying Place; as also near Point au Pin, above the Streight, where there is a Wintering Place for Vessels, and further at the Camenistiquia River in Thunder Bay on Lake Superior, about fifteen Leagues on this of the Grand Portage; are

solicitous to avoid contention with the other Company Trading to the North West: but at the same time in justice to themselves Your Memorialists lay claim as His Majesty's Subjects to a fair participation by occupancy, of a part of His Majesty's ungranted Lands in those situations, which are necessary and convenient for their Commercial purposes.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray, that Your Excellency would be pleased to interfere and prevent such contention by giving directions to some of His Majestys Engineers or other officers under your sanction to lay out at Saint Mary's and near Point au Pin and also at Camenistiquia River; as much ground, as shall be necessary to each Company without regard to any self appropriations thereof other than scites of Houses and Store Houses actually built; and to grant permissions of occupancy only, with such conditions annexed thereto as in Your Excellency's wisdom shall be deemed fit, for the ground so laid out: and Your Memorialists further humbly pray, That Your Excellency will be pleased to give such instructions to the Engineer or officer employed, that he may inspect, survey, and make such Report regarding the said Canal or Dam at Saint Mary's as may put Your Excellency in possession of full information thereupon, should a Legislative or Executive interference in respect to the same, be hereafter found expedient or necessary, and as in duty Bound, Your Memorialists and Petitioners will ever pray &c. &c &c

Montreal
15th April 1802

Forsyth Richardson & Co
Parker Gerrard Ogilvy & Co

Quebec 17th April 1802

John Mure

[C 363, p 11]

MC TAVISH FROBISHER & CO. TO MAJ. JAMES GREEN.

Montreal
22nd April 1802

Sir

Yesterday by the Post we had the Honor of your letter of the 19th inst. enclosing to us by desire of Genl Hunter a copy of the Memorial & Petition of Messrs Forsyth Richardson & Co. Messrs Parker Gerrard Ogilvie & Co. & John Muir Esqr to His Excellency respecting a free passage through the Canal at the Streight of

St. Mary's &c—We are truly sensible of the General's goodness in giving us such early communication of their application on this subject, as we shall be prepared to avail ourselves of His Excellency's permission to state to him on his way through this place such matter as we presume may justify every pretention the Northwest Company have set up respecting the Canal in question, which in no instance have gone the length to aim at the monopoly or exclusive right complained of by the Gentlemen at present in opposition to them in Trade

We have the Honor to be
respectfully Sir
Major Green. Your most obedt. & Hum. Sevt
&c. Mc Tavish Frobisher & Co.

[C 363, p 15]

HOBART TO LT. GEN. HUNTER.

Downing Street
Sir, 4th Sept. 1802

The Earl of Selkirk has formed a plan for an Establishment in Upper Canada and has proposed to undertake to settle in that Province a very considerable number of industrious Families, provided he should receive some encouragement, in the prosecution of this project, and a Grant of Land, in proportion to the number of Settlers he may introduce into the Colony. The District near the Fall of St Mary seems to be the Spot which he has selected, and he has commissioned Mr Rich Savage, at present in New York, to proceed thither in order to ascertain minutely some local circumstances of importance in the prosecution of this plan.

His Lordship has requested me to take such Steps, as may obtain for his Agent, protection and Aid from the Officers commanding at the Military Posts at Niagara Detroit and particularly the Island of St. Joseph and I am therefore to desire you will give necessary directions for securing to Mr Savage every assistance in the Execution with which he is entrusted by Lord Selkirk, whose plans if attended with success, may prove of great advantage to the Country.

I have the honor to be Sir
To Your most obedient
Lieutenant General Hunter Humble Servant
&c. &c. &c Hobart

[C 363, p 16]

MC TAVISH FROBISHER & CO. TO MAJ. JAMES GREEN.

MONTREAL
29th November 1802.

SIR,

We had the honor to receive both Your favors of the 6th & 18th Instant, the former enclosing the Attorney General's opinion on the case which the Lieut Governor was so good as to have stated to him, respecting the Duties on Tobacco passing thro' Upper Canada: for which mark of His Excellency's attention to our Memorial on that subject we feel very grateful, as well as for the promptitude, with which our application respecting the murder of James King in the Northwest Country has been taken up.

The Bearer Mr Peter Grant a Partner of the North West Company, we find at this time necessary to send Express to St. Mary's to replace the Agent we had stationed at that place, who was unfortunately drowned last month should General Hunter have any dispatches for the Garrison of St Josephs, Mr Grant will be glad to take charge of them as he will pass by that route. We have some cause to apprehend that our People at St. Marys will run short of Provisions during the Winter, from the disappointment of a Vessel from Detroit intending to carry them a supply not making good her Passage; and we beg of You, Sir, to represent to His Excellency, with our earnest request that Capt. Clarke may be instructed to lend us some Flour and Pork till Spring if applied to by Mr Grant, in which Case Mr Mackintosh our agent at Detroit will have directions to return it in kind with many thanks, by the first of the North West Company's Vessels passing St. Josephs next May.

We have the Honor to be
very respectfully Sir
Your most Humble Sevt.
Mc TAVISH FROBISHER & Co

Major Green

[C 363, p 18]

MEMORIAL AND PETITION TO HIS EXCELLENCY PETER HUNTER.

To His Excellency Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial and Petition of the Subscribers, in behalf of themselves, and others concerned with them in Trade to the North West.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Memorialists have learnt with infinite concern, that the

American Collector of Michilimakinac, had late last Autumn, set out from thence for Saint Marys, with an intention of seizing a quantity of Merchandize belonging to them (value about Five Thousand Pounds exclusive of Charges for Transport) which had been sent up by the Lakes and there landed to remain for the Winter; giving as a reason for such intention, the pretext, that the Vessel which carried the Goods had not previously touched at Michilimakinac, for the purpose of Entry thereof being made.

It is unnecessary to trespass upon Your Excellency's time, by entering into a detail of reasons to shew, that such a deviation from the Course to Saint Mary's, as required by such pretext, would be ruinous to the fair Trade of your Memorialists; and that consequent Regulations trenching thereon, are contrary to the Spirit of the Treaty with America. — Suffice it to say, that Your Memorialists have pursued the uniform practice hitherto followed—that they had not the most distant idea of fraud against the American Revenue, and that the goods were so landed as a matter of convenience and necessity, and having no other connexion with the American Territory, than that after being stored for a Winter, such Goods were in their original State to be transported in the Spring unopened, about a mile over their Ground, in order to be reimbarked in a British Vessel. and conveyed within the British Limits.—

Your Excellency will see that it was with too just reason, that Vexations and Embarassments from the American Revenue Officers, were anticipated in their Memorial to you dated the 15th of April last, and it increases their distress on this occasion, that the evil has arisen in consequence of the Opponents of Your Memorialists having self appropriated the Ground on the British side of Saint Marys, convenient and proper for the erection of stores, whereby the Merchandize in question has from necessity been exposed to the mercy of the American Collector; which would not have been the case. had Your Memorialists occupied a scite whereon to build—

Your Memorialists are in that predicament, that a delay of Restoration of their Property; (as the Articles cannot be replaced from hence in time) would be as injurious to their interests almost as eventual forfeiture, and therefore as the Spring was advancing, and time did not admit the waiting for advices, posterior to the seizure, and an application thereon to Your Excellency and the Lieutenant Governor of this Province; they were necessitated to make an unofficial application to Mr Thornton the British Charge D'Affairs at Wash-

ington to endeavour to procure an order to the Collector for the Restoration of the Merchandize in question—

Hereafter they may have occasion to apply officially to Your Excellency upon the subject of the seizure, when an answer is received from Mr Thornton, and further particulars from Saint Marys known: but in the mean time they beg leave to re-submit to Your attention, their said Memorial of April last; and to entreat that you will be pleased, with the least possible delay, to assign them the Occupancy of Ground as prayed for last April in the different situations then specified, and particularly at Saint Marys that they may be enabled to commence their Buildings thereon, upon the opening of Navigation by the Grand River, so as in future to avoid the risk of a Robbery under pretext of Law, similar to what the recent conduct of the Amercian Collector seems to aim at.—

Your Memorialists take the liberty of saying that it is of essential importance, that they have their Stores and Buildings immediately adjoining to the Lower and Upper ends of the Road or Carrying place at Saint Marys marked out by De Pincier the Surveyor, under the direction of Capt. Bryce of the Engineers, and that there is no situation distant from the said Road, but will subject them to an extra Expence, of *Road making* in the first instance, and the permanent inconvenience of an encreased Length of Transport beyond that of their Opponents.

In humble confidence that His Majesty's Subjects will from you meet equal countenance, they further beg leave to pray, that no sanction may be given by Your Excellency to the shutting up of the said Road or any part thereof upon any pretext, and that any Fence or Picketts (at whatever time they may have been made) which may encroach thereon, be removed without delay; and they take the Liberty of remarking, that every thing done since May last, by our Opponents, either in point of extension, or under the pretext of alterations or repairs, that in any way affects the said Road, or the grounds below it, cannot but have been done in contemplation of injury to the just pretensions of Your Memorialists to equal favour, and were highly improper and contemptuous, pending Your Excellency's enquiries in consequence of the Memorialists presented by both parties; and particularly as since that period, Your Memorialists have, out of delicacy, not attempted to Build, although their Property was thereby exposed to imminent hazard, as the event has shewn—

And Your Memorialists in thus soliciting Your Excellency for an

answer to their former and present petitions will, as in Duty bound ever pray &c.

FORSYTH RICHARDSON & Co.
PARKER GERRARD OGILVY & Co.

Montreal 25th February 1803
[C 363, p 24]

LETTER FROM FORSYTH RICHARDSON & CO.

MONTREAL
26th Feby. 1803

DEAR SIR

Inclosed we take the liberty of handing you a Memorial and Petition, which you will have the goodness to present to His Excellency General Hunter—You will see that the subject of it is pressing, by reason of a most unjust and distressing procedure of the American Collector of Michilimakinac, and therefore we hope that it may suit His Excellency's convenience to give the answer prayed for, so as to be here before the opening of the Navigation, at which period Sir Alexander McKenzie proceeds to Saint Mary's; and should he have set out before it reaches us we shall be in the same distressing situation as before for another year, as the Building ought to commence without loss of time. To assure the answer reaching us in due time, we beg that in case there be not, when it is ready, a regular Post coming this way. you will deliver the letter to Mr Allan who has our Instructions to send the same by express.

We are in the most cruel Situation imaginable Robbed on the American Side, and liable to a repetition if we set more Goods on Shore. On the British side in suspence without the means of knowing where to build and excluded from all possibility of conveyance on that side (as the Road is not yet sufficiently made to bear Carriages) by our opponents engrossing to themselves the only practicable High way, vizt the part of the water communication, which they pretend to assume solely as theirs because they have been at expence in bettering it.

Considering it material to us to have a (torn) to Saint Mary's, and that one was in the possession of Colonel Bruyeres, we applied to Colonel Mann to be permitted to take a copy of it, but he replied that he did not feel himself at Liberty to do so without General Hunter's authority—

We therefore have to request that His Excellency will be pleased

to give the necessary orders, for permitting our taking a copy thereof, to which we cannot see any objection, as we do not require the same to be officially certified by any Public officer, but ask simply a permission to copy the plan ourselves.

The thing is necessary on account of our difficulty with the Americans to evince the absurdity of considering seizable on one side the water, what on the other would have been perfectly secure; and it is material to see on the plan, where it shall please His Excellency to allow us to build &c. The December Mail is arrived at N. York but not yet come in, and consequently cannot send you at this time any English Papers.—There are London Letters by private Ships to New York up to 10th Decr and Public Accts. from Glasgow to 4th Jany. The Fur Ships got home in short Passages— Grain and Flour continued low— The appearances of War gone over. Stocks risen from 67½ to 73— Commerce flourishing— It is said we are to retain Malta —Mention is made that Sheridan has quitted Fox's Party, and joined Lord Granville's or the Party for War— The Swiss Deputies were at Paris, waiting Bonaparte's pleasure — Reports went that he was elected (of course if so, by himself) Emperor of the Gauls— Col: Despard, who was before in Limbo, was going to be tried for High Treason by a special Commission— These are the leading features of Public News— Our Legislature is in Session, as usual talking much and doing little

We remain with much regard
Dear Sir
Your faithful and obedt Servants
FORSYTH RICHARDSON & Co

Your favor of 22nd Jany. reached us the 7th Inst.

[C 363, p 21]

HOBART TO LT. GEN. HUNTER.

DOWNING STREET
28th February 1803.

SIR,

The Earl of Selkirk having applied for a Grant of Lands in the province of Upper Canada, with the intention of actively engaging in the Settlement thereof upon a plan which he proposes to arrange and Establish inperson: I am commanded to signify to you His Majestys pleasure that, in the event of His Lordships arrival within your Government for that purpose, you are to pass in the usual

form, and Subject to the customary reservations, a Grant of Twelve hundred Acres in favor of Lord Selkirk, in any Township not already appropriated, which he may prefer, and you are at the same time to give directions that the remainder of such Township may be reserved for a period not exceeding Five Years, for the purpose of hereafter appropriating to him, according to Circumstances, a further quantity, at the rate of two hundred Acres for every family he may induce to Settle there, provided he shall have surrendered Fifty Acres of Land to each Family, which he may have introduced into the Colony, and that such Family shall be established in the actual possession of the Said Fifty Acres. at the time of his Claiming the above mentioned extended grant of Two hundred acres for each.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Signed) HOBART
(A true Copy)
James Green Esq.

To
Lieut. General Hunter.
&c.
[C 363, p 27]

FORSYTH RICHARDSON & CO. TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

MONTREAL
18th April 1803

DEAR SIR,

On the 7th instant we the originals of your letters of 13th March, and on the 10th the Duplicate reached us— We have since received from Colonel Mann through Captain Bruyeres, a copy of the Plan of St. Mary's, with the Lots marked thereon, of which His Excellency intends us the temporary occupancy, being nos. 3 & 4 below the Creek

Truth and Candour forbid us to conceal from you the mortification and disappointment we feel that our Opponents retain all that they originally wished for, whilst we are thrown at a distance from the Road of the Portage (towards the laying out of which, originally, we contributed) and with which no communication is given, were the situation in other respects convenient to us; nor is any Place pointed

out where we are to build at the Upper End. else Stores below are useless.

These circumstances preclude our building this Season, and we must still trust to the forbearance of the Americans.—

In such a predicament it is most fortunate that M^r^ Thornton procured without difficulty, and sent us an order from the Secretary of their Treasury, to the Collector of Michilimakinac, to deliver up our property, in case the same had been seized (but which happily we have since had reason to believe was not carried into effect) and an explicit declaration that no Duties were or are meant to be levied at St. Marys, or formalities be required there, until a Custom House Officer shall be appointed there to reside—

Had they acted otherwise we should this year have been deprived of a Communication with Lake Superior, unless we had opened one by Force, an extremity that we have scrupulously wished to avoid.

Your Letters for Quebec, are sent down by Post, as at this Season there was no prospect of a private Conveyance.

The February Mail has not yet reached this place altho' sometime arrived at New York— Colonel Despard has been convicted and with 6 others executed—

The Cape of Good Hope is yet in our possession.

In about three Weeks we may look for direct arrivals, altho' the weather has been lately unusually stormy. We remain with respect & Esteem Dear Sir

Your most obedt. and Humble Servants

Major Green

FORSYTH RICHARDSON & CO.

[C 363, p 29]

FORSYTH RICHARDSON & CO. TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

MONTREAL 23^d^ Dec^r^ 1803

SIR

It was our Intention upon the Return of Sir Alexander Mc Kenzie from the Grand Portage, to have had the honor of writing you fully, for His Excellency General Hunter's information, upon the subject of the Lots at St Mary's.

We were however so much occupied with business for the Fall Ships, that it was then out of our Power. Sir Alexander and our Prior sailed for London in the Everetta — The former returns in

Spring through the States. The latter will remain next Year in Great Britain.

On their arrival at St. Marys last Spring, the ground intended by Captain Bruyeres' Report, for the accommodation of ourselves and Associates in the N. W. Trade was again examined from a desire to avoid further trouble to His Excellency; but Nos. 3 & 4 were still found too distant and unsuitable to our purposes, except for pasture— To have built Stores there, would have subjected us to a considerable additional Length of Road, through much worse ground, and a heavy expense in making it, beyond what the Line of Road marked out by Lieut Bryce and M^r^ DePincier the Surveyor, required.

In consequence, as it was indispensably necessary to decide upon other situations for Buildings to be out of the Power of the Americans, and time did not admit of previous communication thereon with His Excellency: a Road was immediately begun as nearly in the Line of that so marked out, as the Picketts of our opponents planted accross it, would permit— That Road by exertions and considerable expense, was rendered practicable before the close of the Season; and next Summer will be further improved.

A situation upon a dry spot was marked out, contiguous to that Road for a House, and a temporary one erected, also for a temporary store which will be replaced by more permanent ones; and next Year a Store immediately upon the Waterside, will be required to shelter goods immediately as they are disembarked

We therefore on behalf of ourselves and Associates in the North West Trade, to avoid further dispute with the other company, pray that His Excellency will be pleased to give us, by such Instrument of Writing as he shall see fit, the temporary occupancy (till His Majesty's Service shall require the abovementioned for Buildings) of 150 feet in Front on the waterside below the Sault of St Mary's, beginning at the North East Side of the Road, and running back parallel thereto, as far as the bend of the said Road— There being on the waterside and further on, between our opponents and us, not only the Line of *Road* laid out by Lieut Brice, but the breadth of the *one* made by us this year: there cannot be a better line of division to avoid dispute.

We have no wish to interfere with any other part of the ground between the Road and the Creek and can have no objection to the other Company making a Road of communication across the said 150 feet from the Portage Road to Lots No 1 & 2. if they wish it, at

a convenient distance behind the store we mean to erect near the water; therefore our occupancy of the space now prayed for, cannot incommode them in respect to the Pasturage of the residue of Lots No 1 & 2.— Further to avoid altercation with the other Co. in points not essential to us, we shall content ourselves with the Road made by us, and not proceed at present in our claim to the use of the Canal. To render the Portage complete, we shall have occasion for stores at the upper end, and accordingly we further solicit a permission of occupancy for about half an acre in superficies, near to the water but on the other Side of the Road from whence the Upper Store of the other Company is built— To make the whole more comprehensible to His Excellency, we have inclosed a copy of the Plan of part of the Ground at the Sault of St Mary's; and noted thereon what we now pray for; which will clearly shew, that the other Company will have every reasonable accommodation, with a fair space round their Buildings, and that we ask for nothing unreasonable. From what passed when our J. R. had the Honor of last conversing with His Excellency thereon, he is confident that situations for our Buildings, will be considered as next in the order of Provision, before Pasture or Garden ground to either Party, can interfere— It is true that 100 feet in front in the water, with the depth required, might answer; but 150 would be more convenient, and certainly leave enough for the others.

When His Excellency's mind is made up upon the subject, we shall be glad to be informed thereof by Post.—

The October Mail not being arrived we have no late news here from England—By last advices the last crisis was considered as not being far distant, and we fervently pray that it may terminate in the ruin and disgrace of our unprincipled Enemy.

We respectfully are Sir
Your most obedient and very humble Sevt°
FORSYTH RICHARDSON & Co
for themselves and Associates in the N. W.

Major Green

[C 363. p 38]

LORD SELKIRK TO LT. GEN. PETER HUNTER.

LONDON Feby 1, 1805

DEAR SIR

You are no doubt informed of the sickness which prevailed last Autumn in my new Settlement at Baldoon on the Chenail ecarté.

You will recollect that I stated to you some local circumstances which rendered it probable that the situation could not become healthy till the adjacent islands can be appropriated and improved. Tho' I have no doubt therefore that the situation will become ultimately a very desirable one, yet there seems an absolute necessity that the settlers should in the mean time be accommodated with some situation for their dwellings not exposed to the same disadvantages. After a minute examination of the ground I am confident there is no spot in the Township which is likely to be free from this Inconvenience at present, except at a distance from navigable waters, the accommodation of which is indispensable in the present infant state of the settlement. The spot on which the settlement is begun is in fact the most eligible the Township affords, and is situated immediately on the boundary, adjoining the Shawanese Township, at a short distance within which the land rises and is sheltered from the marshes in a manner that gives every reason to expect it will be healthy. I am therefore anxious that a few lots should be marked off in an eligible part of that Township to be granted to *my settlers*. I do not wish for any appropriation thereof *for myself*, being perfectly satisfied with the Townships already assigned to me, for the location of the land I may be myself entitled to. I presume that by this time it is ascertained that there is no Indian Title to the Shawanese Township, and that it is equally open to location as any other. If that point is not yet clear I hope you will allow M^{r} M^{c}Donell to procure the consent of the Indians to our occupying as much as is requisite for the object in view.

This accommodation is of such essential necessity to the settlement that without it I have great doubts whether the settlement may not break up and disappear, which I am confident you would regret as a loss to the Province as well as to myself individually, and I therefore trust you will not refuse this request.

I have received your letter of Sept 21st & am sorry to see that you acquiesce in the opinion of the Council which appears to me to be founded on mistaken principles: but I shall not take up your time with any farther arguments on the subject

I remain

Dear Sir

Your very obedient Servant

SELKIRK

Lt. General Hunter

&c. &c. &c.

[C^{t} 363, p 47]

MEMORANDUM MADE BY CHEWITT & RIDOUT.

Memorandum
Submitted

Respecting Lord Selkirk's Statement to Your Excellency on the 1st February last, concerning a Tract of Land set apart for the Shawanese Indians at Chenail ecarté, and the Islands forming the said Chenail ecarté in the Western District.

The Tract called the Shawanese Township was purchased on the 7th September, 1796 in behalf of His Majesty, and it has been set apart for the Shawanese Indians—

The Islands forming the Chenail ecarté, have not been surveyed; therefore nothing can be said as to their situation, extent or quality at present—

Surveyor General's Office
22nd May 1805

for the Survey r Gen l
Chewitt & Ridout

[C 363, p 51]

LETTER TO ALEX MC DONELL.

Alex r M cDonell Esq r

York 24th May
1805

Sir.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th Instant. The letter enclosed therein from Lord Selkirk to Lieut General Hunter I have also received and delivered.

I am directed by the Lieut Governor to transmit you the enclosed statement from the Surveyer Generals' Office of the 22nd Instant, respecting the Township at the Chenail Ecarté and to acquaint you that the said Township being appropriated for the Shawanese Indians the Lieut Governor cannot Grant any part of it to Lord Selkirks settlers.

With respect to giving locations or permission to occupy any part of the Islands in the vicinity of His Lordships Settlement, it is equally out of the Lieut Governors power to comply with his wishes, it remaining an undecided point which of the Islands belong to Great Britain or to the United States of America.

The Lieut Governor requests you will assure Lord Selkirk he will always feel happy to forward His Lordships views in this Province as far as it may be in his power, but in the present instance His

Lordship will see that, for the reasons above stated, he is precluded from complying with his request.

[C 363, p 53]

REPORT OF BUILDINGS OF NORTHWEST COMPANY AT ST. MARY'S.

Extract of a Report made by Lieut Bolton Roy. Engineer on the state of the Buildings St Mary's belonging to the North West Company.

Sault St Mary's No 1 Saw Mill — a clapboarded framed building with shingled roof—the mill is in excellent repair, and the machinery appears complete & in good order—

No 2 Boat Shed — a Rough framed building for the purpose of securing boats, whilst building from the weather new and extremely well adapted for the purpose for which it was erected.

No 3 Carpenter's Shop — An old log building, not worth repair, and ought to be condemned—

No 4 Root House — A stone building in good order, the rafters which support the roof are slightly affected by the damp, but will last many years—

No 5 Magazine — a Stone building the roof and door of which is covered with sheet iron, the Locks, hinges &c are also of iron. this building has been used by the N. W. Company as a magazine. it is dry & in very good order.

No 6 Store House 2 Stories High — A hewn Log building two Stories high, not on a Stone foundation—the logs are very wide apart and roof covered with cedar Bark which requires repair—the lower floor requires repair. the upper floor consists of new Fir Plank not fastened down. the building is generally in very good repair.

No 7 Commt Store — a Hewn log building clapboarded and raised on piles about seven feet from the ground in good order—the roof is covered with Cedar Bark, and which requires repair. the Ladders and rail way of this Store are decayed.

No 8 Dwelling House — a Hewn log building 50 x 22:6 ft clapboarded & plastered inside, divided formerly into two large rooms and a passage in the center of about 10 feet wide, at present two small Closets have been taken off the East room of about 7 ft. in width—the roof is covered with Cedar bark. this building not being on a stone foundation the lower timbers

are beginning to decay, and tho' in tolerable good order requires a general repair.

No 9 Kitchen — a log building clapboarded and plastered inside, there is no ceilings but the roof is lined with pine plank and covered with cedar bark—the building serves as a kitchen to the dwelling House above described, and not being on a stone foundation its lower timbers are in a similar state.

No 10 Stable weather boarded — a framed building divided into three Compartments—one of which is fitted up for seven Horses, another for Cows; and the third appears as if intended for Sleighs, or Carriages; this building is not on a stone foundation and is in very good order—the roof is covered with Cedar Bark, and requires some slight repair.

No 11 Barn — An old log building irrepairable

No 12 Dwelling House — a hewn log building clapboarded and lined inside consisting of one Sitting room 15.9 x 14 feet, 2 small bed rooms a kitchen and a good attic; this is a new building in very good repair, part is on a stone foundation.

No 13 Canteen Shop and Store — A framed building raised from the ground on logs, the roof is covered with Cedar Bark: this building is in tolerable good order, but appears not quite perpendicular, tho' I could not discover the reason; and it is also I think older than any of the Store Houses abovementioned.

No 14 Blacksmith Shop — A Small log building in good repair.

No 15 Men's House — An old log building irrepairable and ought to be condemned.

No 16 wharf S. E. — The wharf S. E. requires some slight repair but is generally in good order.

No 17 Oven — An oven built of stone in good repair.

No 18 Wharf S. W. — The Wharf S. W. is in good order, but is *reserved* for the Company.

No 19 Store at S. W. — A hewn log building in good repair Roof covered with Cedar Bark, *Reserved* by the Company.

(Signed)

D. Bolton
Lieut Roy. Eng.
Com^{s} Dist.

A true Copy
E. W. Dumford
Lt. Col.
Com^{s}. R. E.

[C 363, p 172]

Dimensions & State of the Buildings at St. Marys in 1823.

No 1	A Saw Mill—built in 1821	20 feet by 110	Complete & in the best order
" 2	Shed for building Boats—erected 1823	20 " " 50	Very fit for the purpose
" 3	Carpenters Shop built in 1814	15 " " 20	In bad condition
" 4	Stone Root House " " 1820	20 " " 25	In the best order
" 5	A Stone Magazine " " 1819	22 " " 28	In the best order covered with sheet-iron
" 6	Store two stories high built in 1817	30 " " 60	In the best order with lower floor only
" 7	A Corn Store " " 1817	30 " " 30	In the best order
" 8	A Dwelling House " " 1816	30 " " 50	" " " "
" 9	Kitchen " " 1819	20 " " 26	" " " "
" 10	Frame Stable weather boarded built in 1822	24 " " 50	In complete order
" 11	Barn & Stable " " 1814	25 " " 50	Old worth little
" 12	Dwelling House " " 1823	25 " " 28	Complete & in good order
" 13	Cantine Shop & Store " " 1818	20 " " 50	In good order
" 14	Blacksmiths Shop " " 1821	20 " " 25	In the best order
" 15	Mens House " " 1814	20 " " 60	Old, in bad order
" 16	Wharf S. E. " " 1820	10 " " 300	In good order
	Wharf S. W. " " 1821	10 " " 90	" " "
	A Store at S. W. & portage " " 1818	25 " " 60	" " "
	An Oven stone work " " 1822.		

[C 363, p 153]

THOMAS THAIN TO COL. DARLING.

MONTREAL
25 March 1824

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 8th inst. and in conformity thereto to transmit a specification of the Buildings at St Marys proposed to be ceded to Government, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces. These Buildings have cost the Hudson's Bay Co & North West Co. a large sum of Money, and after mature reflection, I trust His Lordship will consider them valued at a very low rate in the moderate sum of two thousand Pounds, currency, they having cost the companies almost double the sum estimated. If a detailed Estimate of the Buildings be required by His Lordship, I am ready to furnish it forthwith. With regard to provisions the only Articles which the Hudsons Bay Co. have in depot, besides wheat they require for their Trade, are about eight hundred bushels hulled Indian Corn, packed in Flour Barrels, and about three thousand gallons of very strong Highwines in strong oak Kegs of nine gallons each. The greater part of these

articles are now at Sandwich, but will be forwarded to St. Marys during the early part of the Season.

We would be willing to accept of eight shillings and four pence, p^{r} bushel of corn & five Shillings, currency, p^{r} Gallon of High Wines, being little more than half the price the Articles cost the Company two years ago.

I would also wish to reserve for the use of the Company's servants one of the dwelling houses & one of the stores for storing articles required for trade till such time as other Buildings can be erected elsewhere.

It is of great importance to the interests of the Company that they receive an early reply to this letter. Should His Lordship desire to send forward any dispatches to Drummond Island, I am instructed to send off an Express Canoe to St. Marys on the opening of the navigation. It will depart, if the season admit, on the 25th prox.^{o}

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your very obt Servant
THOMAS THAIN

Colonel Darling
&c. &c. &c.

[C 363, p 159]

LETTER FROM COL. H. C. DARLING.

Mily Secys. office
QUEBEC 31 March 1824.

SIR

I ha e had the honor to lay before the Commander of the Forces, your letter of the 26th of March, accompanied by a Ground Plan, & description of the dimensions, state & condition of the Buildings belonging to the Hudson's Bay & North West Companies at the Falls of St Mary; and I have received his Lordships orders to acquaint you, that he has no objection to authorise their being purchased for Government at the price of Two Thousand Pounds Currency, as stated in your letter, for the whole of the Buildings, wharves &c as therein described—the premises connected with this Establishment reverting to the Crown on the purchase of the Buildings.

As it is uncertain when the Post may be occupied by His Majesty's Troops, the Company may have the occupation of two of the houses for the purposes mentioned, for twelve months or longer: but as the buildings generally are represented by you to be in good condition.

it will be expected that such of them as may be occupied under this authority will be given up when required in the like good order in which they now are. The Provisions are not required by Government.

I have &c. &c

(signed)

H. C. Darling
Mily Secy.

[C 363, p 157]

INVENTORY.

Inventory of Cannon Muskets &c property of the Hudsons Bay Company on hand at Sault Saint Marys

---

1 Iron 9 Pound Gun
3 " 6 " Do
4 " 4 " Do
6 " 3 " Do
14 Ramrods and Sponges for the above
14 Ladles & Worms
4 Brass Field Pieces 3 Prs 3 feet 210 lbs each
4 Trail Carriages with wheels shot match & Carriages Boxes, extra Linch Pins & washers
4 Ramrods & Sponges
4 Ladles & worms
4 Screws Complete
4 Locks "
} For Field Pieces
76 Round Shot for 9 Pounders
185 do do 6
404 Do — " 4
823 Do " 3
18 Cases Containing 640 Round Shot 3 Prs 210 Cannister Do 3
400 Cartridges for 3 Prs
1 Keg Do for Great Guns
4 Patent Copper Powder Barrels
1 Do Do quarter Barrel
2 Wall Pieces Brown Barrels charges screwed to the Guard
3 Blunder-busses Do. Do. Do.
48 English Muskets & Bayonets
35 Do Do used
90 Sets Accoutrements

6 Dozen Pickers & Brushes
2200 Musquet Flints
2 two Gallon Kegs Musquet Cartridges
11 Musquet Ball moulds double
45 Leather Gun Cock covers
6 Double Haversacks
54 Single Do

Montreal 3d April 1824

(signed)

W. Mc Gillivray

Agent for the Hudsons' Bay Co in Canada

[C 363, p 162]

LORD DALHOUSIE TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Quebec 23d April 1824

My Lord Duke

Having been for some time past in expectation of receiving orders to give up Drummond Island to the American Government, in consequence of the report of the Commission for ascertaining the Boundary Line, placing it within the Territory of the United States; I thought it my duty to suggest to Lord Bathurst the expediency of establishing a post at the Falls of St. Marys, between Lakes Huron & Superior, where the united Hudson's Bay and North West Company's have an establishment consisting of several Buildings which they have offered to Government at a very moderate Price. They have also on the spot several small pieces of Ordnance, and some field Guns with their appurtenances (as detailed in the enclosed Return) which they are about to dispose of; and as it is certainly not only desirable that these should become the property of Government, rather than they should pass into the hands of the Americans, But as the expence of transporting Guns or Stores to so distant a Post would be very considerable, I have directed the respective officers of Ordnance here to correspond with the Board relative to the purchase; and I take the liberty of strongly recommending to Your Grace that they may be authorized to bring such of these now offered as may upon inspection be found fit for the service.

I have &c. &c. &c.

Field Marshal His Grace (signed)

The Duke of Wellington K. G. Dalhousie

&c. &c. &c. Commr of the Forces

[C 363, p 169]

REPORT.

Extract from the Commmissioner's Report relative to His Majesty's North American Provinces dated 9th Sept. 1825.

Three places have been mentioned as likely to answer the purpose of Drummond's Island, namely St. Mary's Portlocks' Harbour & St Josephs as St. Mary's situated at the Portage between Lake Huron & Lake Superior, the N. West Company have offered their Buildings to Government for £1800. They are however very incomplete & it would require at least as much more to put them in a serviceable state. The advantages of this situation would be a more easy communication with the North West Indians.

Its disadvantages, the increased difficulty & expense of forwarding the supplies from Amherstburg, in time of Peace; as although the distance from Drummonds Island to St. Mary's is only 45 Miles, yet there are so many rapids, shoals & Rocks that Vessels are frequently 10 or 14 days in going that distance, and the impossibility of having any communication in time of war, as the Americans have a Fort on their side of the Sault Ste Marie, under the Guns of which Vessels bound to the North West Company's Establishment are obliged to pass at a Point where the Strait is only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in width. The American Fort is only distant $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the N. W. Company's Buildings. The situation of it is, moreover, low and swampy and in the Spring and Fall of the Year completely inundated. Under these circumstances we beg leave to submit to Your Grace that the situation of St Mary's is totally unfit for a Military Post.

Portlock's Harbour is situated on the north coast of Lake Huron about 30 miles N. N. W. of Drummond's Island Harbour. It is formed by a cluster of rocky barren & unproductive Islands. Some of the objections to Saut Ste. Marie, apply to this place, namely, the difficulties & delays of the navigation. The consequent additional expense of freight, & the precarious nature of its communication with Lake Huron. The Country around it is bleak & uninhabited.

The Island of St Josephs, where the Post originally was, before it was removed to Drummond's Island, has been suggested as the third place.

This Island is about 8 miles from Drummond's Island. It is about 17 miles long from N. to S. and 12 in breadth from E. to W. It is well timbered has a good soil, & contains lime stone. Its situation is such that in the Event of War it would intercept the communication between Drummond's Island & Saut Ste Marie. It appears

in addition to these advantages to be the only eligible situation for keeping up an intercourse with the Indians generally; & at the same time can be more easily communicated with, from the Lake than any other spot in this quarter.

If therefore it should be judged necessary to continue to maintain a small force in this distant situation Joseph's Island appears, We presume to observe to your Grace, to be the most eligible spot. Before however it may be decided upon to incur any expense in constructing a fortified Barrack, and making a respectable Post, without which we humbly presume, it would never be proposed to establish a permanent detachment of His Majesty's Troops upon so remote a Frontier, & in the neighbourhood of a considerable American Force, we take the liberty of laying before Your Grace such information respecting the Indians as we have been able to collect; it being for the sake only of an intercourse with these people that any post whatever is required in this distant part of Canada, & not with a view to any Military purpose whatever.

The number of Indians, including women & children who are in the habit of visiting Drummond's Island and receiving annual presents, has never exceeded 4000 of these, 3000 came from the Countries to the W. & S. W. of the Lake Huron; the borders of the Michigan Lake, & the banks of the Mississipi, about 600 came from the N. & E. of Lake Huron & 400 from Lake Superior.

It does not appear that there would be any inconvenience in requiring the 3000 of the Tribes first mentioned to visit Amherstburg or Drummond's Island according to circumstances that they could with facility always visit the former. Those from Lake Superior (400) & from the N. & E. of Lake Huron (600) to whom the voyage to Amherstburg might be inconvenient would we understand have no objection to go to Penetanguishene.

It may be proper to observe to your Grace that Amherstburg is already a Place of annual assemblage of Indians from other Tribes, & that upon an average, about 7000 receive their Presents here. If there should be no objection to such an arrangement, we presume to observe, with the utmost deference to Your Grace, that the expence & inconvenience of keeping up as well as of fortifying (which must be done if the Post is continued) either Joseph's Island or such other spot as may be selected at this end of Lake Huron will be avoided. The Post which in lieu of it would be required at Penetanguishene, might also be made available to the defence of this Harbour, would encourage settlement, & cultivation in its neighbour-

hood & contribute to consentrate our means & resources, instead of dispersing them at such distant and unconnected points.

Having given the subject every consideration, we submit with the utmost deference to Your Grace, that it would be advisable to withdraw from Drummond's Island & to establish in lieu of it a Post at Penetanguishene

[C 363, p 239]

DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO LORD BATHURST.

STRATFORD LODGE

MY LORD Sept^{r} 8th 1826.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 31st August enclosing one of the 12th June last from the Earl of Dalhousie, regarding the Post of St. Mary's upon the junction of Lake Huron with Lake Superior in Upper Canada.

The proposition of Lord Dalhousie is for the occupation of St. Mary's by an officer and small Detachment of Soldiers and an Interpreter of the Indian Department, who should communicate with Penetanguishene.

It appears to me to be quite necessary that this Post should be occupied with a view to communication with the Indians but as it is impossible to maintain a Military Post there in time of War for the Reasons stated in the Report of the Commission of Engineer officers, I should doubt the expediency of placing there in Peace any Detachment of Soldiers however small: and above all that of incurring the expence of purchasing the Establishment belonging to the North West Company and the additional expence of putting that Establishment in a state of Repair.

I should think then that the Interpreter, and an officer if it should be thought proper, might be placed at St. Mary's but no Troops; and that even if Troops should be placed there, the Establishment of the North West Company should not be purchased.

In respect to Penetanguishene Your Lordship will have observed that the Reports of the Commission are not conclusive in respect to the means of communicating with that Post. Orders have been given; having for their object to acquire further information and as soon as such information shall be acquired, a proposition shall be submitted to Your Lordship regarding that Post.

The Earl of Bathurst K. G. I have &c

&c. &c. &c. (signed) WELLINGTON

[C 363, p 260]

BULGER CORRESPONDENCE, 1810-1816.

NAMES OF OFFICERS UNDER CAPTAIN BULGER DURING THE WAR OF 1812.

Names of officers stationed on the Upper Mississippi, Fort McKay, Prairie Du Chien and Green Bay, under the Command of Captain Bulger during the war of 1812-15.

British Officers in command on the Upper Mississippi.

Captain Andrew Bulger, Royal Newfoundland Fencibles.
*Robert Dickson Esq. Agent and Superintendent Western Indian Department.
Captain Duncan Graham, Western Indian Department.
† " F. Dease " " "
" T. G. Anderson, Mississippi Volunteers.
" Jacques Porlier J. P. Commanding Militia Green Bay
" Pierre Grignon Militia Green Bay
Lieutenant James Keating Commanding Mississippi Vol. Art.
Lieutenant James Pullmen Michigan Fencibles
" J. Jacques Porlier " "
" Amable Dusang, Mississippi Volunteers
" Lowe Western Indian Dept.
" Brisbois " " "
" Grignon " " "
" Renville " " "
" La Rose " " "
Interpreter Desonier " " "
" Campbell " " "
" Rock " " "
" Guillory " " "
" Fernnier " " "
" La Puche " " "
" James Patterson of the R. A. overseer of works.

* Mr. Dickson was a Lieut. Colonel in the militia, but being at the head of the Western Indian Department, he was not employed, or acted in any military command while on the Mississippi, except as a leader of Indians. He also ranked in the Indian Department as a Lieut. Colonel.
† Captain Dease was also a Captain in the Militia, at Prairie du Chien.

MICHILIMACKINAC AND THE WESTERN INDIANS.

(This is a stray sheet of a letter, neither signature nor beginning.)

deeply laden batteaux across so great an extent of water as Lake Huron, covered by immense fields of ice, and agitated by violent gales of wind, could only have been surmounted by the zeal, perseverance and abilities of the officers commanding this expedition. For nineteen days it was nearly one continued struggle with the elements, during which time the dangers hardships and privations to which the men were exposed, were sufficient to discourage the boldest amongst them, and at times threatened the total destruction of the flotilla.

I deem it my duty to state, for your Lordships consideration, that the Island and Fort of Michilimackinac is of the first importance, as tending to promote our Indian connexion and secure them in our interest; its geographical position is admirable; its influence extends and is felt among the Indian Tribes to New Orleans and the Pacific Ocean; vast tracts of country look to it for protection and supplies; and it gives security to the great trading establishments of the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies, by supporting the Indians on the Mississippi, the only barrier which interposes between them and the enemy. From these observations Your Lordship will be enabled to judge how necessary the possession of this valuable post, situated on the outskirts of these extensive provinces, is daily becoming to their future security and protection.

Lieut Col. Mc Donall reports to me the arrival at the Fort of nearly 200 Western Indians, a reinforcement which he considers highly important. He describes these Western Warriors to be a warlike and determined race, on whom great reliance may be placed, and much superior to those who inhabit the shores of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. The retention by us of the important post of Michilimackinac, which has thus afforded us the means of protecting and supplying the Indian Tribes who resort to it, and the assurances which have constantly been held out to them, that they would not be deserted by us, have, hitherto retained them in our favor, notwithstanding all the attempts of the enemy to seduce them; the necessity therefore of attending to their interests in any negociation for a peace with America, must be obvious to Your Lordship; as I am well assured that should they be overlooked, they will, from warm and faithful allies become our most rancorous and inveterate

enemies, and unite with the Americans in any subsequent attempt to drive us from the Country.

After our arrival on the Island all hands were employed in strengthening the defences of the Fort: and for upwards of two months, one half of the Garrison watched at night, for our expected visitants. We learn subsequently from themselves that, entertaining no suspicion of our attempting a passage through the ice, they had waited the opening of the Lake, and were on the point of proceeding on their expedition against Michilimackinac, when they received information of our arrival at that place: in consequence of which, they had deemed it advisable to defer their departure, for the purpose of obtaining an additional force. At length on the 28th of July, we observed the approach of six armed vessels (2 ships a brig and 3 schooners) with ten large boats, many of which carried a heavy gun. The enemy continued to hover round the Island until the 4th of May, on the morning of which day, having anchored within a few yards of the shore, at the back of the Island—after a tremendous fire, which completely swept the landing place,—they disembarked 1100 troops, under the command of one of their most approved officers.

A portion of the garrison in the Fort; about 900 miles from which, in advance towards the enemy, our commanding officer, Col. McDonall, had drawn up the residue of his force (to which I was attached) in a situation, the most favorable for covering the Fort, and meeting the enemy, when they should have advanced beyond the support of their fleet. We had, on the ground, 140 bayonets, with two guns and about 350 Indian Warriors were distributed, in the woods on our Flanks. Instructions had been given to the Indians, that they were neither to show themselves, nor fire, until ordered to do so.

Immediately on landing, the Enemy's troops moved in the direction of the Fort, passing for some distance through a wood. They had not expected to meet with any opposition before reaching the Fort; when, therefore on arriving at the end of the wood, they saw us posted on high and open ground prepared to dispute their further advance, they halted, and for some time, (as we imagined) appeared undetermined what to do, at length emerging from the wood, and having formed into line, they advanced towards us; but for a moment, our fire having compelled them to retire to the woods; from the edge of which, they opened upon us from six pounder field guns, almost every shot from which passed high over our heads.

After a time, the firing ceased, when the Americans commenced to move to their left, with an evident intention to turn our right.

At this juncture, in consequence of orders which had been sent to the Indians on our left, we were greeted by the Indian War-Whoop accompanied by rapid firing from a band of the brave Minomonic Warriors; who having gained the woods in rear of the Enemy's right, had opened upon it a heavy and as afterwards appeared, a most deadly fire. A cry that we were surrounding them, immediately arose amongst the enemy's troops; and before many minutes had elapsed, the whole were seen to fall back, in the utmost disorder; leaving their killed (which included their second in command, with other officers) as also many of their wounded, on the field; and after one attempt to rally, being closely pressed by our troops and Indians, they continued to retreat to their shipping, on board of which, they lost no time in re-embarking.

The Commander of the Forces in his report to the Secretary of State, dated Montreal 20th September 1814, was pleased to notice the successful defence of our port in the following terms.

Extract

I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship, a copy of a letter I have received from Lieut Colonel McDonall, by which it appears that the attack upon his post, which, in my despatch, No 186, of the 14th of August, I mentioned as having taken place on the 24th or 25th of July, was not made by the enemy until the 4th of August, and terminated in the manner Lieut Colonel McDonall had confidently anticipated.

The gallantry, skill and conduct manifested by Lieut Colonel McDonall and his small garrison, in defending his post against such superior numbers, will not, I am certain, escape Your Lordship's observation, or fail to procure for that officer the approbation of His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent.

After the failure of their attack, the Americans established a blockade, by which they were enabled to intercept our supplies. We had at the time, but a small store of provisions, of which our anxious Commander, himself, assumed the entire management. The garrison was put upon short allowance; a few horses that happened to be upon the Island were killed and salted down; and we were occasionally successful in procuring fish from the lake. To economize our means the greater part of the Indians, not without expressions of the deepest sorrow, were induced to depart to their homes; some, who resided at no great distance from the Island, could not

be persuaded to leave us; and at length towards the end of the month, we saw ourselves on the verge of starvation with no hope of relief from any quarter.

At this crisis one of the enemy's blockading vessels was observed to anchor in the upper part of the boat channel, and it having been ascertained that another vessel guarded the lower passage, they were both carefully reconnoitered, under cover of the night, (in a bark canoe) by Lieut Worsley, of the Royal Navy upon whose report it was resolved to attempt their capture. Accordingly, late in the evening of the 1st of September, four boats were manned,—one by that officer, with seventeen seamen, of the Royal Navy, and the three others by volunteers, from the troops, placed under my command, we rowed with muffled [End of leaf.]

[Vol. I, p. 15.]

STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH SQUADRONS.

British squadron.						United States squadron.					
Names	Long guns	Calibre	Canonades	Calibre	Remarks	Names	Long guns	Calibre	Canonades	Calibre	Remarks
Detroit	2	24	1	24		Lawrence	2	12	18	32	All on pivots
	1	18	----	----		Niagara	2	12	18	32	
	6	12	1	18		Caledonia	2	24	1	32	
	8	9	----	----		Ariel	4	12	----	----	
Queen Charlotte	3	12	14	24		Summers	1	24	1	32	
Lady Prevost	3	9	10	12		Porcupine	1	32	----	----	
Hunter	2	6	----	----		Tigress	1	32	----	----	
	4	4	2	12		Scorpion	1	32	----	----	
	2	2	----	----			1	24	----	----	
Little Belt	1	9	----	----		Tripe	1	24	----	----	
	2	6	----	----							
Chippewa	1	9	----	----							

R. H. Barclay

(Written on the back of the original) Extract from Sir Geo Prevosts' Dispatch to Lord Bathurst, dated Plattsburgh S of N. Y. 11th Sept 1814 "this (the loss of Capt Downie's squadron) unlooked for event depriv-

ing me of the cooperation of the Fleet without which the further execution of the service, has become impracticable, I did not hesitate to arrest the course of the troops advancing to the attack, because the most complete success would have been unavailing & the possession of the enemy's works offered no advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in acquiring possession of them."

[Vol. I, p. 32.]

GENERAL ORDERS RESPECTING THE CAPTURE AT MICHILIMACKINAC.

HEAD QUARTERS NIAGARA FALLS

D. G. O. 29th September 1814.

Lieut General Drummond has the satisfaction of acquainting the Troops, that he has received a report from Lieut. Col. McDonall, dated Mackinac 9th Sept^{r}, containing the highly gratifying intelligence of the capture in the neighborhood of St. Josephs, in the most gallant style by boarding, of the two armed schooners Scorpion and Tigress*, which the enemy had left on Lake Huron for the purpose of blockading and cutting off all supplies from the Garrison of Mackinac and our other possessions in that quarter.

The enterprize was planned by Lieut Worsley of the Royal Navy, and was executed by that officer with a party of seamen, assisted by Lieuts Bulger, Armstrong & Radenhurst & fifty men of the Royal Newfoundland Regt. To every officer & man engaged in this gallant enterprize the highest praise is due. The pre-eminent merit of Lieut Worsley is spoken of by Lieut Col. McDonall in terms of the warmest acknowledgment, as is the conduct of Lieut Bulger Royal Newfoundland Regt. and the officer and men under his command.

Our loss is 2 seamen killed, Lieut Bulger & seven seamen slightly wounded. The enemy's loss was three seamen killed and all the officers of the Tigress & three seamen wounded.

The Scorpion mounted one long 24 P^{r} & a long 12 P^{r}. The Tigress one long 24 P^{r}.—they were commanded by Lieut. Turner of the American Navy and had crews of 30 men each.

Certified JNO HARVEY

Jno Radenhurst D. A. General

Fort Adjutant Michilimackinac.

Head Quarters

General Orders. Cornwall 7th October 1814

[Vol I, p 34]

* See Vol. 15, p 61, for letter of Lieut. A. Bulger to Lieut. Col. McDonall dated Michilimackinac, 7 Sept., 1814, giving particulars of the capture of the United States schooners, Scorpion and Tigress.

LT. GEN'L GEORGE PREVOST TO LORD BATHURST.

From Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, Baronet, to the Right Honble Earl Bathurst, dated Cornwall 7th October 1814.

I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship, the highly gratifying intelligence which I have this moment received from Lieut Colonel McDonall, Commanding at Mackina, of the capture, in the neighborhood of St. Josephs, in the most gallant manner, by boarding, of the two American Schooners, which had been left on Lake Huron for the purpose of blockading Mackina, and cutting off all supplies from that Island and our other possessions on Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

These captures are of the highest importance to His Majesty's possessions on Lake Huron, and on the Mississippi, as the vessels are admirably adapted for the navigation of that Lake, and Lake Michigan, and for conveying the supplies so much required.

As Lieutenant Worsley appears to have been most ably supported by the Detachment of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment commanded by Lieut. Bulger I beg leave to recommend that officer as well as Lieut Worsley, of the Royal Navy, to the gracious consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

[Vol I, p 41]

GENERAL ORDERS RESPECTING THE CAPTURE OF THE TIGRESS AND SCORPION AT ST. JOSEPHS.

HEAD QUARTERS CORNWALL, 7th Oct 1814.

General Order

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received from Lieutenant General Drummond, a Report from Lieut Colonel McDonall of the Glengary Light Infantry, dated Mackina the 9th September, conveying the highly gratifying intelligence of the capture of the two armed schooners, Tigress & Scorpion, which the enemy had stationed at the Detour near St. Joseph's, for the purpose of cutting off all supplies from the Garrison of Mackina.

This gallant enterprize was planned and executed by Lieutenant Worsley of the Royal Navy, and a detachment of fifty Rank & file of the Royal Newfoundland Regt under the command of Lieut Bulger, attacked for this service to the division of Seamen under that officer.

The United States Schooner Tigress was carried by boarding, at

nine o'clock on the night of the 3d Instant; and the Schooner Scorpion at dawn of day on the morning of the 6th instant.

The skilful conduct & intrepidity displayed in the execution of this daring enterprise reflects the highest credit on Lieutenant Worsley of the Royal Navy, and the Officers, Seamen & Soldiers under his command. Lieutenants Bulger, Armstrong and Radenhurst of the Royal Newfoundland Regt. are noticed by Lieut Col McDonall; as also Mr. Dickson & Livingston of the Indian Department, who volunteered their services on this occasion.

The enemy's loss was three seamen killed, and all the officers of the Tigress, and three seamen severely wounded.

The Scorpion mounted one long 24 pounder and a long 12. The Tigress one long 24 pounder. They were commanded by Lieut. Turner of the American Navy, and had crews of thirty men each. The British loss is two seamen killed. Lieutenant Bulger, Royal Newfoundland Regt and seven soldiers slightly wounded.

EDWARD BAYNES
Adjt. Gen. N. A.

[Vol I, p 38]

LT. GEN. GEO. PREVOST TO MAJ. GEN. HENRY TORRENS.

HEAD QUARTERS CORNWALL U. C.
7th October 1814.

SIR

I have the honor to submit enclosed for the favorable consideration of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, a letter I have just received from Lieut Colonel McDonall, Commanding at Michillimackinac covering an application for promotion for Lieut Bulger of the Royal Newfoundland Regt.

Lieut Bulger having been nine years a Lieutenant, and having recently distinguished himself in assisting in the capture of two of the Enemy's armed schooners on Lake Huron, I beg leave to recommend that officer for a Company in the New Brunswick Fencibles or any other Corps serving in British North America.

I have the honor
to be

Major General
Sir Henry Torrens K. C. B.
Horse Guards.

&c. &c. &c.
GEORGE PREVOST
Commander of the Forces

[Vol I, p 43]

MINUTES OF AN INDIAN COUNCIL.

Extract of the Minutes of a Council held at Michilimackinac the 28th October 1814, between Waindawgay & Mishpawkissh Potewatemys on behalf of their chiefs & warriors & Lieut Col. McDonall Commanding Mich.

Present

Pierre Morin
" Lasallier } Interpreters
Wm. Solomon

Alex McKenzie Esq.
Jno Askin Jr.

Lieut Col. McDonall President
Lieut J. Radenhurst

Waindawgay rose & said

Father, I salute you and all these assembled here, I thank the Master of Life for affording me an opportunity of seeing you my English Father which enables me to represent the situation of your children the Potewatemys who have deputed me and my friend Mishpawkissh to represent them.

Father. I salute you and our Great Father beyond the Great Lake in the name of your children the Potewatemys.

Father. I am instructed by your children to acquaint you that they were the first of all your Indian children who took up the Tomahawk against the Big Knives. They were amongst the first at Chicago, Detroit, River au Raisin, Defiance and Fort Meigs, even so far back as the Tepikono Battle, where several of them fell fighting under the Shawenese Prophet's Banner is well known to all the World. At the River au Raisin the Potewatemys composed the Right Wing of the Army under the command of Genl. Procter and when 300 of the Enemy under Genl. Winchester made an attempt to out flank our English Father the Potewatemys rushed upon them and cut those 300 into pieces in consequence of which our English Father gained a signal victory for the remainder of the Enemy's Army surrendered. It is true that some of the Potewatemy nation have taken the Big Knives by the hand, but those people who have done so are men of no influence with the Warriors of our Nation, those who have acted so improperly are the Five Medals & his followers, men of no principles nor bravery, but on the contrary a set of cowardly fellows who have suffered themselves to be bought over to the Enemy's Interest for a little whiskey.

Father. Your children the Potewatemys of St Joseph's were compelled to take refuge at or about St. Josephs River when they were

abandoned by Genl Procter, since that time they have suffered great distress especially last winter and tho they were repeatedly invited by the 5 Medals to go with him to the Big Knives for ammunition, they preferred to suffer rather than treat with those bad people the Big Knives who are the authors of their misery.

Father. This last Spring your children sent you paroles requesting you would extend your bounty to them, You was good enough to listen to them & sent Ammunition and some articles of clothing which your children received but Father your children are very numerous, consequently each man's proportion was small.

Father, Mi-saw-gaw-we Shay-way-ne-see and Mis-ki-nays-way War Chiefs thank you in the name of all your children of our nation that remain true and faithful for the supplies you sent to them last Spring and they trust you will continue to relieve them conformable to the promise made them by our Great Father's representative at Detroit at the time your children showed their fidelity & attachment with their Brethren the Chippawas & Ottawas in taking up the Hatchet.

Father. Our Nation look to this place for succour, you are our Great Father's representative at this Great Fire, and you have been made acquainted with the deplorable situation of your children. They would have followed General Procter when he abandoned Detroit, but they were prevented by the Enemy who cut off their communication. Our powerful men & warriors implore your charitable hand & hope you will assist them with ammunition & cloth-
ing—Our women are almost naked and no Traders in that quarter
River St Josephs S. E. side of Lake Michigan to afford any article of clothing. St. Josephs & its dependencies will furnish 400 men who are true to you.

Speech delivered by the same Person on behalf of Neshkagenaymain or Bad Sturgeon a Potewatemy.

Father, You sent Paroles to the Kickapoos, and Potewatemy's of the plains, to assemble at St. Josephs or near that place, but it cannot be done at present my Father.
Theakiki falls into the Illinois 10 leagues S. of Lake Michigan It is necessary that they should remain at my village near the bottom of the Tiakikee to attack the Big Knives, who I understand mean to lay our Country waste and I want your children the Kickapoos to remain with us, in order to fight and maintain our independence, and let those evil spirits the Big Knives know that we hold our Lands sacred. Had you wanted your children the Kickapoos to assist you at Mackina I would have accompanied them at the risk of losing all that is dear

to us, but as it is only an invitation for them to settle themselves at St. Joseph's It is my opinion they are better here, out of reach of the Enemy's Emissaries. After this explanation I hope Father you will not be displeased at my conduct.

Father, I request that you will send me and my warriors some ammunition & clothing.

Speech delivered by Mishpawkissh in behalf of Chebainse a Potte-watemy Chief who fought the Enemy at this place the 4th of August last.

Father I sent Paroles to the Miamis, Kickapoos, and Delawares to remove to St. Joseph's agreeable to your desire, and I am now happy to have it in my power to inform you that those nations before mentioned have sent me by a special messenger word that they would remove to this place that the Big Knives were a perfidious nation, that they had repeatedly deceived them, and lately had invited them to a Council at Fort Grenville, holding forth that those who could attend the Treaty would all be clothed, in consequence of which several attended but finding that the Big Knives not inclined to comply with the promises held out by their Emissaries, The Miamis, Kickapoos, & Delawares went away from Grenville. Ruhardville the *Pakan* Chief of the Miamis & all his family is on his way to this place the rest are to follow. Now My Father I request you provide something for these people that are *reclaimed*, they will require Ammunition & Clothing. The Kickapoos will be detained by the Bad Sturgeon on the Teakikee.

Present at the Council	Chip[a]
Mishenahnahquit	Chiefs of
Taytaypendebay	Saguma
Naytokeman	accompanied
Manitoukequk	by 30 of their
Queen of Sheba & her sister	Warriors

[Vol I, p 47]

GENERAL ORDERS.*

Head Quarters Kingston, Upper Canada 31 October 1814
General Orders

His Excellency the Governor in Chief & Commander of the Forces, having received the report of Lt Col McDonall Glengary,

* Orders alluded to in Col. McDonall's Letter of the 26th Feb. 1815.

Lt. Infantry of the repulse & defeat of a strong body of the Enemy in an attempt to recover Fort McKay on the Mississippi is pleased as a mark of his approbation of the intrepidity and good conduct displayed upon that occasion, to appoint Lieut Graham to be a Captain in the Indian Department, and Sergeant Keating of the Royal Artillery to be Lieut'. Commanding the Mississippi volunteer Artillery; and to invest the officer commanding at Michilimackinac with the command and superintendance of the Indian Department at that post, and of all British possessions on the Mississippi.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES
M. Gen[l].
& Adjutant General N. America

[Vol I, p 175]

STATEMENT.*

Statement of sundry losses sustained in Cattle &c by the Inhabitants of Michilimackinac from the Depredations of the Indians during the summer of the year 1814 as determined upon by a Court of enquiry Assembled at Michilimackinac by order of Lieut Col McDonall Commg.

Claimants.	No. of each claim.	Amount of each as decided upon by a Court of Enquiry.		
Baptiste Raineville	1	4	15	0
Joseph Gagnon	2	32	10	0
Prisque Le Gris	3	10	12	3
Charles Marley	4	6	10	0
Ignasse Pilotte	5	15	0	0
Pierre Laurant	6	5	15	0
Michael Dousman	7	47	0	0
	£	122	2	3

The Court of Inquiry are of opinion the above statement is correct.

W. W. WINTER Capt President.
R[l] Nfd. Regt.

JNO. ASKIN Capt. I. D., E. H. MONK, J. LAMBTON, Ens. 10th. D. A. C. G. } Members.

[Vol. I, p. 70.]

*See Vol. 15, page 669 for Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry held on 13th Nov. 1814, at Green Bay, Lake Michigan.

WITHOUT SIGNATURE AND UNADDRESSED.

Green Bay Lake Michigan
14th Novemb^{r}. 1814.

Sir

I have the satisfaction to report to you, the safe arrival of all the boats under my command, after a most boisterous (word torn off) of fourteen days. On the 9th Inst. I over took Corporal Monans at Isle au Racio, where he had been detained by strong head winds for several days actually subsisting on the bark of bois tort, his provisions having been all consumed. I was much surprised to find his boats so badly manned; and can assure you, it has proved a most fortunate circumstance that a storm obliged me to take shelter at Isle au Racio, for had I passed it unobserved by Monin he destitute of provisions, and most wretchedly manned, in all probability never would have reached Green Bay, and the loss of the goods at this season of the year would have been irreparable. I really know not where to get provisions to take him & his party back, as this place, so far from being able to furnish a supply of wheat for the Garrison of Mackinac, as you have been led to expect, is absolutely in a state of famine. The depredations, or rather devastations of the Indians are most serious, they have actually impoverished the settlement, and nothing will in my opinion preserve it from total ruin but the establishment of a depot here, from which the Indians can be supplied with ammunition and their families furnished with a little provision during the absence of the Indians from home upon service: unless (torn) of this sort be adopted, they will continue to kill (torn) often as their necessities require, and in the end (torn) have to abandon the place altogether. I have devoted (torn) time as the lateness of the season would permit, to the investigation of such losses as have already been sustained but I am unable to send you a statement of them by this conveyance it shall however be forwarded by the first express from Fort Maccoy.

On the 9th Inst I met Captain Graham of the Ind. Dept who had been detached with a party of men from Fort McKay to meet our Brigade & assist it in ascending the Rapids, he was accompanied by three of the principal Saulk Chiefs, deputed by their nation to represent their wants, and to demand the assistance which they had been taught to expect. I am sorry as well as much surprised, to find that the quantity of ammunition sent with M^{r} Dick-

son is by no means adequate to supply one fourth part of those Tribes who have claims upon us. I understand that there are at least 20,000 persons whose existence during the approaching winter, will entirely depend upon hunting; formerly they had Traders to resort to for assistance; and they were also in the habit of planting and securing a supply of Corn; but this year they are deprived of both resources; the latter chiefly from having been so often called from home. The Saulks in particular, who having given such striking proofs of their zeal in the cause, & who received scarcely any thing last year, I wish it was in my power to furnish amply; but I am concerned to find that it will not. Indeed the little that will remain for them, after the Winnebagoes, Follesavoines & others on our route have been supplied all of whom stand in great need, and have strong claims upon us, and will be so far beneath what they expect and deserve, that I assure you, I have my fears for the effect which it may produce on their future conduct towards us. A vast concourse of Indians of different tribes, were assembled at this place when I arrived and it was really a most distressing sight, men women and children naked and in a state of starvation. Many of them had been from home all the summer fighting for us, and now, on the approach of winter, to see them suffering all the horrors of want, without the power to relieve them was distressing in the extreme, even those brave fellows the Follesawoines who behaved so nobly on the 4th August, were starving before my eyes and I had not the means of relieving them. I have not as yet seen either Thomas or Téte de Chun who I understand are hunting on the Fox River.

The Pottewattamies from Milwakie & other parts of Lake Michigan, are likewise repairing in great numbers to their quarter in hopes of obtaining supplies, but there will be none for them without robbing others who have much stronger claims. In stating to you the situation of the country as it appears to me from the reports of Captⁿ Graham & others, of the distressed state of those parts of it which I have not as yet seen. I feel it to be my bounden duty to represent to you the absolute necessity of a further supply of gunpowder, this fall or in the course of the winter; the latter expedient has been before resorted to and surely, when the safety of the country, and the good will of the Indian tribes so materially depend upon it, it can again be adopted. Baptiste LaBorde the bearer of this dispatch has offered to convey to this place ere navigation of

the Lake closes any quantity of Gunpowder which you may resolve to send me.

[Vol 1, p 72]

MESSAGE TO THE WESTERN INDIANS

To the Follesavoines, Waynebaygoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Souks, Renards and Sioux.

My Children,

The great Chief Sir Geo Prevost who holds at Quebec the place of your Great Father the King, has lately sent me intelligence of great importance to your future welfare and prosperity & which he has commanded me to circulate and make known to all his Indian Children.

My Children,

You know that the Americans, called by you the *Big Knives* unjustly declared war against the King your Father, at a time when most of his soldiers and ships were employed in fighting the French, who first discovered you. He has again compleatly subdued that powerful Nation who are now his friends, and who would willingly assist him against the *Big Knives* if he required their help. That deceitful people knowing that they were unable to resist his victorious troops sent Commissioners across the Big Lake to treat for Peace Your Father the King faithful to the Promisses which he has made to his Red Children resolved that Justice should be done to them and would not listen to any Proposal of the American Government unless they would first agree to redress your wrongs, restore to you again all the lands which they have robbed you of since their General Waynnes Treaty of Grenville dismantelling their Forts and withdrawing their Troops from within the new boundary and the country thus restored to you, to be entirely independent as well as all the Indian Nations whose rights were in future to be held sacred.

My Children—The reply of the *Big Knives*, ought to sink deep into your hearts and never be forgotten. They positively refused to comply with the moderate, just and reasonable demands which the King your Great Father has stipulated in your favor, or that the Indian Nations, should in any shape be included in the treaty. The King your Great Father seeing there was no other resource, Ordered

his Ships and those Victorious Troops who alone have been able to conquer the French, to attack the enemy on every side and compel them to do you Justice.

My Children—If is therefore evident that the War now continues on your account.—Your Great Father the King could easily make an advantageous Peace, but he is resolved to fulfil his Promise to you and not leave you in the power of the Americans, who would show you no mercy, their refusal to admit you into the Treaty is another proof if Proof at all was wanting that it is their fixed and unalterable determination to seize upon your Lands to destroy one nation after another and to drive the miserable remnent who survive beyond the Rocky Mountains. Because they cannot affect their cruel purpose at Present their object is to Pull some of you into a fatal security untill you are wholly in their Power and when it will be too late for the King your Great Father to save you.

My Children—I own that some of your situations for some time past has been hard and perplexing. Your Great Father has plenty of Ammunition and Clothing for all his true and faithful Children at Quebec, but unfortunately the road by which we used to relieve them, has been stopped up, but this cannot last long for the Power of Your Great Father the King was never so great at this moment and the rubbish which now disturbes the path will soon be removed.

The following has been added to the message sent to the Follesavoins and Winnebagois.

My Children—Great reinforcements had arrived at Quebec. A large Fleet and Army were attacking the Enemy on the side of the Great Lake, and another Army assisted by the Spaniards at the mouth of the Mississippi. The Veteran Troops of Great Britain were collecting from all our Colonies to assail the Enemy. The Americans had been driven entirely from the Niagara Frontier, their Fort of that name still in our possession and our Fleet reinforced by a great Ship of 100 Guns, was decidedly superior on Lake Ontario.

My Children. In the course of the ensuing summer, the *Big Knives* attacked by so many of our Troops everywhere accustomed to victory, must be humbled and beaten. But as the Enemy's Fleet on Lake Erie interrupt the communication between Quebec and Michilimack it is still necessary that great efforts should be made for the protection of your Father at that place, from which you have hither to derived such warmth and comfort. You know that if you suffer that place to be lost, your supplies must be cut off, & you will inevitably perish for want. Your Father at Michilimack-

inac requires eighty or a hundred of your best warriors & it is necessary that they should be there with as great exped[n] as the season will admit of & well armed; such as have good guns will be particularly distinguished when the presents are distributed.

[Vol I, p 117]

COURT MARTIAL.

Proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial held by order of Capt Bulger R[l] Newfoundland Regt Commanding at Fort McKay and on the Mississippi.

FORT McKAY 2[nd] January 1815

President

Captain Thos. G. Anderson, Mississippi Volunteers

Members

Lieut. James Pullman of the Michigan Fencibles

Lieut. James Keating of the Mississippi Volunteers

The court being duly sworn proceeded.

Charges to the trial of La Seur Dupuis, Private Soldier in the Michigan Fencibles, Confined by Order of the Commanding Officer of Fort McKay "For Conduct tending to excite Mutiny & disturbance among the Troops Comprising the Garrison of Fort McKay on the 31st day of December 1814

1st Evidence. Sergeant Amable Dusang of the Mississippi Volunteers, having been duly sworn gave evidence that, on the 31st Dec.[r] 1814 he being then Sergt. of the Guards, the Garrison Sergt. Major Ordered him to take a file of men and Confine Private Bonnai of the Michigan Fencibles for having struck the Sergt. Major he Sergt. Dusang ordered the Prisinor, then one of the Guard, who refused in saying he would not go.

2nd Evidence. Sergt. Major Walsh being duly sworn corroborates the evidence of Sergt. Dusang.

3rd Evidence. Captain Bulger being duly sworn says that on Saturday the 31st Decr. on the Parade he ordered Dubruille Private in the Michigan Fencibles, out of the ranks to be confined, Dubruille was standing next the prisinor, the prisinor Said he had not refused to take Bonnai when the prisinor pushed Dubruille and Said to him "What are you affraid," in an insolent & hauty manner as if he had gloried in what he had done.

Defence. The Prisinor being put on his Defence says he acknowledges having refused to take Bonnai to the Guard House, as he had been informed that the men in the Barracks were determined not to let him be taken.

Openion and Sentence. The Court having maturily weighed & considered the Evidence against the Prisinor La Seur Dupuis, private in the Michigan Fencibles, with what he had said in his defence, is of opinion that the said La Seur Dupuis is guilty of the charge exibited against him, viz—for conduct tending to Excite Mutiny and disturbance amongst the Troops composing the Garrison of Fort McKay, on the 31st December 1814 being in breach of the articles of war and by virtue of the Authority therein given, doth therefore adjudge him the said La Seur Dupuis to receive a Corporal punishment of three hundred Lashes in the usual manner at such time and place as the Commanding Officer shall direct.

The court finding from circumstances that the bad couduct of the prisinor proceeds more thro' ignorance than anything else begs leave to recommend him to the clemency of the Commanding Officer.

Confirmed
A Bulger Capt
Commanding

Thos. G. Anderson
Capt. M. Volunteers
& President

Proceedings of a Garrison Court Martial held by Order of Captain Bulger R[l] Newfoundland Regt. Commanding Fort McKay and on the Mississippi.

Fort McKay 2[nd] Jan. 1815

President

Captain Thos G. Anderson Mississippi Volunteers

Members

Lieut. James Pullman of the Michigan Fencibles

Lieut. James Keating of the Mississippi Volunteers

Charge. The Court being duly sworn proceeded to the trial of Hypotite Senecal Private Soldier in the Michigan Fencibles confined by order of the Commanding officer of Fort McKay for conduct tending to excite Mutiny and Disturbance amongst the Troops comprising the Garrison of Fort McKay on the 31st December 1814

1st Evidence. Louis Dubruille private in the Michigan Fencibles being duly sworn says that on Saturday 31st Decr 1814, he was on

Guard, & Seeing Hypotite Senecal the prisinor Standing in one of the Barrack room Doors with a knife in his Belt asked him what that was for, the prisinor turned about and said no man should take Bonnai, private in the Michigan Fencibles prisinor.

2nd Evidence. Olivia Degardin private in the Michigan Fencibles being duly Sworn gave Evidence Corroborating the first evidence with this difference that the prisinor he saw Standing in the Barrack Room Door had a Bayonet under his Cloak and Said "this will serve someone let anyone come now to take Bonnai.

3rd Evidence. William Dickson Volunteer, Ind. Department being duly Sworn Says that on Saturday the 31st December 1814, Standing near the Barrack Room Door heard the prisinor Say, that the Sergt. Major, who was then on Parade, had a womans face a Ball would be well in his Belly.

4th Evidence. Colin Campbell Interpreter in the Ind. Dpt. being duly Sworn his evidence Corroborates that of William Dickson.

Defence. The Prisinor being put on his defence says he has nothing to do in the business, and brought Sergt. Dusang as a Witness. But Sergt. Dusang Says he has no knowledge of what he did or said on the subject.

Openion & Sentence. The having maturely weighed and considered the Evidence against the prisinor Hypotite Senecal private in the Michigan Fencibles, with what he has Said in his defence is of Opinion that the Said Hypotite Senecal is guilty of the charge exhibited against him, viz—for conduct tending to excite mutiny and Disturbance amongst the Troops Comprising the Garrison of Fort McKay on the 31st Decr. 1814—being in breach of the Articles of War and by virtue of the Authority therein given, Doth therefore adjudge him the said Hypotite Senecal to receive a corporal punishment of three hundred Lashes in the usual manner at Such time and place as the Commanding Officer shall direct.

The Court finding from Circumstances that the bad Conduct of the prisinor proceeds more thro' ignorance than anything else, beg leave to recommend him to the Clemency of the Commanding Officer.

Confirmed

A. Bulger Capt^{n}.
Commanding

Thos G. Anderson
Capt M. Volunteers
& President

[Vol I, p 194]

CAPT. A. BULGER TO LT. COL. MC DONALL.*

Fort McKay 15th January 1815

Sir,

It was my intention to have sent the Express off for Mackina on the 1st Instant, deeming it of great importance that you should be immediately apprized of the cretical situation in which this Garrison will be placed in the Spring for want of provisions; but an unexpected & unpleasant occurrence prevented my intentions taking place.

A serious & alarming meeting broke out amongst the Michigan Fencibles on the 31st Decr the particulars of which are as follows —For some time past, the Sergeant major had made frequent reports to me, of the disorderly conduct of that Detachment, when in the ranks at Drill, and that when he spoke to them, they only laughed at him, & cursed him in French, as he had been informed. My ill state of health put it out of my power to be on parade myself, I therefore told the Sergeant Major, to confine the next man who should be guilty of talking or laughing under arms, this was about four Days previous to the disturbance. On the 31st Decr they were at Drill in the Barrack Square; one of them Antoine Bonnain being very unsteady & inattentive in the ranks, was repeatedly spoken to on the subject, but appeared to take no notice of what was said to him. On which the Sergeant Major desired him to fall out and go to the Guard House, & on his not moving, approached him for the purpose of taking his arms. Bonnain immediately came to the charge, when a loud shout & laugh from the others, showed their exultation at the resistance he made. The Sergeant Major then closed with Bonnain and strove to disarm him, when he struck the Sergeant Major across the head with his firelock. On which the Sergeant of the Guard was called & desired to take two men and confine Bonnain. The two men whom the Sergt of the Guard ordered for that purpose positively refused to go—in the mean time all was confusion on the Parade, and the Michigans quitted their ranks. They took Bonnain into the Barrack Room, crying out. "Who will dare come and take him." They then placed Sentries at the door of the barrack room, who with drawn bayonets & knives swore the first person who attempted to take Bonnain should be killed. They seem'd to have attacked as if measures had been pre-concerted. The Sergeant Major, finding things in such a state, repaired to my Quar-

* See Vol. 16, page 2 for Proceedings of a Board of Enquiry held at Fort McKay on the 5th of Jan'y, 1815, and continued by adjournment to the 10th of the same month.
See Vol. 23, page 96 for letter of Lt. Col. Robert McDonall to Sir F. P. Robinson, Drummond Island January 10, 1815.

ters & made a report to me of what had passed. I immediately enquired into the affair and found it had been much worse on the part of the men that the Sergt. Major had reported. I saw at once the state in which the whole Detachment was in, as also the necessity of taking strong measures to subdue them. I went to the Parade without loss of time and ordered the Long Roll to beat for the Garrison to fall in, having previously sent word to Mr. Dickson to repair to the Fort with his people, armed—I then declared Martial Law, and summon'd a Drum head Court Martial for the trial of Bonnain. Persuant to the Sentence of the Court, he was immediately tied to a gun and flogg'd—After the punishment I ordered the Sergeant of the Michigans to go down the ranks with me, & to pick out those men who had been most violent in the mutiny, there were a good many, but I selected such as were reported to have been the foremost, & disarmed them and ordered that they should be confined in the cell on bread & water. Some of them had the audacity to say to my face that they had prevented Bonnains being taken & that they were not afraid. I addressed the Michigans, through their officer, and expostulated with them on the heniousness of their crime & told them that they were now serving in the Conquer'd Countries, where they were subject to the Articles of War the same as any regular soldier & that I was fully determined to punish them severely if they misbehaved or disobeyed orders in future. I said a good deal to them as you will perceive by my orders on the occasion (which I herewith enclose.)

On Monday the 2nd Jany. I assembled the Troops and the Militia with the Indian Department in Fort McKay. A garrison Court Martial was assembled to try the two men of the guard who had refused to go for Bonnain when ordered. They were sentenced to receive each 300 Lashes, but they received only 150 each when I ordered them to be taken down. This was done in presence of the whole Country under arms. After it was over, I addressed the other prisoners and after telling them that I hoped the example just made would have a good effect on their future behavior, I restored them their arms & directed them to join their company. Since which time they have behaved tolerably well—but I am on my guard & now make it a point to sleep in the Fort every night in a small room appropriated as an orderly room. I know that most of them, being half Indians, possess the treacherous disposition of the Indian, who only waits for a good opportunity of taking revenge. I have

taken every precaution against Treachery or Desertion—indeed I have very little to fear from the latter, as the Indians have been directed to bring in the head of any man who may attempt it.

It was contrary to my inclination that I came from Mackina with those men, and you may probably recollect my telling you that I did not like to go with men, on whom I could not place confidence. If this place is not to be kept, other men than the Michigan Fencibles must be sent here, for with them, I confess I have no hopes either of gaining credit for myself, or of rendering a service to my country. You cannot therefore be surprized, and I hope you will not be displeased, at my requesting leave to resign this command, & return to Mackinac, if it is not in your power to send me other men. with supplies requisite to enable me to make a defence.

I have had nothing but trouble & vexation since I came to this distracted Country and apprehend I shall tire your patience with the numerous Letters, trials and other papers, which I think necessary to submit for your perusal and approbation. Enclosed you will receive the Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry assembled on the 5th Inst. to investigate charges prefered by Mr. Dickson against Mr. Rolette. When first presented to me, I told Mr. Dickson that they were very serious accusations, and if not proved would look very bad on his part, but he seemed confident of being able to substantiate them. Consequently it became my duty to notice them. It is not perhaps necessary for me to say anything more than is remarked by the Court, tho' as commanding Officer I will take the liberty of giving my opinion. *I think the charges would not have been brought forward at all, if Mr. Dickson and Mr. Rolette had not quarrelled* and the unwilling of Mr. Dickson's witnesses, who are all his own people & dependant upon him for their substance to say what they knew in favor of the Accused, untill it was exorted from them by Questions from the Court justify me in believing that the object in view was, *to ruin the man and not the good of the country.* Altho' the Accused has at times given himself a latitude in speaking, far from being allowable, yet he has by his actions shown that he is not that bad subject, which they have endeavored to make him appear. I shall say no more—as the Proceedings of the Court of Enquiry will enable you to form a correct judgment of the Prosecutors motives, and the criminality of the accused.

There being no Ensign nominated to the Michigan Fencibles, I beg leave to recommend to you for that appointment Lieut Joseph Jacques Porlier of the Mississippi Volunteers, who is an uncommon

fine young man, and very active and attentive to his duty. I wish, if there is no prospect of Mr. Armstrong's being appointed Captain of that Company, that you would take into consideration Capt. Anderson's valuable and important services, which are deserving of some permanent reward, and nominate him to the command thereof. I would not have mentioned this on any account, if I did not think that there was very little probability of Mr. Armstrong's getting that appointment, whilst there are senior subalterns in the same Garrison. I have the highest reason to be satisfied with the conduct of every officer here, but particularly Capt. Anderson's.

A Court of Enquiry is now setting to examine the losses sustained by the people of this place from the depredations of the Indians and which I should have been enabled to send by this Express, had it not been for the length of time which the investigation of Mr. Dickson's charges took up. The people of this settlement have indeed suffered a great deal from the Indians during the last two summers, and merit some compensation. I understand from good authority that there are several who two years ago had upwards of 30 head of cattle, and have not now one left. I shall report more particularly on this subject, as soon as the actual loss is ascertained.

An address was yesterday presented to me by the Traders & Inhabitants of Prairie de Chiens which I declined receiving, in consequence of its being also addressed to Mr. Dickson; My answer to it is enclosed. The persons who framed the address afterwards waited on me to make an apology for their error; from them I learnt that it was originally made in my name, but was altered in consequence of some officers of the Indian Dept. threatening the people with Mr. Dicksons ill will if they did not include him in it. Capt. Graham has been mentioned as being particularly busy in the business. I cannot say whether it was with Mr D——— knowledge, or whether it originated with that crowd of parasites & flatterers he has round him, but as for myself, I should be ashamed to alow any one under me to try to exort a thing of the Kind, I am informed Mr. D———'s foolish vanity will not allow him to acknowledge that he is under my command or indeed any military officer, and that he wishes to make the people believe that he has the supreme command here & that I am under him, it was this that induced me to reject the address. But another was this day presented to me alone, a copy of which I enclose with my answer thereto I hope my conduct in this trifling affair will meet with your approbation. Were I personally concerned, I would not envy Mr. Dickson all the addresses he could

extort between this and the Rocky Mountains. But it is an affair to the Commanding Officer & not to me, that I have resented.

Since my letter of the 30th Dec^{r}. the Contracter has delivered unto those, flour sufficient for the Garrison to April—the meat is what we still fail in, being almost convinced that it will not be got, the Contracter has tried me with complaints and representations respecting Mr. Dickson, who, he says, prevents his getting meat, by giving the Indians goods for all they have. I know to my certain knowledge that meat has been brought in here by the Indians but twice, and Mr Dickson has positively declared to me that he never gave an Article of goods for meat. I therefore think the Contracter's complaints are groundless, & merely advanced to give him some sort of an excuse for the non fulfillment of his contract.

I should be much obliged if you could procure me a Map of this Country, if one can be had in Mackina.

The information given in my letter of the 30th Decr respecting the Americans coming up here in the Spring, has been this day confirmed by a Sock who made his escape from the Missouri, he also reports that the Pottewattamie have struck on the Socks. On our arrival here the Mississippi was full of ice, no boats could go down, in consequence the Socks have not received their presents. The delay was unavoidable as the ice in the Mississippi was not sufficiently strong till Capt. Graham started.

Previous to closing my letter I will take the liberty of again stating the absolute necessity of our being supplied this winter with powder for the Indians, otherwise we shall not experience much assistance from them; the quantity sent out this fall was not sufficient for the purpose intended, and nearly 400 lbs of that has been condemed as unserviceable.

The Mississippi rises every spring at least 8 feet, and Boats can at that time sail up the Rapids of the Rock River, and as Mr Keating informs me neither of our field guns can hurt them, last fall when the Enemy attempted to come up the waters were very low, and there was but a very narrow channel in the center of the river for them to sail in, On every side nothing but difficulties present themselves to my view.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant

Lieut. Col. McDonall
&c &c &c

A. H. Bulger
Cpt. Cmg. Fort McKay

[Vol I, p 262]

COUNCIL.

MICHILIMACKINAC, 29th Jan. 1815.

Minutes of a council held this day at the request of Chebainse a Potewattemy Chief of St. Josephs and a Band of Ottawas of the same place Saguina and Grande Traverse Indians.

LIEUTENANT COL. McDONALL, Com^g President.

Indian Department.
- John Aikin, Capt. Res^h.
- Lewis Johnson, } Lieutenants.
- Joseph Cadet, }
- Will^m Solomon.
- Geo. M^c Gulpin.
- Jos^h St. Germain.
- Lewis Chevalleur.
- Antoine Grent.

Majors
- Warthrop, 81st Reg^t
- Mockler, R. N F L. R^t.
- Winter.

Lieutenants
- Armstrong.
- Fenton, 81st Reg^t
- Made, Roy^l Art^y.
- Radenhurst.
- Lutman 81st Reg^t
- Davis, R. N. F. L. R^t.

Ensign O Brien " "

Chebainse rose and said

Father I salute our great Father beyond the Great Lake, you his representitive and all the Officers here present.

Father After having rendered you every assistance in my power last summer in repelling the enemy, I returned to my country and in conformity to your desire, sent speeches to the Kikapoos, Miamies and Delawares informing them, that you had learned that they were anxious of returning to their allegiance and would willingly receive them into favour, provided they would behave as true and faithful children, and withdraw themselves from the Enemys Country. I also told the Messenger in my speech to inform those Nations that We the Potewattimys would receive them with pleasure and suffer them to form their village with ours.

Father The Kikapoos, Miamis and Delawares received the Messenger with great joy, and informed my Messenger, it was the only good news that had reached them since the English Father had aban-

doned Detroit, that they would without loss of time repair to St Josephs River. That their conduct and sentiments in future would be guided entirely by those of their Brethren the Ottawas, Chippiwa & Potewattemys The Kikapoos have already reached the Teakekee and made their village with the *Bad Sturgeon*, the other nations Miamies & Delawares are to follow the example of their Brethren by removing.

Father I address you, in the name of our principal war chiefs and warriors of our Nation

Father Open your ears and pay attention to the voice of your Children the Potewattemys

Father We the War Chiefs and Warriors are and always have been ready to exert every nerve in making war against the *Big Knives* our Common Enemy that deceitful & detestible Nation who are the authors of our misery. They have cheated and Robbed us of our Lands.

Father We are ready to avenge our wrongs, but the misfortune is we cannot fight them with our fists. We require your aid. We beg for Fire Arms & Ammunition and when we are furnished with those articles, you will see that we can defend our Lands, women and Children

Father We know the power of the English, we know that you can furnish us with the means of maintaining our rights and our Lands, we therefore hope and trust you will take our distressed condition into consideration and afford us the means and some clothing for our women & children who are naked.

Father You sent ammunition last autumn to your distressed children in our quarter, for which they return thanks, it will enable those who have Guns to support their families this winter, but we havent arms enough amongst us to undertake an expedition against the Enemy before next spring

Father We trust you will send a Boat early in the Spring, to us with Fire Arms, Ammunition and some clothing for our women and children, we will look out for it as soon as the Lake is free from Ice. (presented a few strings of wampum)

Father I now again address you in the name of all the Village chiefs of our Nation residing at and near St. Josephs.

Father The Village Chiefs salute you who is the representative of our Great Father beyond the Great Lake.*

* Here he addressed himself to the officers of the garrison.

They salute you all and request your mediation with our Great Father's representative that their wants may be attended to and their distress alleviated ·

Father The war Chiefs & warriors whose duty is to manage all matters relating to war have addressed you, and we the Village chiefs humbly beg you will pay attention to the wants of your children who supplicate your aid and assistance

Father We the Village Chiefs will vouch for the sincerity of what the war Chiefs & warriors have advanced, your Children are eager to engage the Enemy who are the cause of all our distress & misery but they require the means, we the village Chiefs can only afford advice, men and our own presence, which isn't sufficient. Arms & ammunition is required to defend our Lands, women & Children.

Father We the Village Chiefs, war Chiefs & warriors will look out for a Boat early in the spring with Fire Arms ammunition & some clothing to relieve those objects who stand most need of your assistance, we the village Chiefs also request you will send in the Boat that you may dispatch a Big Gun with a proper person who understands the management thereof, and we all assure you that the whole of us will accompany it in the destruction of Fort Waynne.

(He presented a few strings of wampum in Testimony)

A true Copy

John Aiken

Capt.

[Vol I, p 281]

LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.

Michilimackinac 16th Feby 1815

My Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 14th Novr, I must say was not calculated to afford me much satisfaction. I fear you have listened too much to the sombre representations of Mr. Dickson, who is the last man I know that I would employ in situations of trial & difficulty. It was for this reason that I selected you, long in the Army, engaged in much honorable service, & of a sound judgment; in order that your energy & resolution might guard against the mischiefs of his supineness and want of management. But for this circumstance, there was no occasion for any alteration in the Garrison of Fort Mc Kay, that gallant little band, having conducted itself with a firmness &

address, which has excited general applause; overcoming their difficulties & their enemy, by meeting them half way, & boldly looking them in the face. I knew the command to which I appointed you to be an arduous one, perhaps nearly equal to my own, but I believed (and still believe) that it would be met with proportionate firmness & ability; "common chances common men can bear, for when the *sea is calm*, all boats alike show mastership in sailing." How strongly is this doctrine illustrated, by the late campaign on the Niagara Frontier; General Rial (a very gallant officer) was retiring before the Enemy at the moment General Drummond took the command: the columns were instantly countermarched, & led on to the attack, & this system amidst unprecedented difficulty & struggling with overwhelming numbers, was persevered in, till it triumphed at last, the American Army being obliged to blow up Fort Erie & cross to their own side.

I implicitly credit the distressing scenes you have witnessed, and am fully aware that the supplies you took with you are totally inadequate to relieve the *general* misery of the Indians. I am convinced, from the state of matters, on our own side, & the still more deplorable situation of those on the Southern shores of Lake Michigan (who have got nothing, Mr Dickson knows best why) that *ten times* the quantity of goods which arrived would not be sufficient to place all the Indians who have claims upon us, above want. What then would have been their horrible fate, but for the exertions of the Govt & the singularly fortunate capture of the Enemy's Schooners, in which you bore so creditable a share? What folly then it is, what more than childish imbecility, to inspire the Indians with false hopes of abundant supplies, which with the Enemy's Naval Superiority, never can be realized. Who that has manly sincerity, or common reflection, would hold out the "solemn promises of Government" (to use the hackneyed phrase) to that unfortunate people; would so grossly & fatally deceive them, as to *assure* them of supplies, when it is beyond doubt in the power of the Enemy to prevent our receiving a barrel of powder or a blanket, except perhaps the few that may arrive by stealth in such canoes as were so fortunate to elude their vigilance. What will become of Mr. Dickson's "Solemn promises" this year, should the enemy as is said so to be their intention, succeed in such an early and strict blockade, as will cut off our supplies. Government, I fear in that case, will find it difficult to load Ballons at La Chine, and direct their unerring course to the Mississippi & if they do not it will be a

burning shame, their "good faith is implicated" they cannot perform the impossibilites, so lavishly and *judiciously* promised in their name by Mr. Dickson!

Sincerity with an Indian, as it ought to be with all mankind, is the only mode. It is the first of virtue upon that subject, Mr. Dickson ought to remember the cutting reproach of an Indian Chief, on this very Island. Tell them fairly & candidly the truth, tell them that their Great Father the King ever true to *his* engagements tho' he at times cannot be to those of his thoughtless, Improvident servants, is sedulously endeavouring to do *his utmost* to do what is possible to support them and relieve their distress, but that the road being blocked up, the supplies which used to come in Ships now creep along by stealth in Canoes, & are of course both small and precious—that he has also a great many red Children to provide for, that they must therefore be moderate in their expectations and contented with little, as even that little adverse circumstances may prevent their receiving until the impediment is removed which will restore to them that abundance which the King their beneficent Father has provided for them in Lower Canada that the only difficulty is in getting it conveyed to them and that they must never relax in their efforts, until the road is again opened, and the days of plenty restored that these happy days could not be far off, as the Enemy pressed on every side by the numerous sea and land Forces of the King, would soon be compelled to do them justice.

Had this language dictated by truth itself and delivered in the genuine spirit of sincerity been held out to the western Indians instead of pompus and high sounding promises trusting only, what a reed to lean upon, "Something would turn up" to realize them; had the situation of affairs been thus explained to them accompanied at the same time by a fair impartial & judicious distribution of the large and magnificent assortment of goods, which within the last fifteen months have been sent to the Mississippi independent of what Mr. Dickson received for his Indians at this place, at Amherstburg, and on the arrival here last summer, being no small quantity, most fully convinced am I as I think most men will be, that the Mississippi would not have exhibited such a scene of distress & that conviction would have been strong in the minds of the Indians in general, that the King their Father had done the utmost that human effort could do to relieve their distress and ameliorate their condition.

As for myself, I came here invested with some degree of latitude which those who sent me [doubtless thought I deserved; claiming absolute independence in my situation & a right to judge for myself, tho' like all men in public situations] liable to that responsibility, from an iota of which I will never shrink, & from which Mr. Dickson will find that he is not exempt:—not improperly or weakly biased by any man or set of men, much less to be subjected to the deep disgrace of becoming the puppet of so poor a conjurer as he is. I believe it frequently happens, [that a man's actions in private life, afford an apt illustration of his public conduct, and that he who fails in the management of his own affairs, is not likely to succeed well with those of the King. How Mr. Dickson has succeeded with both is pretty well known. I have been totally disappointed in the assistance expected from him throughout the whole limits of my command, wherever he has been, all has been confusion & mismanagement thereby necessarily lessening that confidence in the officers of his Department, which a Leader of Indians should invariably excite & increase by a personal example of energy, arrangement, boldness, & integrity. I have neither seen or heard of his exhibiting any of these essential qualities; without a conspicuous display of which but little good can be derived from Indians. On the contrary, *where he is not* I have seen method, order & regularity revive, & in some instances followed up by a degree of courage and judicious daring, "which saved that country which it was his peculiar duty to watch over."

On this hateful subject, I shall at present say no more, tho' it was my intention to have taken Mr. Dickson to task in a way that he deserves, for a most insolent & disrespectful letter he wrote me from Green Bay, a Letter which he has yet to answer for, & which had he been honoured with His Majesty's Commission, would have ignominously dismissed [him the service. I spare him at present in consequence of the situation of the Country. Believe me to be,

Dear Sir,

Yours very truly

R^{t} M^{c}Donall Lt Col Comg.

[Vol I, p 127]

LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.

MICHILIMACKINAC
18 Febʸ 1815

MY DEAR BULGER,

Your several communications of the 30th & 31st Decr & 7th, 15th & 17 Jany. together with their respective inclosures, reached me on the inst. I shall reply to them according to their different dates.

I cannot however refrain from expressing how much I have felt at the sufferings you endured on the voyage, & the very arduous and trying situations in which you have been placed since you arrived. It does you but strict justice to say, that you have conducted yourself with equal prudence, firmness and ability, and what is no small praise, have proved yourself fully equal to the difficulties which you were called upon to encounter: all your measures meet with my unqualified approbation.

I am very sorry to find that there is such a general scarcity of food among the Indians, which occasions the evil to be augmented ten fold by their destructive ravages in all kinds of provisions. I thank you for your patient investigation of the losses sustained at La Baye; the amount is really enormous, & if such excesses cannot be prevented must ultimately ruin the settlement. I have adopted your suggestion & appointed Mr. Porlier & Mr. Pierre Grignon to be captains on the Militia and also justices of the Peace at that place, I shall also place at the disposal of the former Gentleman such supplies of ammunition &c as can be spared, & have also authorized him to administer to the wants of the Indians of his neighborhood, according to their necessities and the means which may be at his disposal & particularly to the families of such as may repair to this Island in the Spring. I added that I would authorize the expense. I trust that this will in some measure alleviate the evil, & encourage the settlers to grow more corn. To expect relief from this plan as to the article of food is totally out of the question, as it is a doubtful point with Govᵗ whether it will be in their power to supply this Garrison owing to its increased numbers and particularly if the reinforcement of a hundred men (which I have asked for as indespensably necessary) can be sent as to similar losses, sustained at the Prairie des Chiens, you will have to transmit another such statement of the same, which I shall also transmit to his Excellency strongly urging the necessity of a liberal remuneration.

As to the inadequacy of the Indian supplies, it is one of the many trying difficulties with which we shall both have to struggle. I know well that the goods which Govt were so perplexed in getting up, & which considering the obstacles in the way we were so lucky in receiving, could not in consequence of the want of Traders, supply the tenth part of the numerous tribes who have claims upon us. In such a cruel emergency, what was to be done but to aportion them in such a way as to give all a share, and be most conducive to our general interests. So fully was I convinced of the necessity of straining every nerve to support the Indians of the Mississippi that I set apart for them, more than most men in my situation would have ventured to do, & to do which, I was obliged to curtail the usual allowence of ammunition for the Tribes of this Neighborhood, *besides* withholding the clothing which they invariably received on the approach of winter, thereby running the risque of adding to the existing discontent & jealousy with which the Ottawas and Chippawas viewed Mr. Dicksons partiality for the Western Indians which had attained to such a length that Captn Askin can prove that a deputation of these Nations would have proceeded last summer to represent their grievances to the Government, had he not prevented them, I enclose you a copy of his statement. In addition to this dilemma in which I was placed (of so hazardous a tendency) as we must chiefly rely on those Indians for assistance in the hour of trial I had scarcely any thing to spare for the numerous tribes at Sagana, St Joseph River, Grand River, & to such of the Kikapoos, Pottewattamies &c as are still inclined to our side, & which doubtless has compelled some of them to apply for that help to the Americans, which I was unable to give. I am convinced that Mr. Dickson's total neglect of these Indians has had no small share in driving such of them into the arms of the Enemy as are now against us. You see how very difficult a card I had to play. Besides as there is not a doubt but that the Americans availing themselves of their Southern Climate, & Commanding Naval Superiority, will make a great effort to be here before our little Squadron. I leave you to judge of the imperious necessity that existed, that we might not be without Ammunition & a small share of the other supplies for the Indians that may join us in the spring, in case such a misfortune should happen, as it is obvious to every one that our connection with all the Indian Nations depends wholly on our being able to retain this Island it would have been the height of infatuation & folly to have stripped ourselves of the means of defence an

act for which I never could have been justified or forgiven, and which to give *them* a momentary relief, might have ruined them for ever. If with the supply which was sent with you they are still in such distress what would be their horrible fate if they were cut off from the fountain from which they derive their existence, if thro' any act of childish inadvertance This Island were endangered or lost?

The idea of being obliged to send you provisions from Michilimackinac would make all below utterly despair; they entertained strong doubt of being able to supply ourselves—most puzzling and difficult are our situations. Should our vessels fortunately arrive with a good supply, I must, if it can possibly be spared, & conveyed endeavour to send you some Pork to Green Bay, altho' it is a most cruel & unlooked for emergency. Mr. Dickson himself repeatedly told me last summer that we might expect to be assisted here from Green Bay with a hundred barrels of flour instead of our being obliged to send supplies in that direction. After this statement you will the less wonder at the resources of the Country, and the Mississippi being overated to me from other quarters.

The fact is my dear Bulger that the conviction was and is so strong on my mind, as to the irreparable & overwhelming evils, which our evacuation of the country, & abandoning the Indians would occasion, that I was constrained to give some credit to these accounts, & to try the experiment of a small Garrison, around which they might rally & be encouraged, directed & led on, by it, against the Common Enemy. The failure of our hopes in that respect, will not, in prudence, honor, or sound policy, justify our withdrawing from the Country, in my several letters there is a good deal of tautology on this subject, but it shows how strongly I am impressed with the truth of this opinion. You have with you, some active able officers, even with their assistance alone, in organising, uniting and inspiring the Indians, it will be scarcely possible for the Enemy (pressed on every side and particularly on the Lower Mississippi) to establish himself at such a distance from support

Turn, therefore, all your attention to the most prudent and judicious management of your precarious resources. I dread the mischiefs which will result from the total want of economy from the invariable havoc and waste made by that Timon of Athens—Dickson—The whole arrangements as to provisions must centre in you, & no purchases made by any other authority. Try if all the Volunteers can be struck off, from receiving rations, the actual value of which might be allowed them, by the Acting Commissary's repurchasing them again

into store. This mode would perhaps satisfy some of the Michigans, particularly by exempting *such* from Parades, & allowing them to work. I trust that Captain Anderson & Lieut Porlier, will infuse new life & animation into this Corps, & make them render you still good service. You must give every encouragement to the planting *as much corn as possible*, & particularly *above* your Post. Take the utmost pains in this or the Indians will next winter perish for want. From the Enemy's late Establishment near the Saulk villages they will probably have to move further up, at all events to plant their corn. The great price for this article, will I hope cause much to be sown by the settlers around you. Spare no expense for provisions rather than any misfortune should happen for want of it. Might not the Sioux (who are out of reach of the Enemy) raise a good deal? The Indians ought to know that the ravages and depredations, if continued will force us from the country, cut off their supplies thereby, leave them exposed to the vengence of the Americans & end in their ruin and extermination.

Believe me very truly yours

(Signed)

R' McDonall

Captain Bulger
Fort McKay

Lt Col. Comming

[Vol I, p 131]

Captn Askins statement refered to in Col. McDonalls letter of the 18th February 1815.

It has appeared to me that Mr. Dickson has in several instances shown a disposition to obtain from His Majesty's Store a greater proportion of goods for the Western Indians than he was entitled to, on his way to Detroit in June 1813 he applied for every article then in the Indian store at this Post, for the Indians under his command which he received, [to the exception of a few articles, that were retained by a special order from the commanding officer of the Post] exclusive of all the goods and Guns that were purchased from the Merchants in the place, and tho' the same Indian got what presents the stores of Detroit & Amherstburg could afford, they were again clothed on their return to this by order of Mr. Dickson, from the goods sent up under mark $^{I}_{M}{}^{P}$ for the Indians resorting to this, thereby causing no small degree of jealousy & discontent in the minds of the Indians in the vicinity of this Post. In addition to the fine

assortment of goods sent to the Western Indians in autumn 1813 under mark 1 the whole who accompanyd Mr Dickson to this, were giving clothed in June last, thereby reducing the quantity of Presents to which the Ottawas and Chippewas here were entitled.

In the beginning of last summer, a deputation of the Ottawa's were about to proceed from home to Quebec for the purpose of laying before the Governor in chief, their grievances, & Mr Dickson's treatments and partiality, but they were disuaded from that intention by me.

In my opinion, the Commandant in his zeal to do the utmost that was possible for the Indians of the Mississippi in his appropriation of the presents last fall, for that quarter, ordered more goods than prudence and good policy could well justify, in consequence of which, the Autumn presents, which used to be invariably given to the Indians of this Neighborhood, were withheld, thereby running great risk of diminishing their zeal & attachment to us, and perhaps of rendering them less ardent in repairing to our assistance, when attacked by the Enemy.

From my long acquaintance with the Indian character, I think it absolutely necessary that their rights should be most strictly attended to, particularly those around us, for they are the natural defenders of this Post, and to efface from their minds every idea that their interests are sacrificed to those of the Indians of the Mississippi.

(Signed) Mr Askin

[Vol I, p 175]

R. DICKSON TO CAPT. BULGER.

Dear Sir

About Fifty Renard Indians are just arrived if you think proper I would wish to give them Twelve or Fifteen loaves of Bread, as these people have a great quantity of corn, I would wish to hide our poverty in provisions.

I am
Dr Sir
Yours Truly,
R. Dickson

Capt. Bulger
Febth 20 1815

[Vol I, p 376]

LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.

private and Confidential

MICHILIMACKINAC
20th Feb 1815

MY DEAR BULGER

Be on your guard as to Mr. Dickson—that insidious, intriguing, dangerous, yet despicable character, will require the exercise of all your prudence, all your caution all your good management. I shall ever regret having sent him with you, as the conviction is strong on my mind, that what with your own judgment & foresight together with Captain Anderson's zealous assistance, & the other officers, that I am highly pleased to hear you speak so well of, you would have been able, so to have husbanded your precious resources as to have left you no small chance of preserving to us a Country of such vast importance, & which if you succeeded in, could not fail of being attended with the most signal advantages to yourself. Your dispatches I shall forward to His Excellency the Governor—they are very creditable to you, & place your zeal and abilities in a very conspicuous point of view, of this be assured that no effort or influence of mine shall be wanting, to prove your exertions for the Public good. I did contemplate the possibility of your first getting a Company in your own regiment and that an opportunity might occur on the Mississippi, which would give you a fair claim for the Brevet Rank of Major, we have a recent instance of such good fortune in Faucett of the 100th who tho' so very lately a Subaltern has now 500 Majors below him—I can pretty well answer for Lieut. General Drummond's disposition, & also Sir George's, most warmly to take up and second my recommendation.

I am glad to find that my good opinion of Captn Anderson is corroborated by yours, Assure that Gentleman that I duly appreciate his zeal and services, & doubt not but he will assist you with his hearty support and co-operation. Before I received your dispatch, I was studying in what way to serve him, & I could think of no better mode than by recommending him most strongly to be a Captian on the Indian Department, which I have done in my last letter to his Excellency, & I have little doubt of his appointment. It will be more advantageous to him than the temporary command of the Michigan Company (which I believe will be left with Mr. Armstrong) as there will be at the end of the war (I have little doubt, either half pay, or an equivalent, I have also represented the necessity of

all your officers being allowed Bat & Forage money. Tell Mr. Keating that he will not be forgotten, when his present employment ceases.

Our winter express being daily expected, I have not yet heard as to your loss of baggage, which if forgotten, I shall re-urge most strongly, you will charge your Command Money from the date of your appointment—Your supplies by Mr. Forrest shall be duly forwarded by the Canoes.

(Signed) Rt McDonall.
Lt. Col

[Vol. I, p 135]

GARRISON ORDERS FOR CAPT. A. BULGER AT FORT. MC KAY.

Michilimackinac.
Garrison Orders 23rd February 1815

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces & Governor in Chief, has been pleased to sanction and confirm the appointment of Captain Bulger Commanding at Fort McKay, and on the Mississippi, as also his local rank, and half the Command money allowed for Michilimackinac.

Lieut Colonel McDonall, Commanding Michilimackinac and its Dependencies, and commanding & Superintending the Indian Department at these Posts, is pleased to order and direct that the Indian Department on the Mississippi shall be subject to, and entirely under the orders of the officer commanding and representing His Majesty at Fort Mc Kay; the Agent and Superintendent of the Western Indians, together with the Captains, Lieutenants and Interpreters thereof will therefore receive their instructions from Captain Bulger, and govern themselves accordingly.

Captain Bulger will devote what time he can spare, to the restoration of that order, method, and arrangement in the Western Indian Department, the want of which is so generally apparent, and which has hitherto rendered it such a scene of inextricable confusion. He will direct the Indian presents to be judiciously and impartially distributed, and all requisitions and purchases for the Department must be previously examined & approved of by him. All expenditures and disbursements must be invariably accompanied by the proper vouchers, and on being regularly certified by the officer Commanding he will direct his Acting Commissary to draw upon Dept Ass. Commg General Monk for the amount.

In all parts of the British Empire both at home and abroad, in whatever relates to the expenditure of the Public money, the most scrupulous adherence to the prescribed forms is invariably exacted from those invested with Commands. It perhaps belongs alone to the Western Indian Department, to plead exemption from those salutary rules, which it is so obviously the policy of the Government to enforce. But as the departure therefrom, subjects the Commandant to a very heavy responsibility, it can no longer be permitted. The last Pay Lists of that Department up to the 24th of Septem r, amounting to a very large sum, contained, no deductions for rations, or Income tax, besides other errors which were willfully persevered in, though pointed out by Supt[n] Askin and which the Commandant, not aware of its defects, inadvertently certified.

Captain Bulger will be pleased to ascertain by a Court of Enquiry, if the Officers of the Western Indian Department, have been regularly settled with, and received their pay to the 24th of September. As there cannot be a doubt that the receipt of their pay every two months, will materially conduce to their comfort and advantage, instead of being put off to indefinite & uncertain periods, equally inconvenient to the individual and the Public. Captain Bulger will enforce the order of the 17th October, and cause Pay lists (in triplicate agreeably to the form transmitted) to be made out every two months, regularly vouched & certified, and the amount drawn for on Dep[t] Ass[t] Commissary General Monk. Such officers from the Department, who may happen to be absent on duty and who have not previously signed the Pay list (or left receipt, which with a little management can in general be effected) may be included in the subsequent Pay lists for the whole period which may be due.

The Commandant having sanctioned a temporary advance (made by Mr Monk in the course of last summer) to Mr. Robert Dickson Agent & Superintendant of the Western Indians, for the use of his department, and of the expenditure of which no account whatever has yet been rendered, amounting to Five hundred & fifty Pounds, eleven shillings, & eight pence. That Gentleman will forthwith transmit to Michilimackinac correct and accurate statements in Triplicate, shewing the disposal of the sum alluded to, accompanied by the proper vouchers, in order that the same, after undergoing the usual investigation, may be sent with the other Public accounts to Montreal.

Signed Jn° Radenhurst
Fort Adjutant

[Vol. I, p 177]

G. W. MONK TO CAPT. A. BULGER.

MICHILIMACKINAC 24th February

SIR, 1815

Your Letter of the 14th ult. I have to acknowledge, and it is with pleasure shall attend to your wishes. The Draft in favor of Mr Rolette for £165 12*s* 6*d* has been paid, you may think proper to direct Mr Pulman to draw on the Barrack Master here for the amount of whatever Lodging money may be due the Troops at Fort Mc Kay, it being thro' his Department that such Disbursements are made. The accounts you were pleased to forward to me for the payment of Lodging money I have handed to Mr Rawson.

The mode you have directed to be adopted of making payments by Bons redeemable thro' Drafts on me, I think may answer your wishes, and preclude the necessity of any Bons or sums of money being forwarded from this place.

Having been directed by Lt. Colonel Mc Donall to superintend the duties of the Commissariat at Fort Mc Kay; I have written as fully to Mr Pulman as I conceive may be required to enable him to execute the charge you have committed to him. I shall feel great satisfaction in receiving regular vouchers for all payments and for all Issues as it would unquestionably obviate any difficulty that might otherwise arise in course of time. In all cases it will be desirable for me to obtain your recommendation to every expense incurred as it will facilitate my obtaining the approval of the Commanding officer here, without which I am not authorized to make any payments. I have desired Mr Pulman to consider all Rations issued to the Troops at Fort Mc Kay previous to the 24th December 1814 as Back Rations and might hope it would meet with your approbation and concurrence.

Whenever Pay Lists are transmitted corresponding receipts will be required to enable me to produce acquittance in my Abstracts of Disbursements. I have directed Mr Pulman to Draw upon me for a Balance of £170 10*s* 5¾*d* due Fort Mc Kay after making the several payments required.

It has been determined by Lt. Col Mc Donall that the Individuals detached at Fort Mc Kay are to be kept on the Pay lists of their several Detachments here and as their subsistance will be left in my hands by the Officers commanding each Detachment; you may direct Mr Pulman to draw on me for the amount of what may be due to them or draw upon me yourself for what portion you think proper. But I would be happy if at the same time a receipt were sent

corresponding to the amount of what may be drawn for, otherwise I should have no authority to produce as my acquittance.

Should you find it necessary to make any alterations in Mr Rolette's contract such as allowing him a greater price for what provisions he may furnish, to enable him to complete his Contract, I am directed by Lt Colonel McDonall to say that it may be done.. One Keg of Salt has been forwarded to him which Lt Col McDonall hopes may serve until more can be sent.

As the officer Commanding will write to you on the most imporant subjects relative to the supply of your Post little remains for me to Communicate besides what I have addressed to Mr Pulman. I wish you prosperity and health may your hopes brighten as your present difficulties are succeeded by happier days is the most fervent prayer of

Sir

To Your most obt. Servant

Captain A Bulger G. W. Monk

Comg. Fort McKay D. Agt. G.

&c &c &c

P. S. When Mr Pulman draws upon me it may be satisfactory that your approval be on the Draft.

G. W. Monk

[Vol. I, p 380]

LT. COL. ROBERT MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.

Michilimackinac

25th February 1815

Sir

Upon the subject of Mr Rolette's contract & taking into consideration the difficulties which he has had to surmount particularly the malicious persecutions of Mr Dickson I am inclined to shew him every reasonable indulgence. It will be of the utmost consequence that his zeal & exertions to supply you with provisions, should by every encouragement be stimulated & increased, rather than it should abate. For these reasons, I empower you to grant him such relief, & so to alter & modify the contract even to the granting him an increased price, as it may appear to you, that his zeal to fulfill it, & the necessity of the case requires.

As the Indian Department is now under your orders, which you will see the necessity of strictly enforcing I rely on your prudence & judgment for taking such steps as will prevent any extravagence or waste on their part as to provisions. Had I given the rein to Mr Dickson's inferior guidance Mr Monk assures me we would now have been without provisions & exposed to the horrors of famine: Think of every possible method of increasing your supplies, & diminishing your consumption, Let no improper obstacle be thrown in Mr Rolett's way; he writes positively that but for Mr Dickson's opposing him by giving Indian Goods, and most extravagant prices for the provisions brought in, that he could easily have fulfilled his contract. It is so much in Mr Dicksons way that I am inclined to believe it. Inform me if it be so & take the most decided measures to stop so improper a traffic.

I have read the report of the Court of Enquiry upon Mr Dicksons charges against Mr Rolette, with equal astonishment and indignation a more vile or iniquitous conspiracy against the life of an individual, I have scarcely ever heard of. I am highly obliged to you for your able and patient investigation of charges which appear to me, equally absurd and malignant; prefer'd too, against a man who so recently had given proofs of his loyalty, zeal and courage by the expence he incurred and the efforts he made to support Colonel McKay, at a time when his Prosecutor was very lukewarm in the business, & shewed no disposition to assist in the deliverance of that Country "which it was his peculiar duty to watch over and protect."

I agree with you, that in the affair of the teams and that of sending the Powder to the Gens de la Feuille lire, Mr Rolette was wrong; in the former case, the importance of fulfilling his contract would have induced me, perhaps, to exempt him; the latter instance pleads in some measure a similar excuse, but all matters of that kind I would wish to leave wholly to your own decision.

Believe me to be very truly yours
(Signed) Rt McDonall
Lt. Col. Comm.

If money will enable you to get provisions & enable you to stand your ground spare it not

[Vol. I, p 137]

GARRISON ORDERS GIVEN BY LT. COL. JOHN RADENHURST.

MICHILIMACKINAC
25th Feb 1815

Garrison orders

The Lieut Colonel Commanding is pleased to make the following promotions & appointments in the Dependencies of this Garrison.

Jacques Porlier esqr } to be Captains of
Pierre Grignon esqr } Militia at Green Bay

Captain T. G. Anderson of the Mississippi Volunteers to be a Captain in the Indian Department from the 1st September, untill the pleasure of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces be known.

Captain Francis Deace of the Militia at La Prairie des Chiens to be a Captain in the Indian Department from the 2nd Septr, untill the pleasure of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces be known.

Interpreter Joseph Renville of the Indian Department to be a Lieutenant in the same from the 25th of December.

Lieut. Jacques Porlier of the Mississippi Volunteers to be a Lieut in the Michigan Fencibles from the 25th Instant.

Sergant Amable Dusang of the Mississippi Volunteers to be Ensign in the same from the 25th Instant.

Lieut James Pullman of the Michigan Fencibles to act as Commissary and Barrack Master at Fort Mc Kay, with an allowance of five shillings to day for the performance of those duties.

Mr Colin Campbell to be an Interpreter in the Indian Department and Mr Louis Desauniers to be ditto from the 25th of November.

Bombardier James Patterson of the Royal Artillery to be Overseer of the works at Fort Mc Kay with an allowance of 1*s* 6*d* pr day.

Sergant Thomas Walsh of the 81st Regt to be Garrison Sergant Major at Fort Mc Kay with an allowance of 1*s* 6*d* pr day.

The acting Barrack master and Commissary at Fort Mc Kay will be under the orders of and accountable to the heads of these Departments at Michilimackinac, who will furnish Lieut Pulman with such clear & explicit instructions for his guidance as will enable him to perform the duty correctly, and transmit the public accounts free from errors, and properly vouched & certified by the officer commanding, as must also be all the accounts of the Indian Department—

Should the officer commanding on the Mississippi think it necessary to call out the militia, Captain Deace's services will still be required at their head untill the confirmation of his appointment.

Captain Anderson will continue to command & be included in the pay list of his Company of Volunteers until the ratification of his appointment, and Captain Bulger will likewise be pleased to place the Detachment of Michigan Fencibles under his orders. He will state to them the Lieutenant Colonel's extreme regret and mortification that the men from whose former conduct he had expected much, whom he had had occasion to praise, and that highly too, more than once for their gallantry, should so suddenly have forfeited their reputation by the Commission of one of the most heinous crimes of which a soldier can be guilty. He however confidently trusts that under the active and judicious officer appointed to command them, an opportunity will occur, for again signalizing their courage in the field and thereby doing away the disgrace which has befallen them in quarters. This is the only mode for atoning for their transgression & of effectually restoring them to the Lieutenant Colonel's good opinion.

Jno Radenhurst
Fort Adjutant

[Vol. I, p 179]

LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.

Michilimackinac
26th Feb 1815

Sir

The measures which you found it necessary to adopt upon the unfortunate occasion of the murder of Mr Rolettes men, appear to me to have been absolutely necessary to the future preservation & tranquility of the country & this act of summary justice will, I trust, have the good effect which you hope for. Tho' perhaps it would have been desirable to have made the execution of the Murderer appear to have been the act of the Indians themselves, this would not have admitted of cavil and objection. I feel with yourself the strong necessity which exists, that those in command at such a distance should be invested with adequate powers in order that capital crimes may meet with prompt and immediate punishment. This shall be strongly represented accordingly.—

I entirely approve of your declaration of martial Law & of your conduct as to the address, which was as spirited and dignified as it was elsewhere low and mean.

You will see by the orders transmitted that I have sanctioned your appointments. Captain Anderson will be much better of, as a Captain in the Indian Department, than as commanding the Michigan Fencibles which probibly will not stand long & Mr Armstrong continues to command them. You will announce to the officers of the Indian Department that I have been doing everything in my power to benefit them and render their situations more comfortable and advantageous. I have strongly recommended half pay at the end of the war, for such as are not retained in the service, also an allowance of Bat and Forage Money and my being empowered to write the officers of Lieut & Interpreter in favor of those who distinguish themselves by their zeal & have merit. I have great hopes that these suggestions will be attended to. In addition to those, they must regularly receive their Pay and allowances. I find there is a *general order* for their being paid every *two months*, therefore as Mr Dickson has drawn for them to the 24th Sept. in order to close the year, the next Pay list must be from 25th Sept to 24 Dec. & the others regularly every two months. It will not be difficult for such as go on command previously to sign the Pay lists, or leave receipt, & where that cannot be done to include them on their return, for the whole period due, I shall endeavour with the spring Supplies, to complete the Officers of the Department with uniform coats (the Captains and Lieut with epaulettes to give them the due respectability in point of appearance.

You will therefore in making known to them my appointment to the command & superintendence of the Indian Department at this place and its Dependancies, state the measures which I have adopted for their advantage, & that it is my fixed determination to do everything in my power for the promotion of those, who have the good fortune to distinguish themselves in the cause of the King & Country—On their part I shall expect from one & all a cordial, zealous & active performance of their respective dutys.

I am sorry to see Captain Anderson's Company reduced so low in point of numbers, I fear it will occasion objection on the part of Government to incur the expense of a Captain Lieut & Ensign for little more than twenty men, & I fear the Company allowances which have been charged are scarcely admissible for so small a number, I think he will be able to increase the Company to 50 R & F by exempting them as much as possible from Drill or Duty, & such as receive no rations (which if you can possibly manage it, you should allow to the Michigans & the few men from this Garrison only) only to parade on Sundays. It will be highly desirable to effect this, were

it only to provide for the deserving Officers belonging to it. I trust that the Michigan Fencibles, under Capt Anderson & Mr Porlier, will again distinguish themselves against the Enemy, & wipe off their late disgrace, your conduct in that trying affair did you great credit, and meets with my entire approbation. The Culpits, however, well deserve the whole of their punishment, & I would recommend in Future rigorous discipline with the *promoters of such mischief* (who if possible should be found out), but every favor and encouragement to those who conduct themselves well. I have informed Mr Porlier's Father that if he approves of it I will recommend his son to the Commander of the Forces for an Ensigny in the line. You may appoint La Rose the Folleavoine Interpreter (who behaved well with them on the 4th August) a Lieut if you have reason to approve of his subsequent conduct.

You will inform Mr Rolette from me, of my opinion as to the charges brought against him, and that from what I have seen of him myself as well as Colonel Mc Kays report of his conduct I have ever considered him a loyal and zealous subject, resolved to do his utmost to preserve the Country from the Enemy. That I am fully confident his future conduct and exertion will bear me out in my opinion & that I depend on all his efforts and influence being used with the Scioux, and the Indians in general, to animate them in the common cause. From what I have noticed of Mr Rolette, his chief fault is a culpable flippancy of tongue which leads him into scrapes tho' he means well.

My dear Bulger by every means in your power cultivate harmony and the best possible understanding among all around you; reconcile Captain Anderson and Mr Rolette, and let the only rivalry be who shall do most for the Public good. I scarcely can include Mr Dickson I consider that weak wretched man as "fallen like Lucifer never to rise again"

Believe me very truly yours
(Signed) Rt McDonall
Lt. Col. Comm[d]

[Vol. I, p 139]

LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.

Michilimackinac
My dear Sir 26th Feb 1815

I have been delaying my dispatch from day to day in the anxious hope of Mr Livingston's arrival, in order to transmit you your Let-

ters, some Newspapers, & above all to acquaint you with the events of the war, in all quarters but particularly as the different operations affect ourselves. I have so far been grieviously disappointed at his non arrival & I fear I can no longer detain dispatches.

I have no later accounts from the Commander of the Forces, or General Drummond, than the 30th November. The former then at Kingston,* the latter embarked in the St Lawrence of 104 Guns, returning to the place, after a Campaign, which will for ever immortalise him, & which terminated in the Americans blowing up Fort Erie, & retiring to their own side having failed in all their projects. Our Magnificent first rate, had given us the absolute command of Lake Ontario, another large re-inforcement had arrived at Quebec & preparations upon a large scale, were making to assail the enemy on every side.

The most interesting intelligence from Europe was the breaking up of the Congress at Ghent, & consequent failure of the negociation for peace with the Americans: The principal cause was the question relating to the Indians, our Government insisting upon their being included in the Treaty as our Allies; upon their future independence upon the restoration of their lands, and a new boundary, upon the basis of that agreed on by General Wayne at the treaty of Grenville. This article having for its object, the future security & welfare of the Indian Nations was demanded & persisted in, as the *Sine qua non* of negociaton. The American Commissioners had no instructions relative to these demands, & the treaty accordingly broke off. His Excellency in communicating to me this intelligence, adds, I consider the article relating to the Indian Tribe so highly important that I have extracted it for your information, in order that thro' you the Indian Tribes of the North West may become acquainted with circumstances so highly important to them, while at the same time, they afford such strong evidence of the religious observance of those promises which I was commanded to make to them in the name and on the behalf of H. R. H. The Prince Regent"

"You will of course impress on the tribes in your Neighborhood on the one hand, the earnest consideration evinced by the Prince Regent for the future welfare & independance, contrasted with the insidious designs of the Enemy against their prosperity, the evident consequence of his outrageous injustice, that would altogether exclude them from my pacific arrangement between the two country's, after

* For communication see page 455, General Orders, Kingston, U. C. 31 October, 1814.

having so repeatedly recognized them as intimately allied with us in one common cause."

I have accordingly made known to the Indians of this Neighborhood (most of them indeed being absent on their wintering grounds) news of such great importance to them. And Chebainse a principal Pottewattamie chief having arrived here with Lieut Cadotte of the Indian Department, from the Grand River (Lake Michigan). I sent with him on his return, a Belt of Wampum giving him the full particulars of the intentions of our Government in their favour, & directing him to circulate the news among his own Nation, & also the Miamis, Kikapoos, Delawares & Wyandots. This he faithfully and zealously promised to do. He likewise informed us that most of the Tribes just mentioned tho' a number of them had been compelled to make peace with the Americans at Grenville, yet having been deceived by them, had determined to leave, and declare against them; that the two first Tribes has actually done so, & joined the *Bad Sturgeon*, a Pottewattamie chief zealously attached to us at Theakiki River; that the others were anxious to follow their example, but that their removal required great caution themselves & family's being in the power of the Enemy & besides not having any Ammunition wherewith to defend themselves.

Chebanise added that they only required Arms & Ammunition in the Spring & a little Cloathing for their Women & Children, of which articles they were deplorably destitute, to rush upon the Enemy.

From the wily character of the Indian & his propensity to change sides as the events of the war prove adverse or prosperous, it is difficult at times implicitly to rely on their Statements and professions. Chebainse has however been uniformly zealous for our side, & Cadotte speaks highly of his influence & exertions; I had sent the latter with what supplies we *could* spare for the wretched and starving Indians of the Grand River & of St Josephs (whom it is of the last importance not to lose) but a mere trifle in comparison of yours). He was highly pleased with the result of his mission, and stated that the news he carried back would rejoice all the Nations.

Chebainse was with us on the 4th of August—Captain Askin gives great credit to his statements & tho' I receive them with some caution, yet I am impressed with the belief that he speaks the truth. We have many loyal and well affected Indians on the shores of Lake Michigan who must not in future be so entirely neglected.

I send you a Newspaper, giving all the particulars of the late Negotiations. You will announce this intelligence to the Indians in the Grand Council with all the eclát & effect which you can give it, & which its singular importance to them, is so well calculated to inspire, I enclose a speech, which you may add to, in any way that you think will make it more impressive. In fact, the ensuing summer will require no small dexterity and judgement in successfully managing them, amidst so many difficulties; Leave no means untried to excite their enthusiasm & perseverance were it only for the next Campagn which if we bring to a successful close (of which I have most sanguine hopes), all will be well & the game our own. Pay your court to everyone who has influence with them & engage them in promoting and encouraging in them the right disposition. Let no endeavour be wanting, and whatever may be the result let us at least have the proud consolation of knowing that we deserve success.

Yours Always
(Signed) Rt McDonall
Lt. Col. Comm.

[Vol. I, p 142]

COMMISSION BY COL. ROBT. MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.*

By Robt. McDonall Esq. Lieutenant Colonel Glengary Light Infantry Commandant of the Island of Michilimackinac and Dependencies & Commanding the Indian Department thereof.

By virtue of authority in me vested, and having full confidence in your zeal, courage & discretion, I do hereby appoint you, Captain A. Bulger, to the command of the Garrison of Fort McKay & of all its descriptions of Troops & Persons employed by, and in the service of His Majesty, on all parts of the Mississippi whether of the Line Fencibles, Volunteers Militia or of the Indian Department, and all troops & persons coming under the denomination aforesaid are hereby required and commanded to pay strict & implicit obedience to Your orders accordingly, and enjoined to a cordial & zealous co-operation in whatever may promote the common cause, as they shall answer for the same at their peril.

I do likewise invest you with the command & direction of the Indian Department at Fort McKay and on the Mississipi, the whole

* Commission alluded to in Col McDonall's Letter of the 7th March 1815.

of the officers of which are hereby commanded to abide by your orders & instructions accordingly.

Given under his hand & seal at Michilimackinac this first day of March 1815

R t M c Donall
Lt Colonel
Comg. Michilm° & Dependencies & comg the Indian Department thereof.

To Captain A. Bulger
Comg the Forces of His Majesty on the Mississippi.

[Vol. I, p 44]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CAPT. BULGER.

The first object which will require your attention will be the quickest and most expeditious mode of reaching the season being so far advanced: the expediting M r Dickson to the Sauks with the presents and endeavouring as much as may be in your power to promote a fair, equal & Judicious distribution of them, it being perhaps necessary at present particularly to notice the Sauks & to support them as much as possible in consequence of their braveness & good conduct & of their being your advanced guard, and stationed nearest to the Enemy. On your arrival at Fort M°Kay you will assemble the Garrison, read Your Comm n and assume the command thereof. You will then direct your attention to the formation of another Company of sixty Rank & File of which you will

1 Capt
1 Lieut

be appointed Captain. M r Keating to be Lieut & twenty of the Company or such other men of the Garrison as you may think best to be under his command or a corps of Volunteer Artillery attached to and forming part of the

1 Ensign

Company, the Ensign to be appointed from one of the former Volunteer Companies, or from Captain Anderson's should he have three Subalterns.

The troops may be granted the indulgence of working at your discretion but I would recommend a regular parade of all your Force fully armed & accoutred every Sunday & availing yourself of the opportunity to give them such lessons in the drill as they may most require. Your Garrison being composed of such motly materials it

will be prudent not only to maintain good order & discipline, but to acquire their regard & esteem.

Your attention to the Indians and doing your utmost to gain their affection & cultivate a good understanding with them will appear to you of the utmost importance, as the spirit they have lately displayed, properly cherished, will prove a certain safeguard to the Country, & form a barrier to your Post which the Enemy will not be able to penetrate, you will assure them of my continual exertions to afford them every support & assistance from this Garrison, & that their Great Father the King will never abandon them. is incessantly occupied in promoting their welfare, and will never lay down the hatchett or make peace with the Enemy, till their independence is secured & their lands & wives & children secure from all future molestation—these assurances together with dwelling upon the great power of the British Empire & encouraging them with the accounts of all the successful operations of the war, have a good effect.

You will remind Mr Dickson to communicate to the Indians who have been engaged with the last campaign particularly the Fallsovines, Winnebagoes Sauks Sioux &c the high satisfaction which their great Father at Quebec has derived from the devotion and determined bravery which they have displayed upon the occasions alluded to, & that His Excelly. doubts not they will continue to distinguish themselves by the same zealous exertions against the common Enemy. Speeches sent to the different tribes, expressive of these sentiments Mr Dickson will doubtless dispatch. Care must be taken that the contract entered into by Mr Rolette is strictly abided by: that great attention is paid to the mode prescribed by Mr Monk, the number of rations required being always certified by you, as well as the charges for the same made by Mr Rolette his bill must be most minutely examined & proved to be correct, before you authorise their being forwarded to this Garrison for payment.

As the regular & punctual payment of the troops & also the Indian Department is much to be desired you will take some pains to effect what so materially tends to encourage all in zealously doing their duty. The musters to be regular—the pay lists exact and neat as well as the accounts for Lodging money & Fuel money made up to the usual periods & according to the usual forms.

It would be desirable if two months provisions could be always retained in the Fort in case of emergencies. The supply for the garrison, not to be interfered with, or any demand made on it for the

Indians. Great caution and prudent management will be required in not keeping more Indians at Fort Mᶜ Kay, than can be avoided or circumstances render necessary. This subject will require prompt and immediate consideration: the stay of too many Indians long at your post will soon devour the supplies which will be permanently required for the Garrison. The idea of driving the Bullocks from below the Rock River may be acted upon to advantage. In all supplies furnished for Govt. its interest must be studied, and the preference given to those who agree to furnish at the cheapest rate. When there is no danger apprehended from the Enemy, you will not be able to feed the Indians, without consuming your resources. It will be necessary to retain a supply (sufficient) of Tobacco & Gun Powder with some other goods, which you & Mʳ Dickson will arrange accordingly.*

You will do your utmost to prevent the depredations of the Indians with regard to the indemnification of those who have already suffered on passing Green Bay it will be desirable to devote some hours to the investigation of the losses sustained there, but only if it can be done without delaying the boats.† You will assemble a Court of Enquiry at Fort Mᶜ Kay & immediately ascertain the real losses of individuals, cautioning them that if the demands are moderate & not exceeding the fair value, I shall do my utmost to obtain remuneration, but any attempt at fraud, or to extort, will prevent a penny being allowed. As an Agent either has been or probably will be appointed for the Indians of this district, of course the peculiar situation of Mʳ Dickson as agent for the Western Indians is amongst them on the Mississippi. As the recent attempts of the enemy to ascend that River may be renewed, & as it is necessary to be constantly prepared to repel them, the Indians more immediately upon the banks of that River, and in its vicinity must be looked to & by every possible means encouraged boldly & promptly to assemble to protect their Country & repulse the invaders, every means should be taken to get the earliest information of such intention of the Enemy, that the Sauks, Renards & Sioux may be supported with your whole force: the former nation, numerous & warlike it will be always good policy to join and not suffer them to be overpowered or their villages destroyed. In the event of being attacked, and countenanced by the Garrison of Fort McKay, with your three field pieces, the Indians will probably augment around you in such numbers as may not unlikely present an opportunity of inflicting a signal blow upon the Enemy.

* Particularly a reserve of powder in case of a sudden attack.
† The boats to be hurried on notwithstanding.

It will be highly impolitic to suffer the storm to approach too near the Prairie des Chiens—on the contrary a resolute determination to encounter it at the rapids of the Rock River, the scene of former success will afford every prospect of similar, or even more splendid triumphs.

As the Tribes alluded to are reserved for your assistance, so those in the vicinity of Green Bay must be peculiarly set apart for the defence of this Island. You will if possible on your route see Thomas Tete de Chien, & the other chief with M^{r} Dickson and let that (for us) important point be settled and understood beyond the possibility of mistake & also the officers of the Dept who are to bring them in, which should be done the instant the season admits. Any lukewarmness or want of zeal in *insuring* us this reinforcement, on which *we depend* may be productive of most serious consequences and will occasion a heavy responsibility—I doubt not however that M^{r} Dickson & yourself will be able to arrange it in such a manner, that we shall be certain of their assistance. Eighteen blank Parchment Commissions, signed by His Excelly. the Gov^{r} & the Military Secretary are sent with Dickson. You will forward me a list of the Chiefs to whom they are given, copying the way in which they are filled up.

Express to Lieut Brisbois of the Indian Dept. the high idea I entertain of his services & my thanks for his invariable good conduct.

The red coats of the Troops to be saved as much as possible & every one to be mustered & sworn, when acting against the Enemy.

You will communicate to me every occurrence of importance and arrange with M^{r} Grignion at Green Bay the quickest mode of conveying intelligence. You will not omit noticing the zeal & good conduct of such of your Garrison as distinguish themselves by their exertions.

R^{t} M^{c} Donall Lt. Col
Comy. Michilimackinac &
Dependencies.

[Vol. I, p 50]

LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.

Michilimackinac 1 March 1815

Sir,

I have hitherto delayed adverting to that part of your dispatch, in which you require my instructions for your future conduct and guidance, in the anxious hope that the Express from York would

have arrived. & probably enabled me to give you a good idea of the support & assistance which it would be in my power to afford you on the opening of the navigation. In fact this communication is of such importance and my dispatch without it would be so little satisfactory, that painful as it is to keep you so long in suspense, Yet there appears an indispensable necessity for delaying it till Mr Livingstone's arrival, daily, hourly, looked for.

Notwithstanding the circumscribed resources of the Country, the scarcity of provisions and the general difficulty of your situation, yet in defiance of all, it must be maintained & defended to the last extremity: to abandon it now would be infinitely worse, than if we had tamely acquiesced in its conquest. It would besides be a measure in every point of view, pregnant with the most imminent danger, & not only occasion the loss of this Island, but ultimately place the Canadas themselves in Jeopardy, for of this be assured, that the day which witnesses our departure from the Mississippi, forever loses us the Country, severs our Indian connexion, and instead of their assistance as allies, we shall find them ferocious enemies, indignant at being abandoned, and leagued with the Americans, pouring down in swarms upon the province of Upper Canada. It is not quite clear to me, but that the attempt to withdraw the Garrison, by exasperating the Indians, would be more dangerous, & have by a unanimous resolution to meet the Enemy with a more determined resistance. By adopting the latter expedient and concentrating a large Indian Force *for the short time that the operations would last* you would have every chance of defeating the enemy, the description of troops that they can bring against you, being by no means formidable, Should such be the result, the Country would be secure for another year, our Indian alliance preserved & you as the author of such advantages, would be placed in such an enviable point of view, that it would be decisive of your lot in the Army. No officer of your rank (& seldom even Field Officers) was ever before invested with so important a command. That you will prove equal to it, and fully answer our expectations, I have not a doubt. Reserve then all your energies for the successful termination of the ensuing Campagne, that it may eclipse the last in glory; be bold and ever full of confidence which is sure to generate that invariable quality in war amongst all around you. But above all let the most cordial union & even enthusiasm if possible prevail among yourselves & among the Indians in the Common Cause, of this you may rest assured that any assistance which I can give from this

Post which will not absolutely compromise its safety, shall be afforded, but you will admit, that such a dispersion of my little force as would endanger this Island, the source from whence all the Indian Nations are supplied & the link which connects the whole of them with us, would be the most fatal policy, that could be adopted. If we feel all the advantages which you could gain would be useless, & as our Indian Alliance is the chief obstacle to a peace, we have here every prospect of being assailed by a formidable force in the Spring. Much will depend on our good fortune in receiving supplies, and re-enforcements in the Spring & of course according to these, will depend the extent of the assistance, I can afford you. So convinced have I always been of the importance of being able to maintain ourselves on the Mississippi, that my efforts to do so, have *invariably far exceeded* my instructions. I should have been happy to have complied with your wishes, as to sending with you part of your men but there then existed insuperable objections against it.

In commending the meeting the enemy at the Rocky River, I had no intention of prescribing to you, your plan of operations, as from your local information you can form a more just idea of the best mode of defending the Country. It will be necessary for you to look well before you, and anticipate any probable situation in which you may be placed. Should you be forced from the Prairie des Chiens, which I most ardently hope, will not be the case, I should hope there would be little doubt of making your retreat up the Ouisconsin River, with your Boats *& your Guns*, without much molestation, as the Enemy's Boats must be too large for that River, & at all events would not follow you far for fear of the Indians. Four of yours should be always ready fitted to receive your Guns. I should think a very strong position might be taken up on the Fox River, near the Portage from which the Enemy could not dislodge you, of course having your Guns, you would be surrounded by the Folleavoines & Winnebagoes, give protection to these Nations, against whom the Enemy are very inveterate, and have an easy communication with the Garrison. These are mere suggestions thrown out for your consideration. As I have the highest opinion of your character as an officer, so I am convinced that you will display equal judgment and determination in your conduct I therefore with the more confidence leave much to your discretion, nevertheless again reminding you, that the posture of our affairs require that the Country should be guarded with the obstinacy of despair, I have every reason to believe that a strong British force joined by the Creeks,

are operating against the Enemy from Pensacola, towards the mouth of the Mississippi; the Spaniards too were crossing the River Sabine & advancing from Santa Fé. There cannot be the smallest doubt, that early in the Spring they will be most formidably re-enforced & give the Enemy such employment to the Southward as will render them unable to effect much on the Upper Mississippi. Certainly never was a nation more amply provided with the means, or more heartily disposed to employ them, than we are in this just war, and the Americans, I trust, in the ensuing Campaign will have to drink deep of the cup of humiliation. For a little longer *our Stations* only will be arduous and difficult, but thereby presenting a wider field for honor and distinction if successful.

I enclose you a map of your part of the Mississippi very neatly copied by Capt Wardrop.

The command money allowed you is half of that of Michilimackinac viz 3*s* 9*d* a day you will however charge 5*s* from the 25th of Oct. in a supplementary Pay list, up to the time when you can include it with the other staff of the Garrison. I will on that head make the proper representation below. On the opening of the navigation & arrival of the vessels, I will do my utmost to send you what supplies and assistance I can possibly spare, tho' we have every reason to expect an attack at that very time. The 6 pounder and Cannonade will depend on what may be sent us. By our last express hopes were given us that a ship of War would this winter would be built at Penitanguishine Bay; many difficulties were in the way & I have hitherto studiously avoided the subject, fearful of raising expectations which might not be realized, and trusting that Mr. Livingston's arrival would give us certain information. To my unutterable surprise and heartfelt vexation neither him or the express have yet made their appearance. You may judge of my disappointment from your own & particularly as I have detained this dispatch till now, in the hourly hope of being able to give you encouraging news, and being able to point out the precise mode of conduct you would have to adopt in the Spring, & the nature of the assistance we could afford you. It must however be no longer delayed and I trust will soon be followed with favorable intelligence.

Believe me very truly yours
(Signed) Rt McDonall
Lt. Col. Com^g^

[Vol. I, p 146]

LT. COL. ROBERT MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.

private

MICHILIMACKINAC

1st March 1815

MY DEAR BULGER

My intention is that Mr Dickson should remain with you as long as you find his assistance and services beneficial to you and conducive to the general good. If on the other hand, he should delight as usual to fish in troubled waters, to generate opposition and discourd, or be in any way an impediment or hinderence to the execution of those measures, which you see fit to adopt, you will then deliver him the enclosed order to repair immediately to this Garrison. When you find necessary to give it, it must be promptly obeyed. After the clear and explicit general Order of the 31st October transmitted in the hand writing of Major General Baynes, Adj Gen. and the regular and fair delegation of my authority to you, as commanding on the Mississippi, they are suspended and rendered of no effect by those with which I have been recently invested.

Should Mr. Dickson start for this place you will appoint either Capt Deace or Captain Anderson to preform the duties of the Department in his absence; it will be particularly necessary that the one you appoint, should be fittest for the duty, most esteemed and held in respect by the Indians, & in fact capable of rendering the most service. It will probably be Captain Deace tho' I am not much pleased with either him or Captn. Graham for their servile support of Mr Dickson in his shameful prosecution of Mr Rolette.

We have been indefatigable the whole winter in improving and strengthening our positions, we are mounting an 18 pr in the angle of the Fort close to the Mess Room; a new bastion nearly finished at the angle facing Fort George for a long 9 pr on a circular pivot. Fort George greatly improved & in a progressive state of improvement; the Block house to be unroofed & lowered, & the long G. mounted on a circular Pivot, the ditch still more widened and deepened, & the glacis raised to a height that will nearly cover the Fort; with immense labor stores and magazines have been excavated in the hill close to the entrance of Fort George, & neatly finished, which are bomb proof, & will hold all our provisions and valuables —a bakery now going on, also under ground tanks for 400 barrels of water, making in case we do not find a spring & the hill itself

surrounded by an abbattis of great extent. Depend on it that the greatest difficulties insensibly diminish on being resolutely encountered.

Yours very truly
(Signed) Rt McDonall
Lieut Col. Commr

[Vol. I, p 150]

LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.

Michilimackinac
7th March 1815

My Dear Bulger

My patience being utterly exhausted in waiting for the express from York, I am constrained however much you may be disappointed, to forward my dispatches, without my being able to acquaint you with those events of the war, which I have every reason to hope would have been of such a nature, as to have infused fresh spirits into your Garrison, & amongst your Indian allies. No time shall be lost in acquainting you with this desirable information as soon as it is in my power.

I have forwarded you 1,233 lbs of Powder, exclusive of 100 lbs to be left at Green Bay & which if you are in want of, you can order on. This supply will reach you in time for the Spring operations, whereas had it gone with you it would probably have been expended in the Winter. It reduces our stock greatly, in consequence of our supplies issued to the Indians for the winter, & what was sent to the Grand River, but I must trust to our vessels' having the good fortune to arrive with an ample stock to replace it. As that article is so inestimably precious, I would recommend the utmost economy, in saluting or practice. I shall do my utmost to comply with your requisition for ordnance Stores, *but the Grape Shot you must contrive to make of Lead and quilt them together yourselves*, with regard to your works at the Fort, you must follow the dictates of your own judgement, in carrying on those that you deem indispensable for your security and convenience. I am inclined to think that the speech you sent me relative to Wabasha, originates in Mr Dicksons quarrel with Mr Rolette; that chief gave the most solemn promises here of his attachment to the British cause, & of his determination to support Colonel McKay to the last. Shew no unnecessary distrust, but do every thing to confirm him in those sentiments,

to inspire confidence & to do away jealousy. Tell him and the little Corbean, from me, that I have full reliance on the promises they made me at this place & in their utmost zeal & exertions for the King their Great Father, & that they may depend on mine to support their Nation *to the utmost of my means.* That the time is not far off, when a great change must take place, which will enable me, I trust, amply to supply their wants.

I inclose you a Commission* as Commanding the Indian Department on the Mississippi also a few Newspapers, that, having an account of the negociation at Ghent, has been taken away and mislaid but my letter contains the substance of it. I hope soon to forward it, with Newspapers of a late date, and an army list. I know nothing of Mr Deace's appointment, prior to my own; I recommended his being allowed a years pay as Captain of Militia: he may be continued for his allowances only, untill he is confirmed in the Indian Department I am equally ignorant of Mr La Peches' real rank, or who appointed him I understand he can neither read nor write, and of course is admirably calculated for a Company to such a man as Mr Dickson, who is himself the very quintessence of supineness and indolence. I trust you will be able to introduce some regularity into this confused Department particularly its accounts.

We are here, as you may suppose, sadly off, for almost every thing that we require, & will be so till the arrival of the vessels, scarcely a spade or pickaxe, or any kind of tools; an equal scarcity of iron and steel, not a bit of rope in the Island; our boats all out of order, & no oakum, pitch, or even gum to repair them, *but when supplied with these things* every human exertion shall be made, to forward such assistance as is in my power, which I trust will include a good supply of Ammunition, presents, and reinforcement of regulars, when if you cannot feed all your Garrison, you can send back such of the Michigans with the boats, as you think necessary, & probably twenty Barrels of Pork.

I have forwarded two Kegs of salt to assist Mr Rolette, till the opening of the Navigation; also a small quantity of Rum for yourself, if you have any to spare, you will easily be able to distribute it, of this article I will also according to my means, send you what I can.

I hope ere long to congratulate you on your promotion. In my dispatch relative to the Schooners, I did you strict justice. I think

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* For Commission by Col Robt. McDonall to Capt. A. Bulger see page 492, dated March 1, 1815.

it not unlikely, that not only yourself but even Radenhurst & Armstrong will obtain Companys in consequence of that gallant exploit, which I trust you will still be able to follow up in such a manner, as will be productive of still greater advantages.

I refer you to Radenhurst for all our News at this place. As the Mississippi is destined soon, if not now, to be the scene of operations on a large scale, by both British & Spaniards, struggle hard not to relinquish the hold we now have of it, which by preserving a little longer, must lead to important results.

Adieu and may success and prosperity attend you!—
Believe me my Dear Bulger
very truly yours
(Signed) RtMcDonall
Lt Col Commg.

P. S. I am told there is a very clever fellow of the name of Blondeau, among the Sauks, who has great influence with them, and who tho' employed by the Enemy might be yet reclaimed to the service of his King. If it could be adroitly managed, I would give him every encouragement, & make him a Lieutenant in the Indian Department in the first instance. He formerly was with Mr Crawford, who speaks highly of his abilities.

[Vol. I, p 152]

LT. COL. ROBERT MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.

Michilimackinac
19 March 1815

My Dear Bulger

Our long looked for express has at length arrived, it was detained by Gen. Drummond in the hope of being able to send me the result of the attack on New Orleans, which, as I predicted to you in my last, was begun about the Middle of Dec. When the dispatch left York, 23d Feby., much anxiety was entertained respecting this expedition, which was under the command of Edward Pakenham, & under him General Gibbs, Keane, Lambert. Some severe fighting had taken place of which we only have the American Accounts, I am exceedingly sorry to state, that the latest of them mention that Sir Edward, a most gallant soldier, & an old friend & fellow Campigner

of mine, has been killed, & also Major General Gibbs, & Keane. The American General Jackson says we have lost 3000 in killed, wounded & missing, I trust much exaggerated. Major Genl Lambert according to the last accounts commanded our army before New Orleans.

The plan for re-enforcing our Naval Force on this Lake has been changed. Instead of a Ship two large Schooners, & five or six gun boats heavily armed were to be built, but I am apprehensive, that few will be completed by the opening of the navigation. Fifty men of your Regiment were coming up here under Capt Skinner, a re-inforcement not at all adequate to the formidable force with which we are likely to be attacked. Great preparations making at Detroit for that purpose—building boats &c & they talk of bringing a force of from two to three thousand men; trust I shall yet have a larger re-inforcement, which I have pressingly applied for. You see the critical situation in which I shall be placed, nevertheless I shall do for you what is possible, but here the enemy must be beat, or all fails. The Indians however, are here, all staunch & I am most happy to say that Colonel McKay arrived to-day, who is to be here at their head & is in himself an host. We shall have no more of the wretched drivelling of last Summer. A great many canoes will likewise be here in the Spring & their crews will probably render no material assistance. A Capt Collier is appointed to the command of the little Navy of this Lake, but it is understood that Worsley will have every chance of being made. A great contest is going on both at Kingston & Sacket's Harbour, for the Naval preponderance the ensuing campaign, which I trust will be on our side. Extensions on a great scale are also making at Isle aux Noix to restore our Marine on Lake Champlain, & it is also in contemplation to build on the Grand River in order to recover the command of Lake Erie.

It is however, not unlikely, that all these warlike preparations may be suddenly put a stop to, as Col. Foster in a short letter (dated 23rd Febʸ) Just as the Express was coming away, transmitted me a hand bill from Montreal taken from the Albany Register of the 12th Feby, stating that a Treaty of Peace was signed at Ghent on the 24th Decʳ. I have desired Radenhurst to send you a copy of it. Judging from the circumstantial and clear manner in which the dates, names & other particulars are given, & also the previous state of the negociation, by which it appears that all the difficult points had been adjusted by the negociations & no material obstacle to the conclusion of a peace existed, I cannot but incline to the opinion that it will prove true. Still if so, it is most extraordinary that our Commissioners should have so sud-

denly changed their tone, & receded from the high pretensions & demands with which they commenced the negociation, & it is only to be accounted for in the prospect of an immediate rupture in Europe, & also serious disturbances in the East Indies. Nothing but events of the most serious and alarming nature could possibly have induced the Ministry to grant terms (I write you in confidence) apparently so repugnant to sound policy, & not only prejudicial to our Indian connexion, but endangering not a little, the future interests & safety of the Canadas.

Should the Peace have happened & on the terms which are stated, it will require no small share of prudence and good management with regard to the Indians. The task is rendered the more difficult from the recent communication which I was expressly commanded to make known to them as a striking proof of our religious observance of the promises made to them, as I wrote you in my last. It is said the Treaty with regard to the Indians (the whole of which, both ours & those of the Enemy, are included in the pacification) places everything on the same footing as before the war. I shall however suspend any further remarks, until the truth or falsehood of the remark is ascertained, which very soon must be; till then, conduct yourself with caution upon the subject, I fear this dispatch will be too late, to prevent or stop for the present, the announcing to the Indians in Council, the important determination which Government *had resolved on* in their favour. It is a little hard upon officers commanding to be made the channel of these vaccillating communications, having so strong a tendency to make the Indians believe they were purposely deceived and trifled with upon subjects of such peculiar interest & consequence to them.

The papers which I have sent you will shew you the progress of the negociation, & assist you in forming an opinion on this subject. Act in this (untill my next dispatch) with your usual discretion.

This report however must not suspend or relax in the smallest degree the preparations necessary for your defence. The formidable attacks which will be made upon the Enemy on every side, & particularly at the mouth of the Mississippi, will I trust (should the war continue) prevent them from undertaking any thing serious against you. As for ourselves, the Enemy appear to have come to the positive determination of having this place, but we trust, not untill they have our free will and permission.

You need not I think apprehend much from Dickson's misrepresentations—his character will soon be well known, and they will recoil

upon himself. I have however done you strict justice with General Drummond, as a zealous & faithful servant of the Public. I am myself in the same predicament. The same underhand insiduous suggestions have been used against myself, & were not my character well known to General Drummond & Sir George Prevost, his malice & gross misrepresentation might have done me serious injury. I however view them with the most superlative contempt.

Exhausted as your resources are, yet our operations to the southward of the Mississippi has suggested a strange scheme to General Drummond they find the Indians at the head of the Lake, a useless burden that they cannot feed, and who in the last Campaign, rendered little or no assistance. They have it in view to send them, I suppose by this place to the Mississippi: thinking perhaps that with their assistance you could take St. Louis, forgetting your being unable to feed those you have, the improbability that they will receive such intruders without permission & that on their whole route, havoc & desolation would mark their progress, I shall strongly state my sentiments on the subject. Your command money is allowed.

Believe me my Dear Bulger
Yours very truly
(Signed) Rt Mc Donall
Lt. Col. Comg

[Vol. I, p 155]

LT. COL. ROBERT MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.

Michilimackanac
20 March 1815

My Dear Bulger

Whatever men I can hereafter spare you, I shall send under the command of Radenhurst, who, in that case, you must contrive to make your assistant Engineer. If so arranged Mr Keating, may still be continued as Military Conductor of Stores. The 2nd Battn of the Kings is expected to be reduced, & the Officers sent home, which as it would be extremely injurious to Radenhurst, shall retain him in the Country.

No appointment must be made in the Indian Department without your concurrence, & my approval, nor can any expenditures incurred in it be paid here, that have not previously been authorized & certified by you.

Believe me yours truly
Signed Rt Mc Donall
Lt. Col. Comg.

[Vol. I, p 159]

LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.

MICHILIMACKINAC
20th March 1815

MY DEAR BULGER,

I forgot to tell you that as the Michigan Fencibles, are still under the Command of Lieut Colonel McKay, in directing that part of the Company to come on here, you will not omit to inform them of that circumstance. As he is very popular with them, & all the Canadians, I am in hopes he will effectually succeed in reclaiming them from their errors, and causing them, in conjunction with the Indians still to render us good service.

Believe me yours truly
(Signed) RT MCDONALL
Lt. Col. Comd

Captain Bulger
&c &c

[Vol. I, p 160]

LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.

MICHILIMACKINAC
25 April 1815

MY DEAR BULGER

I hasten to communicate to you the important news of Peace between our Government and the United States.

Worsley arrived last night in the Scorpion, but unfortunately did not bring my dispatches, which are entrusted to Indians who have not yet arrived. I am therefore as yet ignorant of what has been determined upon by the Commander of the Forces, as to this Garrison, & that of Fort McKay—I shall not fail, the moment I am in possession of his intentions to send you instructions for your guidance. The terms of Peace are yet but imperfectly known, I fear however, they are not such as we had a right to expect. As regards the Indians, the 15th article secures them in the rights to which they were entitled before the war, & Great Britain becomes the guarantee of those rights. In this state of things, you will immediately adopt every precaution to instil pacific sentiments into the minds of the Indians, to place that part of the treaty, which regards themselves, in the most favorable point of view, & above all, to guard against any future act of hostility on their part, against the Americans, As the Peace expressly includes, *all the Indian Nations that have been engaged on either side*, any infraction of it, however trivial, may perhaps furnish the Government of the U. States with a pretence to exact that vengence, which they are so apt to indulge against them.

I believe there is little doubt that we cede this Island, and there

can be none, that your Garrison will be withdrawn, you may very soon look forward to that event. The Indians should be told, that we occupied Fort McKay while the war lasted, for their defence, but that since peace was concluded it was no longer necessary, besides a proof on our part, that we had no improper designs, *upon their Country.* I doubt not, but on this occasion you will exhibit your usual address & good management.

The Flank Companys of the 37th have already taken possession of Amherstburg. Our great expedition to New Orleans failed with great loss. Sir George Prevost, & Sir James Yeo gone home, Gen[l] Drummond a Knight of the Bath, & said to be the new Governor General, which I am most happy to hear, Commodore Owen commands on the Lakes—Worsley goes down by Detroit to the Chippewa, to take him on board for the purpose of exploring the Lakes, new boundaries &c. We shall of course see him here.—Most of the Fleet at Kingston already paid off. I forward you a keg of Salt, a Keg of Rum for immediate use, to which allow me to add a small quantity of tea, in case you are short of that Article.

The Indians with the dispatches, it is thought will not be here this six or seven days. On my becoming acquainted with the arrangements made, I shall forward to Green Bay, such supplies of Provisions as will enable you to bring on the Garrison to Fort McKay.

Believe me to be
very truly yours
(Signed) Rt McDonall
Lt. Col

I send you the few papers I received by the Schooner, & also some letters, both of which will no doubt be very acceptable.

Captain Bulger
&c &c

[Vol. I, p 161]

LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.*

Michilimackinac
Sir, 1st May 1815

The official Dispatch from Lieut Gen[l] Drummond, to which I alluded in my last, has not yet arrived, but this day an American vessel from Detroit, has brought me a duplicate of the same, confirm-

* A short extract from this letter will be found in Vol. 16, page 87.

ing the previous report of a mutual restoration of all Forts and Places taken on either side, directing me to take immediate steps for the evacuation of this Island, which is to be given up to the American Gov^{t} on the same day that Amherstburg is restored to ours. Major Brock of the In^{t} M^{r} Gen^{ls} Depart^{t}, has already been a month in the vicinity of that Post, in order to receive it, but Colonel Butler, (Com^{g} at Detroit) tells me that his instructions are positive, that the restitution of both places shall be simultaneous; he proposes to me the 20th May as the day on which mutual restitution shall be made, this garrison (he states 16th April) is to move in a few days. Situated, however as I am, & the dilapidated state of St Joseph's, taken into consideration, scarcely any cover for the Troops or Stores, with so little time left for the choice of the most advantageous position, for our *New Post*, I feel it to be my duty to prolong our retention of this post, for various important reasons, I have therefore named the 10th July to Colonel Butler, as the day on which I shall be prepared to restore this Island agreeable to my instructions.

I now quote Lieu^{t} Col Harvy's official Letter, as to what immediately concerns your command. He says, "with regard to the Prairie des Chiens, Lieu^{t} General Drummond directs that no time may be lost in getting rid of all Provincial Establishment." You will therefore take instant & immediate steps to carry this order into effect which however unpalatable & unexpected, is nevertheless in strict conformity to the Treaty recently concluded.

By the non arrival of my Dispatches (so peculiarly provoking at such a crisis) I have as yet had no opportunity of seeing the Treaty; It is however well understood, that one of the articles expressly stipulates, that the Indian Nations are to be on the same footing as before the war. There therefore can be no doubt, that in compliance tnerewith, the Americans on receiving Fort McKay, as before directed, must remind the commander of the Forces of this Circumstance.

You will remove from Fort McKay, and bring with you all the public stores, of every description that you consider worth removing. The Guns captured from the Enemy must be restored with the Fort. However mortifying, I have similar orders to give up the Guns taken at this place, a still more trying task, as you recollect they bear the inscription "Taken at Saratoga" "Taken from Lord Cornwallis" &c what a strong temptation, this, to a breach of that good faith which in all public treaties, it is infamy to violate.

I am in hopes that you will have time to effect the complete evacuation of the Post under your command, & to join me at this place

previous to my departure. The Staff of your Garrison will cease to draw pay as such, from the day it is restored to the United States. By a G. O. all allowances to the Militia & Militia Staff cease on the 24th March.

The Detachment of the Michigan Fencibles you will bring with you to join me at this place, or at the New Post, in order that they may be discharged. You are authorized to discharge at Fort McKay, or Green Bay, *such men* of the Company, who were before on the service of the United States, who may in consequence of that Circumstance, be averce to returning to this place. To such men you will allow a gratuity of thirty days extra pay.

The Mississippi Volunteers, being collected from various parts, it would be desirable to discharge them at the places where they entered the Service, allowing each man thirty days extra pay. The Officers of that Corps will draw pay till the 24th June. You will signify to them (the whole) thro' Captain Anderson my gratitude for their uniform and excellent good conduct, & the high sense which I entertain of the services which they have rendered their Country.

The whole of the Western Indian Department will be prepared to accompany you. The Pay Lists, Disbursements, & all the accounts of that Departt I trust, are in a clear & satisfactory state, I can have nothing to do with any which have not been previously approved and certified by you. I doubt not from the specimen of your past industry that the whole of *Your* Public accounts and Pay Lists, will be distinguished by their usual correctness and regularity.

I have sent to Green Bay, a supply of Provisions to assist you in your progress to join me. Should there be more than you want, bestow it upon the Indians. I have also forwarded the articles, as pr margin (in two batteaux) to be distributed by you amongst them, on your departure. With the present treaty we have nothing to do, but to obey it, as in duty bound; its stipulations as regards the Indians are sorely the work of the Ministry, called for perhaps by imperious circumstances, but contrary to re-iterated and imperious circumstances from this country. Still with that dexerous & judicious management which I sanguinely anticipate from you it may be made to appear, a prudent and judicious peace, & really conducive to their interest & advantage. It is my firm conviction that the Americans must retire to the boundary of 1812. You can add, that the misery they endured from the Superior Naval Force of the Enemy, preventing the arrival of their supplies, must now cease: that we shall now be able to attend

Pork, Flour
Bales of Goods
Powder
Ball
Shot

Powder
Bales of Goods
Guns
Tobacco
Iron. two cases

to their wants, without interruption, and that numerous traders will again be amongst them, finally, that the Peace was in a manner necessary for their present safety and protection; that the King, their Great Father, pursuant to his promise, have continued the war and received the lands which the Americans had deprived them of, but his red children were dis-united & did not act in concert against the common enemy; that the very tribes who were most interested & had lost most had made peace with the Big Knives, and had agreed to take up the hatchet against those who remained faithful to us, & that we did not wish to expose them to the miseries of a civil war, which would have seconded the views of the Americans, who wish them to exterminate each other. This is literally the case. The utmost pains must be taken, that this Peace should be generally promulgated, & every nation be cautioned how they infringe it, which will be sure to call down upon them, the vindictive vengeance of the American Gov^{t} at a time perhaps, when we cannot ward off the blow or prudently interpose.

Wyandots
Shawanese
Pottewattamies
Kikapoos
Miamies
&c

I am in great hopes that we shall succeed in gilding the bitter bitter pill, which the Indians of this neighborhood must swallow in viewing the surrender of this important Island to their inveterate Enemy. I have proposed, & have every reason to believe, it will be immediately acted upon, that a very strong Fort—to mount a number of very heavy cannon, be commenced in the most eligible situation. I returned to day from an excursion having that for its object; & very soon I am in hopes a formidable Fortress will be in progress. It must combine the advantages of a good harbour, for the future Naval Force of this Lake, for it must not be disguised, that every thing prognosticates an early removal of the War. I expect Commodore Sir Edw^{d} Owen or one of his Captains to pronounce upon the latter point, accompanied by Captain Payne, Roy^{l} Engineers, with Artificers &c

I have confident expectations, that the whole Ottawa Nation, will remove to the vicinity of the New Fort, which I am greatly desirous of effecting, as it will place them out of the reach of American intrigue & secure to us a formidable band of faithful warriors, ever ready to fly at the first summons, to the defense of our new Establishment.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obd^{t} Ser^{t}
Signed Rt McDonall
Lt. Colonel
Com^{d} Michilimack^{c} & Dependancies

The Americans affect to exult much at the peace tho' it is said that they are shut out from the Fisheries, and also from the trade to our East & West India Settlements.

In commenting on the peace to the Indians, it will be right to state that among other advantages which we shall derive from it, will be the opportunity which it will afford us of equipping such a Fleet on Lake Erie & Lake Huron, as will keep open the communication, and secure us the command of these Lakes, by which the supplies for the Indian nations will be uninterupted.

[Vol. I, p 163]

LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER, COMMANDING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

MICHILIMACKANAC

MY DEAR BULGER, 2nd May 1815

I have officially informed you of what we yet know of the interesting events which have recently taken place. That rascal, Cowan, whom you may recollect in charge of the provision at Nollewasaga, has been five weeks (nearly) on the road from York, with dispatches, our Letters & Newspapers, & not yet arrived. We have in that respect been shamefully neglected this winter. It is for me peculiarly embarrassing, as it leaves me with but little information on some very interesting and important points.

Sir Geo. Prevost has gone home, via Halifax across the Portage, & Sir Gordon Drummond in the mean time succeeds to the Government —Sir Geo. Murray commands in the Upper Province. The Kings go home; the 41st & 49th to the West Indies—97th York—37th Amherstburg. I am authorized to send your detachment down by the Grand River, but I consider so material a diminution of our force, as highly impolitic at this juncture, when the Americans will occupy this place with a strong Garrison, & when it becomes absolutely necessary, that our new Establishment should be as respectable in the Eyes of the Indians as possible. I trust I shall be able to obtain Gen[l] Drummond's consent to the erection of a Fort of such strength, such a number of heavy guns, & a proportionate Garrison as will not a little tend to lessen their regret at the cession of this place.

I therefore propose to keep the Roy[l] Newfoundland detachment until relieved.

Our Negociators as usual have been egregiously duped: As usual, they have shown themselves profoundly ignorant of the concerns of

this part of the Empire. I am penetrated with grief at the restoration of this fine Island, a "Fortress built by Nature for herself"—I am equally mortified at giving up Fort McKay to the Americans, when the Treaty itself specifies that the Indians are to be on the same footing as before the war. Sir Gordon Drummond's order, is however, positive, & of course, leaves no alternative but compliance. The irritation & sullen dislike, still subsisting & likely to subsist between the two countrys, require the utmost prudence and caution, lest we inadvertently sow the seeds of a new war, & heavy would be the responsibility thereof.

I trust I shall be able to retain this place, until all the Traders for the Mississippi have past on, as I have my doubts, if the Americans would permit a grain of Powder to go to the Western Indians. If I succeed (of which I have little doubt) they will this year be well supplied, & without the Traders being taxed with the usual heavy duties. You must take every prudent step which the case requires to facilitate an intercourse, so highly beneficial to the Indian Nations, but above all, let them not imbibe the fatal error, that the ample supplys of ammunition (should they prove so) are furnished them as an inducement to further hostilities; this would be equally detrimental both to them & to us. Since the Peace *is* concluded, a war on our part is to be deprecated, & most sedulously avoided, untill our Fleet on Lake Erie is restored & untill we have the supremacy of this.

Two American Schooners, with Flour Whiskey &c are now here from Detroit. The Masters state that Colonel Miller with the U. S. 17th Regt & other detachments are to occupy this place; & also Chicago. It is perhaps Brig. Genl. Miller, whom you may recollect at Detroit.

I send you the few papers I received by the last Express, Radenhurst will give you the remainder of the news. Believe me

Yours very truly

R^T M^C DONALL

P. S. I met Assigenack & other Ottawa Chiefs this day in Council & succeeded beyond my hopes, in reconciling them to the peace. The chief difficulty was the mortifying cession of this Island. They behaved nobly on the occasion, and I trust I shall be able to effect the object I have so much at heart, of inducing them to follow our fortunes to our new Establishment.

I propose visiting them at Arbre Croche in a few days.

LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.*

Mich^{o} Friday Even^{g}

My Dear Bulger

I return your memorial with my recommendation† thereof. I have tried to do you justice, but tho' I have spoken my genuine sentiments, perhaps, after all, I have fallen short of your desert.

I have also wrote to Sir Gordon Drummond on the subject, and in a way, which I have reason to believe will induce him heartily to espouse your cause. Of this you may be assured, that your able, spirited and honorable conduct, has secured my lasting esteem, and whatever may become of me hereafter as far as my little influence extends it will be a pleasure & satisfaction to me, to exert it in your favour.

In this part of the world, where I may almost say with the poet, "that all is false & hollow," where the most despicable arts are daily put in practice, by men, who have long been initiated in the school of intrigue, & are adepts in the art, the few instances which have occurred of those who have remained "unshaken, uncorrupted, unseduced" & distinguished themselves by an unwearied zeal for the Public welfare, deserve to be recorded & marked with no common share of praise & approbation.

You have seen and can duly appreciate the various difficultys which I have been called on to encounter, since I have been in this Country. & how *I have been supported.* While the war lasted, I looked singly to the trying encounter which I had to sustain and in incessantly preparing for *that*, lost sight of every other object. That stimulus is gone, & is succeeded by a daily increasing, & most insuperable disgust to this country. I cannot, therefore wonder that you, depressed by ill health, should be all impatient to leave it, I trust, however, that a few days will make but little difference, for should a very speedy opportunity not occur by the Surprize, a boat shall be equipped, whatever may be the inconvenience.

Your friend Radenhurst ought long ago to have known my regard for him both on his own, & his Brothers account. He cannot now require to be told it, or to doubt its continuance. He is yet but young in life; let him never forget what will carry him thro' it with eclát, *an utter detestation of whatever is mean and dishonorable*, however speciously disguised.

* See Vol. 16, page 89 for letter of Lt. Col. Robt. McDonall to Capt A. Bulger dated Michilimackinac 5th May, 1815.

† For recommendation see page 519, Michilimackinac, dated July 6, 1815.

I intended writing only a few lines & have put your patience to the test by a long letter.

Believe me My Dear Bulger
very truly yours
Signed Rt McDonall.

[Vol. 1, p 173]

CAPT. A. BULGER TO LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL.

Last official Letter from Captain Bulger to Lieutenant Colonel McDonall.

Michlimackinac 19th June
1815

Sir.

I have the honor to report to you my arrival at this place, with part of the detachment that composed the Garrison of Fort McKay; the remainder having been discharged at that Post.

On receipt of your dispatch of 25th April, I lost no time in announcing the peace to the Indians of the Mississippi, and in directing them to desist from further hostilities. To those who were assembled at the Prairie du Chiens, I communicated the intelligence myself, observing all the ceremony necessary on such an occasion, and I despatched Captain Dease, of the Indian Department to the Red River, to announce it to the Saulks and others in that quarter.

In my previous dispatches, I had the honor of stating to you that great ferment, and discontent, existed amongst the Indians, in consequence of the report of Peace. Having formerly announced that report throughout the Country, it became evident, that our further stay therein would be productive of very serious consequences: I saw that the delay of a few days, would afford time to the Indians to assemble from all quarters, and, having strong and sufficient reasons to apprehend hostility from some of them, in effecting a removal from Fort McKay, I, with the advice and concurrence of Captain Anderson, senior officer of the Indian Department, decided upon evacuating that Post, whilst it was in my power to do so, with safety to the garrison. Aware of the heavy responsibility attached to such an authorized measure, I hesitated, till convinced that, by a longer stay at Fort McKay, I only hazarded the lives of my detachment; without in the least, benefiting the service. I have the honor to enclose a communication from the officer acting at the head of the Indian Department, upon this important subject.

I withdrew from Fort McKay on the 24th May; bringing off the public stores of every description, that could be removed; including the guns &c Captured therein; in order that they might be restored to the American Government at Michilimackinac; it being impracticable to send them to Saint Louis; of which circumstance, as well as the necessity that compelled me to retire from Prairie du Chien, I informed the American Government, in a letter addressed to Governor Clarke on the 23rd May.

The day after my departure from the Mississippi, I had the honor of receiving your dispatches of the 1st and 5th May; I also received the batteaux of Indian presents, which I caused to be distributed to the Saulks and the Indians about the Prairie du Chien.

I have not the smallest doubt, from a perusal of the Treaty of Ghent, and from no demand being made by the American Government, for the restitution of Fort McKay, that the Prairie du Chien is considered by them as lying within the Indian boundary, and not to be occupied by either nation. Be this, however, as it may; it is certain, that an attempt to restore it to the American Troops, would have proved fatal to the British Garrison.

It affords me satisfaction to be able to say, that I have left the Indians on the Mississippi above want; their situation in comparison with former years, is comfortable; and I only perform a pleasing duty, in declaring that you are to be considered as the author of their happiness. The liberal supplies of ammunition, with which you furnished me, have been fairly and judiciously distributed amongst them, under Captain Anderson's superintendence. Their arms, axes &c have been repaired; hoes and fish-spears made, and distributed in such numbers as not only pleased, but astonished them; and all this has been done for one sixth part of the expense which heretofore attended such services.

I have brought in the detachment, of the Michigan Fencibles; also twelve of the Mississippi Volunteers, who solicited a conveyance to this place. Their conduct during the voyage, has been admirable; that of the Michigan Fencibles has completely effaced the recollection of their former misbehaviour. I cannot sufficiently express my approbation of the conduct of all the officers who were under my command. The cordial support which I received from Captain Anderson who, since Mr. Dickson's departure from the Mississippi, has conducted the duties of the Indian Department, demands my gratitude; and the uncommon merits and good conduct of Lieutenant Keating, require that I should

recommend him particularly to your notice. The Fort has been destroyed.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most obedient & most humble servant
(Signed) A. Bulger Lieut.
R. Newfoundland Regt. late
Capt. commanding at Fort McKay

[Vol. 1, p 620]

LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL COMMENDS CAPT. A. BULGER.

Michilimackinac 22nd June 1815

Garrison Orders.

Lieutenant Colonel McDonall avails himself of an early opportunity to offer to Captain Bulger, the tribute of praise so justly his due, for his Judicious, manly, and energetic conduct, while commanding at Fort McKay, on the Upper Mississippi. Unawed by that opposition, so industriously exerted to counteract his measures, he has steadily and successfully persevered in the faithful discharge of his duty, under circumstances peculiarily trying and difficult. Merit like this must, in the end, attain reward and distinction, while its opposers, and the abettors of intrigue, never fail to reap the bitter fruit of their labours, and to lower themselves in the estimation of every man, whose praise is worthy the having. To those officers, who, unseduced by bad example, undeviatingly supported their Commanding officer, remote as he was from assistance, and environed as he was with difficulties, the Commandant returns his best thanks, particularly to Captain Anderson, of whom Captain Bulger speaks in the highest terms, for his uniform zeal and unceasing exertion.

(Certified)
(Signed) Rt. McDonall. Lt. Col.

[Vol. 1, p 623]

LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL TO CAPT. A. BULGER.

June 24th

Dr Bulger

I wish the Court most immediately to enquire into the particulars of what you have personally to alledge against Graham *& also as to his conduct in bartering the presents.* The object of the enquiry being principally to give me the fullest information on these subjects, the

evidence of those now absent, & before given on oath, is perfectly admissible. As you will be present yourself, take care that the strong & clear parts of the evidence are minutely inserted.

Yours truly
Rt. McDonall

Capt. Bulger
[Vol. I, p 624]

LT. COL. ROBT. MC DONALL TO SIR GORDON DRUMMOND.

Michilimackinac 6th July,
1815

My Dear Sir Gordon,

I am perfectly aware how superfluous it would be in me to engross much of your time in dwelling upon the merits of the bearer, Captain Bulger, as during the period of his command at Prairie des Chiens, you must have had ample proofs of his zeal, firmness & ability, in situations (almost beyond precedent) singularly arduous and difficult. I selected this officer, in preference to others of higher rank, for the station, being fully aware of his capacity to discharge the trying duties thereof. I have not been disappointed. Alternately threatened by a formidable attack on the part of the Enemy, & with starvation to both his Garrison & Indians, from the exhausted resources of our impoverished Country; surrounded with lukewarm and disaffected Indians rendered still more trying by the defection and mutiny of his own Troops, & by the intrigue of that despicable, unprincipled, yet plausible wretch Dickson; I leave you Excellency to judge what soundness of judgment, what unshaken fortitude was necessary to perform his duty.

In begging your Excellency to peruse Lieutenant Bulgers Memorial to H. R. H. & to transmit to him the same, accompanied by that strong recommendation and warm eulogium, which it so strongly merits, I think you will incline to my opinion that since we have had an army few officers of *his rank* have before been able to adduce such strong claims to promotion, when high public desert correct principles & unimpeachable integrity, are found united with the most amiable virtues of our nature. I greatly envy, the feelings of him, to whose lot it falls to patronize such worth. Captain Bulger has for years past nearly supported two sisters, out of the scanty savings of a subalterns pay; for the same urgent reasons, the same hallowed motives (should he now *have* obtained, that company he so well has earned) his utmost

ambition is the attainment of some staff situation in Newfoundland where his family reside, or failing then in Canada or Halifax.

I therefore beseech your Excellency to take under your fostering care and protection, this able and judicious officer, this excellent young man!

Believe me to be
Your Excellency's faithful
& most obedient servant
(Signed) Rt. McDonall

His Excellency
Sir Gordon Drummond
K. C. B.

[Vol. I, p 628]

RECOMMENDATION OF LIEUT. COL. MC DONALL*

Lieut Colonel McDonall in transmitting and strongly recommending the enclosed memorial performs this most pleasing duty with the thorough conviction that in the annals of the British Army but few instances have occurred of a subaltern officer approaching his illustrious Commander in Chief with such genuine claims to his patronage and protection.

Lieu[t] Col. McDonall has been an attentive observer of Lieutenant Bulgers professional career during the war, and considers the enclosed Memorial as a correct and modest statement of his services.

What passed under my own eye merits my warmest approbation, particularly his conduct during our perilous voyage thro' the ice for the relief of this Island, and in the repulse of the Enemy therefrom on the 4[th] August. No language of mine can do justice to his merit on the capture of the Enemy's Schooners, of such signal consequence to this Garrison, by relieving us from a blocade which threatened us with famine.

I selected Lieut Bulger as an experienced officer in preference to others of higher rank, to command at Fort McKay on the Upper Mississippi, from my high opinion of his professional talent. Merely to state that I was not disappointed would not suffice, for tho' placed in the most embarrassing situation, and enverioned with difficulties, his zeal, fortitude and exertions surmounted them all, and the good effects of his able management proved highly beneficial to the Public interest.

In depicting this officer's long and meritorious services justice to him and to my own feelings cause me to dip my pencil in vivid colours.

* Recommendation alluded to in Col. McDonall's letter on page 514.

I am however, not satisfied with my representation. I therefore with confidence submit them to the favourable consideration of His Royal Highness the commander in Chief, before whom, claims like his never pleaded in vain.

Signed Robert McDonall
Lieut. Colonel Commg.
at Michilimackinac.

Michilimackinac
July 6th 1815

LT. GEN. SIR GORDON DRUMMOND TO MAJOR GEN. SIR HENRY TORRENS.

Quebec 9 August 1815

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the Memorial of Lieut. Andrew Bulger, of the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles, for promotion.

This officer, during the last twelve months, has been successfully employed, under Lieut. Colonel McDonall, in the arduous and insulated Command of our remotest possessions in the Indian Countries, and was selected by that Officer for the Command of Fort McKay on the Mississippi, during a period of embarrassing difficulty, and acquitted himself with the greatest zeal and judgment. He was present at the repulse of the Enemy in their attack of Michilimackinac on the 4th August 1814. He commanded a detachment of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, of fifty Rank & file, and bore a prominent and conspicuous part in the gallant and judicious attack and capture, by boarding of the Enemy's two Schooners "Tigriss" and "Scorpion" on Lake Huron, whereby the intention of intercepting our supplies, and starving the Garrison of Michilimackinac into a surrender, was frustrated, and the security of that, then most important post fully secured and maintained.

Lieut Bulger was particularly mentioned on the occasion by Lieut Colonel McDonall, and in the dispatch of Sir George Prevost, and he was recommended for a company in the New Brunswick Fencibles, or in any Regiment in British North America, which recommendation I beg leave to renew, by requesting you will be pleased to submit his Memorial to the most favourable consideration of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

I have &c
(Signed) Gordon Drummond
Lieut. Gen. Commanding

Major General
Sir Henry Torrens
&c &c

[Vol. I, p 630]

MAJOR GENERAL SIR HENRY TORRENS TO LIEUT. A. BULGER.*

HORSE GUARDS
2nd Nov 1815

Major General Sir Henry Torrens presents his compliments to Lieut. Bulger, and has enclosed the copy of a communication which the Commander in Chief directed to be made to Sir Gordon Drummond in reply to the Lieutenant General's recommendation of him.

HORSE GUARDS
29th Sept 1815

SIR

Having submitted to the Commander in Chief, your dispatch of the 9th Ult (in duplicate) with its enclosures, I am directed to assure you, that His Royal Highness will be glad to give all the attention that the Military arrangements may admit, to the claims of Lieutenant Bulger of the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles, and his name is accordingly noted on a list of candidates for special consideration.

I have &c

Lieut. General (Signed) H. TORRENS
Sir Gordon Drummond K. C. B.
&c &c &c

[Vol. I, p 186a]

T. MALING TO LIEUT. A. BULGER.

HORSE GUARDS
13 Nov 1815

SIR

Having on the absence of Major General Sir Henry Torrens laid your letter of the 9th Inst. before The Commander in chief, I am directed to acquaint you that his Royal Highness can only promote candidates to Companies according to the vacancies that may offer, which has been already communicated to you, and He has only now to add, that you will be duly considered in your turn.

I am &c

Lieut Bulger Signed T. MALING
Royal Newfoundland Fencibles

[Vol. I, p 186b]

*For proceedings of a Court of Enquiry, Drummonds Island, 24 Sept. 1815 see Vol. 1b, page 270.

L. FOSTER, MILITARY SECRETARY, TO LIEUT. A. BULGER.

HEAD QUARTERS QUEBEC
Jan 1st 1816

SIR,

I have received the command of Lieut. General Sir Gordon Drummond to enclose herewith for your information, the copy of a Letter which has been addressed to His excellency by command of His Royal Highness The Commander in Chief

I have &c
(Signed) L. FOSTER
Military secretary

To
Lieut. Bulger
Royal Newfoundland Fencibles
[Vol. I, p 186b]

MAJOR GENERAL SIR HENRY TORRENS TO LIEUTENANT A. BULGER.

HORSE GUARDS
14 Feby. 1816

SIR

I have laid your Memorial of the 6th Inst with its enclosures before the Commander in Chief, and I am directed to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness, has no doubt of your merits; but He really has not the power of placing you upon the half pay of the Newfoundland Fencibles as Captain.

I am &c
(signed) H. TORRENS

Lieut Bulger
Royal Newfoundland Fencibles

HORSE GUARDS
29th March 1816

SIR

I have laid your letter of 27th Inst. before the Commander in chief, and I am directed to express His Royal Highness' regret, that under present circumstances He has not the means of recommending you for promotion.

I am &c
(signed) H. TORRENS

Lieut Bulger
Royal Newfoundland Fencibles
[Vol. I, p 186c]

MAJOR GENERAL SIR HENRY TORRENS TO LIEUTENANT A. BULGER.

HORSE GUARDS
12th May 1817

SIR

Having laid before the Commander in Chief your Memorial of the 2nd Inst, with its enclosures. I am directed to acquaint you, that all His Royal Highness can promise to do, is, to bring you into employment on full pay on an opportunity offering, and for which your name is noted.

I am &c
(Signed) H. TORRENS

Lieut Bulger
late Royal Newfoundland Fencibles

HORSE GUARDS
27th May 1817

Major General Sir Henry Torrens presents his compliments to Lieutenant Bulger and agreeable to the request contained in his letter of 26th Instant, returns the enclosed Papers which accompanied his memorial of the 2nd May 1817.

Lieutenant Bulger
Half Pay
late Royal Newfoundland Fencibles.

[Vol. I, p 186d]

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

DRUMMOND ISLAND.

MR. H. TAYLER TO THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

Horse Guards
4 Nov^{m} 1822

My Lord

I have received and laid before The Commander in Chief your Lordship's Dispatch of the 10th September last, conveying copy of a letter which you had addressed to Earl Bathurst on the subject of the Cession of Drummond Island to the American Government in Conformity to the Declaration by the Commissioners under the 6th & 7th Articles of the Treaty of Ghent that that Island is within the boundary of the United States—and I am directed to Express His Royal Highness'es hope that your Lordship's suggestion that some other post should be occupied between Lakes Huron and Superior, when deprived of Drummond Island, will meet with attention.

I have the honor to be
My Lord
Your Lordship's most obedt
humble Servant
H. Tayler

Lt General
The Earl of Dalhousie G. C. B.
& & &

[C 675, p 25]

CAPTAIN JOHN GAFF TO COL. H. C. DARLING.

Drummond Island
10th July 1823

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th May last (received yesterday) and beg to acquaint you that I will

make every inquiry respecting the Exploring party under Major Long, of the United States Topographical Engineers, who have not made their appearance at this post as yet, but when they do they shall be treated with the utmost degree of civility in my power, and at the same time, I shall endeavor to ascertain everything in my power, the object they may have in exploring the Red River, and the adjacent settlements.

I beg also to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the forces, that Lieut. Col^{n} Dickson late of the Indian Department, died at this Post on the 20th of June last, he was on his way to the Prairie des Chien.

He last Summer passed a month at this Post, left this in August for the Missippi, as he said to bring in his family, and to settle at the Falls of Niagara, passed Mackinac on his return in October, and wintered at Chippawa near the Falls, his reason for returning to the Missippi I do not know, but it is a certain fact that he obtained a supply of money thro' the states (whether private or public I cannot say) to the amount of 600 Dollars, and on his way up to this place, got a present of a most elegant Sword with the American Arms richly worked on it.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your ob^{t} &c
Jn^{o} Gaff,
Capt. 76th Regiment
and Brevet Major Commanding

Col. Darling
Mil. Sect^{y}

[C 675, p 28]

COMMODORE ROBT. BARRIE TO SIR JAMES KEMPT.

His Majesty's Schooner Cockburn
Kingston, U. C. 11th October 1828

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Letter of the 4th Instant, acquainting me with the orders you had given relative to the Islands adjudged to the United States, by the Commissioners of the Boundary line under the 6th Article of the treaty of Ghent; and in consequence thereof, I have given the necessary directions to the Naval Officers under my command to regard the Islands in question as forming part of the Territory of the United States, and of course to abstain from cutting wood or exercising any Act of Authority whatever within those Islands, or any part of the American Territory.

On consulting with his Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland on the subject of the Stores &c which are now at Drummond Island, being removed to Amherstburg, or Penetanguishene, I gave his Excellency to understand that we have not at present accommodation for any large addition of Troops at Penetanguishene but that I thought for a large proportion of the Indian presents we could find temporary storage in the Naval Storehouse, and that I would give directions to Lieut Woodin R. N. who now Commands at that Establishment to receive all such stores, and Indian presents as might be ordered to Penetanguishene by Sir P. Maitland, into his own charge, and not to allow them to be interfered with or removed till your pleasure be known thereon, and proper persons be appointed to receive them, from Lieut. Woodin.

I have &c &c &c

To His Excellency — Robt Barrie
Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. — Commodore
Commander of the Forces

[C 675, p 44]

COMMODORE ROBT. BARRIE TO SIR JAMES KEMPT.

York Upper Canada
October 14th 1828

Sir

I had the honor of receiving your Exys letter of the 6th inst. at Kingston, after I was embarked for the purpose of accompanying Sir P. Maitland to Niagara, my reply to your Exys Letter of the 4th inst. would acquaint you that I had directed the Lieut. in command of the Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene to receive into *his charge* any stores, Indian presents &c which might be sent from Drummond's Island. I have now written to direct him to receive the stores &c into our storehouses but to leave them in charge of the Commissariat officer who may accompany them, and to allow this officer daily access to the storehouse for the purpose of seeing his stores &c properly preserved, the accommodation we shall be able to afford to this servise is, but temporary, & I suppose we can secure about one hundred tons of stores, there is no Quarter which I can consign to the Commissariat Officer as a residence, but the Lieut. in Command is ordered to afford him every accommodation in his power and to render him as comfortable as our confined means can admit of.

I hope your Exys will excuse my observing that the season is, already far advanced, & if the stores &c be not speedily removed I fear the

service will be attended with both difficulty and danger indeed in ordinary seasons Lake Huron is rarely navigated, or navigable, after the first week in November, seldom so late.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Exys obt & faithful Sert

His Exys
Sir Jas Kempt &c

Robt Barrie
Commodore

[C 675, p 47]

CHARLES BEREZY TO DEPUTY M. BAILEY.

Amherstburg 23d Oct. 1828

Sir

The Brig Wellington having been ordered by the Lieut. Governor to proceed immediately from Fort Erie to Drummond Island to transport the troops & stores from thence to Penetanguishene, I am willing to send her to that place, at the same rate as I receive on Lake Erie (say twenty-five shillings and ten pence stirling per ton) which I consider a fair rate of Freight, as on a former occasion I received 4% currency per Ton for transporting stores between this and Penetanguishene, and undertook the service when all the ship owners on the Lake refused to do it, but lest I should be misunderstood. I beg leave to state that I mean this viz.—

From Fort Erie to this place	1	Trip	making in all four Trips of 134 Tons each
" this place to Drummond Island	1	"	
" the latter to Penetanguishene	1	"	
& from Penetanguishene to This place	1	"	

Taking into consideration the dangers attending the navigation of these Northern Lakes at this advanced season of the year, I wish it to be perfectly understood that should the vessel be detained at Penetanguishene until spring the extra expense I may be put to in consequence, by having to keep the crew on pay until they reach this by Land & sending them up in the spring, victualling included, is to be reimbursed to me by Government.

I have the honor to be &c &c
(Sigd) Charles Berezy

The Wellington having been peremptorily ordered on this service by the Lt Governor and the stipulations herein detailed, appearing to be

fair and reasonable, considering the imminent danger attending the voyage at this season, they are accepted on the recommendation of D. A. C. G. Bailey

(Sgd) M. Bailey

(Sgd) W. North Cap. 68 Regt Comg

[C 675, p 55]

MAJOR GEN'L P. MAITLAND TO LT. COL. COOPER.

York Upper Canada

Sir 28 October 1828

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th Instant and in reply beg leave to acquaint you for the information of the Commander of the Forces that I have caused the instructions therein referred to, to be communicated to Captain Anderson at Drummond Island through the officer commanding at Amherstburg, taking at the same time the precaution of sending a duplicate by the route of Penetanguishene.

Lt Col. Lightfoot As: Qr Mr General and Ass: Commissary General Here have visited the latter Post with a view to make the necessary arrangements. I have not yet received any official report from these officers; but I am given to understand that the naval department can afford ample accommodation for the Individuals composing the Garrison of Drummond Island, and also for the public stores at least for the ensuing winter. I have the honor to be Sir

Your most obedt & humble Servant

Lt. Col. Cooper P. Maitland

Mil. Secty M. Genl

[C 675, p 50]

LIEUT. F. CARSON TO LIEUT. COL. C. FOSTER.

Drummond Island

Sir 14th November 1828

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a return of the Public buildings at Drummond Island delivered to the United States Government on the 14th November 1828

I have the honor to be Sir

Your most obedt Servant

Lieut: Col: Foster F. Carson

&· &· &· York Lieut. 68th Regt Comg

[C 675, p 52]

Return of the Public Buildings at Drummond Island delivered over to the United States Government 14th Novm 1828

Commanding Officers Quarters with Kitchen & Stable
Officers Mess Room and Kitchen
Mens Barracks
Orderly Room
Guard Room
Hospital
Barrack Store
Powder Issuing Store
Commissariat Provision Store
do do Indian Present Store
Cooking House
Engineer Workshop
Ordnance Store
Stable for Government Cattle
do " do do
Boat House
Wharf

T. Peirce Simonton
Lieut. W. S. A

[C 675, p 53]

LIEUTENANT F. CARSON TO LIEUT. COL. C. FOSTER.

Penetanquishene 28th Novm 1828

Sir

I have the honor to report to you on the information of his excellency Sir John Colbourn my having delivered over to Lieut: Simmington of the American Army Drummond Island with all the public buildings on the 14th Inst: for which I have taken a receipt for. I arrived at this place on the 21st on board the Brig the Duke of Wellington with the Garrison of Drummond Island.

I have the honor to be your most
obedient servant

To Lieut: Col: Foster
&· &· &·

F. Carson
Lieut: 68th Regt

[C 675, p 54]
67

DEPUTY M. BAILEY TO COM'Y GEN'L R. I. ROUTH.

COMMISSARIAT CANADA
AMHERSTBURG 15 Janu^{y} 1829

SIR

I have the honor of enclosing to you herewith, a letter to me from the Contractor for Transport, containing certain stipulations relative to the Conveyance of the Troops & Stores from Drummond Island to Penetanguishene, which I have been under the necessity, with the concurrence of the officer commanding, of accepting, having no alternative and conceiving also the terms to be but fair and reasonable.

I should have forwarded M^{r} Berezy's letter to you long before had I not, until the arrival here from Penetanguishene of the Master and a part of the crew of the Wellington, entertained hopes of her return to this place before the close of the Navigation.

I have the honor to be

R. I. Routh Esq
Com^{y} General

Sir — — — — &^{c}
(Signed) M. BAILEY
D. A. C. G^{l}

[C 675, p 57]

CLAIM OF WM. BAILEY, D. A. C. G.

Claim of D^{y} Asst: Comm^{y} General Bailey, for losses sustained by him in Consequence of the evacuation of the Post of Drummond Island.

Dep^{y} Asst: Comm^{y} Gen^{l} W^{m} Bailey was ordered to Drummond Island in the Year 1818, on his arrival there late in the fall, was under the necessity of purchasing a House and small Island at the West End of Drummond Harbour, there being no Government Quarters or Lodgings of any Kind to be rented at that time. The said property cost him upwards of *£200* including sums expended in necessary repairs to make it fit to reside in. Therefore requests that his claim may be taken into Consideration by the Board ordered to assemble at York, and that such remuneration may be granted him, as may be thought fit.

M^{r} Bailey begs to refer the Board to Major Winniett 68th Reg^{t} (who commanded at Drummond Island for about three years) and to any of the Gentlemen stationed there, during the period of his residence at said Island from 1818 to 1822, for any information or particulars respecting the above mentioned property.

Quebec, 17th January 1829
W. BAILEY
D. A. C. G.

I certify upon honor that the above is a true statement and that the sum of Two hundred pounds is much under the amount of what the aforesaid property Cost me. (Sg^{d}) W. Bailey
D. A. C. G.

[C 675, p 92]

Account No 1

		£	s	d
1828 November 14th	For house, furniture &c As per statement	30	16	0
	8 Cords of wood @ 18s 4d	7	6	8
	1 Cow	5		
	400 Bundles of Hay @ 34s 6d per 100 Bundles	6	18	
	20 Bushels of Potatoes @ 2s 6d	2	3	4
	1½ " of turnips @ 1s 6d		2	9
	100 Cabbages @ 2d		16	8
	3 Sheep @ 17s 4d	2	12	0
	1 Pig (supposed w^{t}) 150 lb @ 3d	1	17	6
	10 Bushels of Indian Corn @ 3s 3d	1	12	6
	10 " of oats @ 1s 9½d		17	11
		£ 60	3	4

Account No 2

		£	s	d	
1828 November 14th	Sold from the above previously to leaving Drummond Island				
	10 Bush of Indian Corn @ 20d		16	8	
	10 " " oats @ 12d		10		
	3 Sheep @ 10s	1	10		
	1 Pig @ 15s		15		
		£ 3	11	8	Cu^{r}
		£ 3	2	1¼	St^{g}
	By 172 days lodging money Viz: from the 27th May to the 14th Nov 1828 @ £26 per ann: which amount I have received from Government in lieu of Quarters	12	5	0½	
	To be deducted from the above	15	7	1¾	

[C 675, p 101]

CLAIM OF SERGEANT JOHN MUNRO.

Detailed Statement of Furniture & Vegetables abandoned by Ass: Staff Surgeon John Munro upon the evacuation of Drummond Island by the British Garrison Nov^{m} 1828

Furniture.	H. C £.	S.	D
3 Bedsteads 40*s*, 15*s*, 15*s*	3	10	----
3 Tables 20*s*, 10*s*, 10*s*	2	0	0
9 Chairs @ 4*s* 6*d*	2	0	6
Clothes Press	----	10	0
Stove Pipes & stove pan	2	10	0
2 Bush. Charcoal @ 2*s* 6*d*	----	5	----
3 Kegs @ 3*s*	----	9	----
3 Stone spirit Jars 4*s*, 3*s*, 3*s*	----	10	----
3 Benches @ 2*s*	----	6	----
9 Gall: vinegar @ 3*s*	1	7	----
1 Churn	----	5	----
1 Milking Pail	----	3	9
3 Milk dishes 3*s*, 2*s*, 2*s*	----	7	----
Tin Tureen	----	5	----
2 Tin Jugs @ 1*s*	----	2	----
2 Dripping pans 2*s*, 1*s*	----	3	----
1 White Ewer	----	2	6
2 doz bottles @ 7*s* per doz	----	14	----
4 Stone Pickling Jars 5*s*, 3*s* 9*d*, 1*s* 6*d*, 1*s* 6*d*	----	11	9
3 Tubs @ 2*s*	----	6	----
2 Pails @ 1*s* 6*d*	----	3	----
3 Puncheons @ 2*s*	----	9	----
10 Bbls @ 6*d*	----	5	----
£	17	4	6
9 Gall Vinegar to be allowed as provisions	1	7	----
Total for furniture	15	17	6

Vegetables.	H. C £.	S.	D
50 Bush: Potatoes @ 2*s* 6*d*	6	5	----
150 Cabbages @ 6*s*	3	15	----
7 Bush: of Turnips @ 2*s* 6*d*	----	17	6
4 " Carrots @ 3*s* 9*d*	----	15	----
150 Heads of Celery @ 4*d*	2	10	----
*1 Barrel of Apples	----	10	----
*2 Bush: of Beets @ 5*s*	----	10	----
*1 " " Parsnips @ 3*s* 9*d*	----	3	9
*Onions	----	6	3
*½ Bbb: of Pease	----	7	6
£	16	----	----

Note.—Having no Garden ground, I rented two Gardens at £4 10 *s* p: ann^{m} but the expense of these, having to hire Laborers, for tilling, to pay for repairs of fencing, seed, manure, draining, weeding & they must have cost me upwards of £10, the whole produce of these Gardens I have not charged, merely what I conceived would have been consumed in my own family during the season, for instance, I reared upwards of 700 Head of Cabbages, 300 heads of Celery. From these & other Articles I sold to the amount of £1 5*s*. This sum I have not charged. The articles marked thus * I had purchased.

(Sg^{d}) John Munro
S. A. S

[C 675, p 108]

CLAIM OF J. KEATING.

Statement showing as near as possible, the amount of Losses sustained by Fort Adjutant Keating, at the evacuation of the Post of Drummond Island, on the 16th November 1828 Conformably with the District General order of the 19th January 1829.

Articles.	£	S	D
1 Dwelling House, log building covered with Bark, 45 feet long by 16 feet wide, 4 rooms, 9 windows and 1 chimney with 2 fire places, value of it about	45	"	"
1 Root House of 12 feet square, log building	6	"	"
1 stable 20 feet long and 12 feet wide log building	6	"	"
1 New Wood Sledge shod with iron	3	"	"
1 Carriolle	3	"	"
6 Cords of Fire wood at 12*s* 6*d* Per Cord	3	12	6
800 Bundles of Hay at 40*s* Per 100 Bundles	16	"	"
60 Bushels of Potatoes at 2*s* 6*d* Per Bushel	6	"	"
2 Barrels of Apples at 9*s* per Barrel	"	18	"
1 Barrel of Onions at 14*s*	"	14	"
1 Chest of Drawers with its Contents	4	"	"
4 Cupboards 1 at 24*s*, 1 at 25*s*, 1 at 20*s*, 1 at 10*s*	3	19	"
1 Sofa at 30*s*, 1 Bedstead at 10*s*	2	"	"
1 Tea Kettle at 10*s*, 1 Fire Shovel at 4*s* 6*d*	"	14	6
1 Cooking Pot at 5*s*, 1 Pair of Tongs at 6*s*	"	11	"
1 Small Bedstead at 7*s* 6*d*	"	7	6
2 Cows at £4 10*s* each	9	"	"
Total £	110	16	6

I certify that the above statement is correct, and that the prices put opposite to each Article is under the value of them.

J. KEATING
Fort Adjt

Amherstburg 26 Jany 1829

[C 675, p 80]

350 Bundles of Hay mentioned on the face of this account was intended for forage for my Horse for the present winter, the other 450 Bundles was for the 2 Cows before named and which I was obliged to leave on the Island for the want of transports.

I beg leave to state that I purchased 15 Bushels of Indian Corn for the use of my horse at 3*s* 10*d* Halifax Currency per Bushel; and on my leaving the Island I could only get 1*s* 6*d* per Bushel for it, and

there was only one person at the post, that would purchase it at all, namely M^{r} Revot: However you will perceive I have made no charge for the Corn although I lost 2*s* 4*d* per Bush: on it.

J. KEATING
Fort Adg^{t}

[C 675, p 81]

CLAIM OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.

PENETANGUISHENE 1st Feby 1829

We the undermentioned non commissioned officers and privates of the 68th Regiment humbly submit our Claim for 150 Bushels of Potatoes at 2*s* 6*d* per Bushel, which we lost on leaving Drummond Island, in consequence of not being able to bring them with us.

The above Potatoes cost us at the rate of 2*s* 6*d* per Bushel including seed and what we paid for the cultivation of the ground to the Detachment we relieved, which was usual and necessary as there was no market by which we could have been supplied with vegetables.

1 Corporal Sallinger
1 Privt Josh Aldridge
" Josh Baun
" Saml Gorman
" John Mullinger
5 " John King
" Thos Dove
" Wm Derbyshire
" Jas Hinchliffe
" Isaac Clayton
10 " Thos Barnes
" Arthur McGowen
12 " Arm Atkins
13 Wm Bradley
" Jas Heron
15 Richd Frake
" John Shields
" Dennis Garden
" Sha Gall
" Michl Cullen
20 Henry Morton
" Mathew Eddison
22 James Montgomery

[C 675, p 74]

CLAIM OF JAMES FARLING.

PENETANGUISHENE 1st Feby 1829

GENTLEMEN

I, James Farling, Blacksmith in the Indian Department having been ordered from Drummond Island to this Post in November 1828.

Lost by my removal as follows—Viz^{t}

A house purchased from M^{r} Johnson in the year 1819	£97	5	0			
Worth at present				£48	15	0
Building a blacksmith's shop	20	0	0			
3 Cupboards 2 Tables 2 Bedsteads				2	5	0
Halifax Currency				£51	0	0

The above being a true statement of my losses, I have the honor to submit them for the consideration of the Hon^{ble} Board.

Penetanguishene 1st Feb. 1829
(Sg^{d}) James Farling
B. S. In: Dept

Blacksmith James Farling having been obliged to leave his family in possession of his house at Drummond Island until the opening of the navigation, I cannot take upon myself to certify what his losses are, but from my knowledge of his character, I have no reason to doubt the truth of the above statement.

(Sg^{d}) T. G. Anderson
Clk. In: Dept. in charge

[C 676, p 120]

CLAIM OF JOHN BELL.

Penetanguishene
Gentlemen, 1st Feby 1829

I, John Bell, Interpreter in the Indian Department having been ordered from Drummond Island to Penetanguishene November 1828, Lost by my removal as follows viz^{t}

A House purchased from Interpreter Assekinmack	£	6	5	0		
For repairing the Same		0	15	0		
100 Bundles of Hay		1	10	0		
1 Bedstead 1 table & three Benches		1	5	0		
Halifax Currency		9	15	0		

The above being a true statement of my losses, I have the honor to submit them for the consideration of the Honorable Board.

Penetanguishene
(signed)
John Bell
Int^{r} Ind. Dept.

I do hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge & belief the above statement of Interpreter John Bell's losses is just & true.

(signed)
T. G. Anderson
Clk. In. Dept. in Charge

[C 675, p 118]

COM'Y GENERAL R. I. ROUTH TO DEPUTY M. BAILEY.

Quebec 2nd Feby 1829.

You should have sent me Mr Berezy's letter before, as it would then have been regularly submitted to and approved by the Commander of the Forces.

Such questions should never be allowed to stand over, As it is, you must Conform to your agreement, & I beg you will let me have by Return of Post, or as soon as you can, a statement of the whole sum claimed therein by Mr Berezy.

(sgd) R. I. Routh

M. Bailey
D. A. C. G.
[C 675, p 57]

CLAIM OF SERJEANT ARCHIBALD COPLETON.

Serjeant Archibald Copleton of the 68th Regt: humbly claims for losses sustained by evacuation of the Post of Drummond Island 14th Novm 1828

	£	S	D
For the purchase of a House from Serjeant O'Conner of the 70th Regiment	5	0	"
Repairs for ditto	"	15	"
For 50 Bushels of Potatoes provided for himself & family for the winter @ 2s 6d per Bush:	6	5	"
For 100 Cabbages	1	13	4
For 2 Bushels of Carrots	"	5	"
Halx Curr	13	18	4

The House had always been taken at a Valuation by a Serjeant who came with the relief for the Post, and Fort Adjutant Keating was present when the money was paid by me on my arrival at Drummonds Island.

The Vegetables I was obliged to lay in for the winter as there was no market.

[C 675, p 71]

CLAIM OF SERJEANT THOMAS KETTLE.

Colour Serjeant Thomas Kettle of the 68th Regiment late Fort Serjeant at Drummond's Island humbly Submits his Claim for the following losses sustained by him on the evacuation of that Post.

Currency	£	S.	D
For a house which cost him as per receipt enclosed	15	"	"
For repairs necessary to make it Tenantable	10	"	"
For thirty Bushels of Potatoes, a Winter stock for himself and family valued at 2*s* 6*d* per Bushel	3	15	"
Total amount of Claim	28	15	0

It had been Customary for the Serjeant to give about the above stated sum for the house and to receive the same on the relief of the detachment to which he belonged. The Potatoes it was necessary to Provide there being no market by which small quantities from time to time could be obtained.

(signed) THOMAS KETTLE
Serj^{t} 68th Reg^{t}

[C 675, p 69]
68

CLAIM OF JOHN BELL.

An account of losses sustained by John Bell Barrack Serjeant in charge of the delivering over of the Post of Drummond Island to the American Government the 16th day of November 1828.——

1 Cloaths Cubbard left at Dd Island paid for	£2	0	0
1 Sopha do	2	5	0
2 Half round Tables do	--	17	6
2 Square do do common	--	15	--
10 Gall: of Vinegar @ 1s 3d per	--	12	6
300 Bundles of Hay at £2. 0. 0 per	6	--	--
20 Bushels of Potatoes @ 2s 6d per	10	12	6
100 heads of Cabbage	1	15	--
7 bushels of turnips @ 3s 9d	1	6	3
*2 Stone Jars, Cost	1	7	6
1 Dutch Oven "	--	15	--
6 Cords firewood @ 5s per	1	10	--
Repairing a house to make it tenantable for winter	3	15	--
Building a large Oven for baking	1	10	--
A passage paid for Wm Pool my servant		15	--
2 Garden Rakes cost 3s 9d each		7	6
2 Spades " 5s "		10	--
1 Shovel "		5	--
3 Hoes " 2s 6d		7	6
*2 Bush: of Carrots @ 3s		6	--
1 " " Beets		5	--
6 " Indian Corn @ 3s 9d	1	2	6
Currency £	37	19	9

Fort George 2d Feby. 1829
(Sgd) John Bell
Bk. Sergeant

[C 675, p 103]

CLAIM OF JOHN MUNRO.

Penetanguishene Feby 2nd 1829

Statement of a claim for losses, sustained by Asst. Staff Surgeon John Munro, in Consequence of the Evacuation of the Post of Drummond Island, by order of the British Government.

	Halifax Currency £	S.	D
On my landing on Drummond Island 18th June 1827, there was but one house to be procured; though extremely small, inconvenient, without garden Ground, and out of repair I was obliged to purchase it (itself & ground on which it stood was private property) the original price was	13	0	0
Fencing repairing & additions to make it habitable	23	0	0
Obliged to leave in the house, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Clothes press, Stove Pipes, Dairy Utensils &c. &c.	17	4	6
Vegetables laid in for the next 12 months	16	0	0
Twenty Cords of fire wood at 10*s*	10	0	0
Sawing splitting & piling the above	1	10	0
Three hundred Bundles of Hay at 30*s*	4	16	0
Loss on Cow	2	10	0
Six Bushels Indian Corn @ 5*s* 9*d*	1	2	6
Loss on Beef & Flour laid in for Winter	2	10	0
Loss on various kinds of poultry	2	6	3
	£ 93	13	3

Amounting to the Sum of ninety three Pounds, thirteen Shillings & three Pence Halifax Currency Dollars @ 4*s* 4*d*.

(signed)

JOHN MUNRO
S. A. S.

PENETANGUISHENE Feby 2nd 1829

I declare upon my honor, that the above statement is to the best of my knowledge and belief after making every due calculation, a fair & true estimate of the losses I have sustained by the abandonment of the Post of Drummond Island—

(signed)

JOHN MONRO
S. A. S.

House repairs	13	0	0
furniture	23	0	0
	17	0	0
	53	4	6
L. M. received	50	9	4
	2	15	1

[C 675, p 106]

CLAIM OF THOMAS G. ANDERSON.

Statement of losses sustained by M^{r} Thomas G. Anderson Clerk & Interpreter in charge of Indian affairs on the Evacuation of Drummond Island in November 1828.

A one story wooden house 33 by 28 feet with Out houses & Enclosures	120	0	0
This Building was erected in the year 1816 at a period when laborer Materials & Provisions were extremely high & cost upwards of £200, but as at the present reduced prices, one of the same description could be built for £120 I therefore conceive that sum to be my actual loss.			
A Garden comprising a lot 50 by 150 feet enclosed as is the House Lot of the same Dimensions with Cedar Picketts & a root house of 20 feet square	30	0	0
300 Bundles of Hay @ 30	4	13	9
4 Loads of fire wood of the usual Quality 10*s*	2	0	0
Vegetables including 50 Bushels Potatoes Carrots Turnips Cabbage &c. &c	11	0	0
Provisions including 100 lbs Beef 1*s* 2*d* a Barrel, Flour, 40 lbs Maple Sugar Corn and Poultry	6	0	0
Various articles indispensably attached to Housekeeping such as Cupboards Chairs Bedsteads Sopha &. &. which, tho principally of common Materials, I could not replace for less than	20	0	0
Halifax Curry	£193	13	9

Penetanguishene 2nd Feby. 1829
(signed) T. G. ANDERSON
Clk & Interp^{r} In. Dept

I do certify upon honor that the above estimate of my losses by the Evacuation of Drummond Island is, so far as I am competant to judge, just & correct

(Sigd)
T. G. ANDERSON
Clk. Ind. Dep^{t} in Charge

[C 675, p 111]

CLAIM OF THOMAS WILSON.

Statement of losses of Commissariat Clerk Thomas Wilson, consequent upon the cession of Drummond Island to the United States. 14th November 1828.

Losses	*Explanation.*
For a house furnature fixtures &c purchased from D. A. C. G. Inglis, 1st June 1828 and Repairs of the same---------- £30–16. 0 Stg	In consequence of Government not providing any quarter for me and there not being any suitable lodgings to be procured, I was compelled either to purchase or build. The repairs were necessary to render the quarter tenantable with any comfort.
8 Cords of Wood	The allowance of Fuel granted me by Government (viz ½ a Room) was not sufficient when placed in a distinct quarter alone.
The following were in my proportion of the Mess Establishment viz. one cow Four hundred Bundles of Hay Twenty Bushels of Potatoes One & a half do. of Turnips One hundred Cabbages.	For these I have not received any consideration whatever, they are at present an entire loss.
Three Sheep One Pig Ten Bushels Indian Corn Ten Bushels of Oats	These articles I sold the amount I have credited, as per account.
Twenty five Fowls including four Turkeys & four Geese	Some part of these were killed & used as provisions for myself & Servant, on our passage from Drummond Island to this place, the remainder were left behind, not noticed in the account.
PENETANGUISHENE 5th February 1829 THOMAS WILSON C. C.	Some articles noticed may appear unnecessary. I was in mess with the Commanding Officer, and as there was not any accommodation for respectable strangers, we considered it our duty to entertain them and not having any opportunity to purchase what we might require during the Winter had laid in a six months supply. PENETANGUISHENE 5th Feby. 1829 THOMAS WILSON C. C.

CLAIM OF JAMES WICKENS, D. A. C. G.

Return of the loss sustained by D. A. C. G. Wickens in the evacuation of Drummond Island 14th November 1828, for the undermentioned articles which could not be sold for want of purchasers or brought away in consequence of the impossibility of procuring Transport.

Claims	Curry.	Amount		
Six chairs		1	6	0
One Table			4	4
Two Cords Wood @ 10s		1	1	5
Ten Sheep @ 17s 4d		8	13	4
	£	11	5	4

Amounting to eleven Pounds five Shillings and four Pence Sterling

Penetanguishene 5th Feby 1829

James Wickens
D. A. C. G.

I hereby declare upon oath that the above account is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief so help me God.

Sworn before me at Newmarket this ninth day of Feb. 1829.

James Wickens
D. A. C. G.

W. B. Robinson
J. P.

Remarks.—The sheep were purchased for the Winter supply of Fresh Meat in consequence of the impossibility of purchasing any at Drummond Island and all charged at the cost price it was attempted to bring them away alive but the Vessel was so crowded that it could not be accomplished, they were in consequence slaughtered and hung to the side of the Vessel who was six days on her voyage down and the weather so wet and foggy that they were all spoiled and became a total loss which is most severely felt in consequence of a scarcity of fresh meat at this Post.

My Vegetables including twenty five bushels Potatoes were left, they appear of trifling value but they are a great convenience to a family and the loss of them is very great as we find it impossible to replace them at this place Government having allowed me free transport for what baggage I had over and above the Established regulations I forbear to make any charge for these articles.—

Penetanguishene
5 of February 1828
James Wickens
D. A. C. G[1]

[C 675, p 127]

LIST OF TROOPS EVACUATING DRUMMOND ISLAND.

Return of the Troops Staff Dep^{t} Stores &^{c} &^{c} Embarked on board the Wellington Brig and United States Schooner Cincenata at the evacuation of Drummond Island 16th Nov^{m} 1828, & transported at the expense of Government to Penetanguishene and Amherstburg.

		Offrs & Clerks	Men	Women	Children	Civil Servants	Total persons	Probable quantity of baggage.	
Wellington								Tons	
68th Regiment		1	35	7	11	------	54	4	L^{t} Carson Com^{g}
M^{r} Anderson Clerk and Interp^{tr}	Ind^{n} Dept^{r}	1	------	1	3	1	6	6½	
John Bell Interp^{t}		------	1	1	1	------	3	------	
Ja^{s} Farling Bk^{s}smith		------	1	------	------	------	1	------	
D^{r} Munro Ass: Staff, Sur^{n}		1	------	1	2	------	4	------	
D. A. C. G. Wickens	Com^{r} Dept^{r}	1	------	1	1	1	4	5	
Tho^{s} Wilson C. C		1	------	------	------	1	2	1	
Jn^{o} Smith issuer of Pro^{s}		------	1	1	4	------	6	2	
Jn^{o} Tiegehen, Labourer		------	1	------	------	------	1	------	
Total		5	39	12	22	3	81	-----	
Cincenata									
Bark M^{r} Duff D. C. G.		1	------	------	------	------	1		Temp: service
" Serg^{t} John Bell		------	1	1	1	------	3		I did not see the whole of this baggage, but I have no doubt that it was in proportion with the others.
Fort Adj^{t} Keating		1	------	1	3	------	5		
his Horse		------	------	------	------	------	------		
68th Regiment		------	------	1	------	------	1		
Total		2	1	3	4	-----	10	------	

Penetanguishene
5th Feby 1829
(Sg^{d}) Ja^{s} Wickens
D. A. C. G

[C 675, p 126]

STATEMENT.

Amount of Lodging money rec^{d} by the undermentioned Individuals at the Post of Drummond Island.

	Currency.		
D^{y} As: C. G. Blackburn from 25th Sept. 1824 to 24th Oct^{r} 1827	£ 110	12	6½
Comm^{y} Clerk Tho^{s} Wilson from 25 April to 24th Nov^{m} 1828	17	11	8
Ass: Staff Surgeon Munro from 10 June 1827 to 24 Nov 1828	52	6	5½
Serjeant Kettle from 6 August 1827 to 24 Nov^{m} 1828	25	12	7¼
Issuer Smith from 25 April 1825 to 24th Nov^{m} 1828	70	13	6

The foregoing are the sums actually received as per the Drummond Island Accounts.

J S

[C 675, p 149]

CLAIM OF WM. FREIGEHEN.

Claims of Laborer W^{m} Freigehen Commissariat Department for losses sustained by the Evacuation of Drummond Island 14th November 1828.

Claims	Amount			Explanation
A House purchased	26	0	0	
20 Bushels Potatoes @ 2*s* 2*d*	4	6	8	
3 Tables	"	13	0	
1 Bedstead	"	10	10	
1 Chair	"	4	4	
4 Forms	"	8	8	
100 Cabbages @ 2*d* a head	1	8	11	
1½ Bushels Onions	"	6	6	
2 do Turnips	"	4	4	
2 Cupboards	"	8	8	
£	34	11	11	

I W^{m} Freigehen do declare upon oath, that the above mentioned property was left by me at Drummond Island 14th November 1828 &

that I am at the above loss by the evacuation of that Post to the best of my knowledge & belief.

Wm Freigehen
Penetanguishene
6th Feby. 1829

Sworn before me at Penetanguishene the 6th February 1829.
W. Anderson I. P. for W. D.

[C 675, p 132]

CLAIM OF JOHN SMITH.

Claims of Issuer John Smith Commissariat Department for losses sustained by the evacuation of Drummond Island 14th November 1828.

Claims	Amount			Explanation
A House purchased 1st July 1828	28	3	4	
30 Bushels Potatoes 2*s* 2*d*	4	2	4	
3 Tables 4*s* 4*d*	"	13	0	
3 Chairs 4*s* 4*d*	"	13	0	
2 Bed Steads 6*s* 6*d*	"	13	0	
£	34	4	8	

I John Smith do declare upon Oath that the above mentioned property was left by me at Drummd Island 14th November 1828. And that I am at the above loss by the evacuation of that Post, to the best of my knowledge & belief.

John Smith
Penetanguishene
the 6th February 1829

Sworn before me at Penetanguishene the 6th February 1829
W. Andrew I. P. for W. D.

[C 675, p 130]

LIEUT. H. SMYTH TO LT. COL. C. FOSTER.

PENETANGUISHENE
Feby 6th 1829

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose in compliance with the District General Order of the 19th Ultimo, the claims of Staff Asst. Surgeon Munro and others of the Indian Department at this Post under the charge of T. G. Anderson, Clerk & Interpreter, lately stationed at Drummond's Island and

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Humble Servt
H. SMYTH Lieut 66th Regt
Commanding Detach t

To
Lt. Col. Foster
Asst. Adjt. General.

[C 675, p 163]

JAMES WICKENS TO LT. COL. C. FOSTER.

COMMISST PENETANGUISHENE
12 February 1829

SIR

I have the honor to enclose herewith the Claims of the Commissariat Department for losses sustained in the Evacuation of Drummond Island, and I beg leave to state that transport was furnished by Government to the several Individuals as per enclosed return.—

The Wellington Brig measures about 120 tons—She was rather more than $\frac{2}{3}$ filled with provisions and other Government Stores. The remainder was occupied by the troops and Baggage—every corner was crammed.—The live Cattle (18 head) and my horse could not be brought away. I therefore sent them to the Island of St. Josephs, with the whole of the forage for the winter & hope to get them down at the opening of the navigation—I represented to the Commy General the steps I had taken and requested him to move the Commander of the Forces to grant me the Forage allowed for the Winter which has been done—it was conceived by all parties that the American Schooner Cincinata of 53 tons burthen would have brought away all the Barrack stores—The Fort Adjutant & Baggage and the Barrack Sergeant but the result proves otherwise and we were obliged to put about 10 tons

of Dog Irons, Shovels &c. into the Powder Magazine at St Josephs and leave them in charge of James Frazer who has charge of the oxen also— I consider that Government having furnished the transport for my family and extra baggage free of expense as nearly equal to the loss I have sustained in leaving my winter stock of vegetables &c. &c. and should you think the claim I have now made unreasonable or such as I ought not in justice to make, I request you will be pleased to destroy the Document.—

I have the honor to be
&c &c
(Signed) JAMES WICKENS
D. A. C. G[l]

L[t] Col[l] Foster
Ass[t] Adj[t] Gen[l]
York.

[C 675, p 124]

MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Colborne K. C. B. &c. &c. &c
Commanding His Majestys Forces in the Province of Upper Canada.

The Memorial of Isaac Blackburn Assistant Commissary General respectfully sheweth,

That your Memorialist was ordered to Drummond Island by the General Order dated Quebec the 26[th] May 1824, there to remain and perform the respective duties appertaining to his office.

That in consequence of their being no Public Quarters, House to rent or other accommodation to be procured for himself and family, your Memorialist was obliged to purchase a House and premises on the said Island, belonging to the late James Solomon, Merchant, deceased, for which your Memorialist paid the Sum of one hundred Pounds Currency, as by the deed of Sale deposited in the Register Office for the County of Kent, in the Western District of the Province of Upper Canada, bearing date the 7[th] September 1824.

That the House being considerably out of repair was the cause of your Memorialist obtaining it for that Sum, the said James Solomon having paid to the late John Askin, Superintendant of Indian Affairs, at the said Island, for the time being, the sum of two hundred and ten Pounds, Currency as by the Deeds of sale now in the possession of your Memorialist.

That it therefore became necessary for your Memorialist to expend an additional Sum of Money to renew a part of the Buildings and repair others, to the amount of Thirty five Pounds Currency.

That in consequence of the Evacuating of Drummond Island to the Americans, by the British Government your Memorialist has sustained a loss of property to him of the value of one hundred and thirty five Pounds Currency. Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said Loss into your favorable consideration and cause the said Claim to be laid before such Board of officers as your Excellency may deem it necessary to nominate in conformity with the General Order of the 8th January last, so that your Memorialist may be allowed the same.

And your Memorialist, as in duty bound will ever pray

ISAAC BLACKBURN,
Dept. Asst. Commy. Genl.

YORK, 21st February 1829

[C 675, p 161]

ASST. ADJ'T GEN'L C. FOSTER TO ASST. COMM'Y GEN'L W. BAILEY.

ASST. ADJT. GENls OFFICE
YORK
March 7th 1829

SIR

With reference to your claim for remuneration for losses sustained by you in consequence of the evacuation of Drummond Island, in the month of November last, I am instructed by His Excellency Major General John Colborne to request that you be pleased to acquaint me, for His information, what has been the amount of Lodging Money you received for the period of your employment at Drummond Island, and what the amount, if any, of Rent, or recompence, you have received for the use, or occupation, of the House you claim remuneration for, since your departure from that place.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c.
(signed)
C. FOSTER,
Asst Adjt. Genl.

Dy. Asst. Commy. Genl Bailey
Quebec

[C 675, p 166]

ASST. ADJT. GENL. C. FOSTER TO LIEUT. H. SMYTH.

Ass^{t} Adj^{t} Generals Office
York
March 7th 1829

Sir,

The Claim for the loss of a House, Garden, Fence and Root House, made by M^{r} Thomas G. Anderson, Clerk & Interpreter of the Indian Department at Drummond Island in consequence of the evacuation of that Post in the month of November last, appearing to the Major General Commanding to be objectionable, I am instructed by His Excellency to direct that you be pleased to call upon M^{r} Anderson for a statement of the amount of Lodging Money he received during his employment on Drummond Island, as well as for some information regarding the Garden Lot, and Fence, and the Root House to enable His Excellency to Judge of the propriety of permitting M^{r} Anderson's claims for remuneration for the same to be laid before the Board.

The same observations are to be made respecting the Interpreter John Bell's claim for the loss of his House and respecting the Blacksmith James Farlings for his House, and for building a Blacksmith's shop; all of which appear equally objectionable; and require full information.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c— &c.

Lieut H. Smyth, (signed) C. Foster
Comg. Detach^{t} 68th Regt Asst. Adjt. General.
Penetanguishene

[C 675, p 164]

ASST. ADJT. GENL. C. FOSTER TO LIEUT. H. SMYTH.

Ass^{t}. Adjt. Gen^{ls} Office
York March 8th 1829

Sir,

Having submitted the Claim of Serjeant Archibald Copleton of the 68th Regiment, for losses sustained by him in consequence of the evacuation of Drummond Island, in the month of November last, to the consideration of Major General Sir John Colborne, I have been directed by His Excellency to acquaint you that, as it appears by information collected here, Serjeant Copleton was permitted to reside out of Bar-

racks altogether as an indulgence, his Claim for remuneration for a House purchased by him, is considered highly objectionable, and cannot, in consequence, be laid before the Board of Claims, unless the most satisfactory reasons for so doing are immediately addressed by him.

As regards the Claim of Serjeant Thomas Kettle of the same Regiment, you will be pleased to direct him to furnish, a statement of the Amount of Lodging Money he received as Fort Adjutant at Drummond Island during his residence at that post.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c— &c.

Lieut H. Smyth (signed) C. Foster
Commg. Detach. at Asst. Adjt. Gen[l]
Penetanguishene

[C 675, p 167]

ASST. ADJT. GENL. C. FOSTER TO ADJT. JAMES KEATING.

Ass[t]. Adjt. Gen[ls] Office
York
March 9th 1829

Sir,

That part of Your Claim for losses sustained by you, in consequence of the evacuation of Drummond Island, in the month of November last, which includes a Dwelling House & Stable, appearing to the Major General Commanding very objectionable, I am instructed by His Excellency to desire, that you will furnish me with a statement of the Lodging Money received by you, during your employment as Fort Adjutant at Drummond Island, and also with such information on the subject of Your Claim for the same as you may think would prove satisfactory.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c.

Fort Adjutant Keating (signed) C. Foster
Amherstburg Ass[t] Adjt. Gen[l]

[C 675, p 169]

CLAIM OF LIEUT. I. CARSON.

Statement of losses of Lieut: Carson 68th Regiment late Commanding, Consequent upon the Cession of that place to the United States 14th November 1828

Losses	*Explanation*
1st 8 Cords of wood	The allowance of wood granted me by Government (viz ½ a room) was not sufficient when placed in a distant quarter alone.

The following were in my proportion of the Mess Establishment. Viz^{t}

One Cow Four hundred bundles of Hay Twenty Bushels of Potatoes One and a half-do-Turnips One hundred Cabbages	For these I have not received any consideration whatever they are at present an entire loss.—
Three sheep One Pig Ten Bushels Indian Corn Ten-do-of Oats	These articles I have sold, the Amount I have Credited as per account.

York, 10th March 1829
(Sg^{d}) I. Carson
Lieut 68th Reg^{t}

[C 675, p 75]

Account No. 1

	Currency £	s	d
8 Cords wood at 18 *s* 4 *d*	7	6	8
1 Cow	5	0	0
400 Bundles of Hay @ 34 *s* 6 *d* p. 100 Bdles	6	18	0
20 Bushels of Potatoes @ 2 *s* 6 *d*	2	3	4
1½ " of Turnips @ 1 *s* 6 *d*	—	2	9
100 Cabbages @ 2 *d*	—	16	8
3 Sheep 17 *s* 4 *d*	2	12	0
1 Pig supposed to weigh 150 lb @ 3 *d*	1	17	6
10 Bushels Indian Corn @ 3 *s* 3 *d*	1	12	6
10 Bushels of Oats @ 1 *s* 9½ *d*	—	17	11
	£29	7	4

Account No. 2

1828. Nov^{m} 14th. Sold from the above previously to leaving Drummond

10 Bushels of Indian Corn @ 20*d*	£ 0	16	8
10 Bushels of Oats @ 12*d*	—	10	0
3 Sheep @ 10*s*	1	10	0
1 Pig	—	15	0
	£ 3	11	8^{Cy}
	3	2	1½^{Stg}

(Signed) I. Carson
L^{t} 68th Reg^{t}

[C 675, p 78]

I hereby declare upon Oath that the statement is Correct to the best of my Knowledge and belief.

Signed I. Carson
Lieut: 68 Reg^{t}

Sworn before me at York this 10th March 1829
(Signed) Rob^{t} Stanton I. P.

[C 675, p 76]

ASST. ADJT. GENL. C. FOSTER TO DY. ASST. COMMY. GENL. JAMES WICKENS.

Asst. Adjt. Genls. Office
York, March 10th 1829

Sir,

That part of the Claims of Issuer John Smith and Labourer William Feighan, of the Commissariat Department, for losses sustained by them respectively at Drummond Island, in consequence of the evacuation of that Post in the month of November last, having been considered objectionable as regards the remuneration required by them, for their Dwelling Houses, by the Major General Commanding; I am instructed to call upon you for a statement of the Lodging Money each of those persons received for the period of their employment in any Capacity (and in what,) at Drummond Island.

I have the honor to be
Sir &c. &c. &c.

Dy. Asst. Commy. Genl. Wickens
Penetanguishene

(signed) C. Foster
Ass^{t} Adj^{t} Genl.

[C 675, p 170]

ASST. ADJT. GEN. C. FOSTER TO D. A. C. GENL. ISAAC BLACKBURN.

Asst. Adjt. Genls. Office
York
March 10th 1829

Sir,

Your Claim for loss sustained at Drummond Island, in consequence of the evacuation of that Post, in the Month of November last having been submitted to the Major General Commanding, I am instructed to call upon you for a statement of the Lodging Money you have received for the period of your employment at that place, as well as of the Rent, or other Recompense, paid to you for the use of the said House, for which you claim remuneration, since your absence from that place.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c
(signed) C. Foster,
Asst. Adjt. Genl.

D. A. C. Genl.
Isaac Blackburn
York

[C 675, p 171]

ASST. ADJT. GENL. C. FOSTER TO JOHN MUNRO.

Asst. Adjt. General's Office
(March 10 1829)

Sir,

With reference to your Claim for Losses, sustained by you in consequence of the evacuation of Drummond Island in the month of November last, I am instructed by Major General Sir John Colborne to request you will furnish me, for His Excellency's information, with a statement of the amount of Lodging Money, which you received for the period of your employment at that Post.

I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c
(signed) C. Foster
Asst. Adjt. General

Staff Asst. Surgeon John Munro
Penetanguishene

[C 675, p 172]

ISAAC BLACKBURN TO LIEUT. COL. C. FOSTER.

COMMISSARIAT
YORK 14th March 1829

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th Inst requesting a statement of the lodging money received by me whilst at Drummond Island, as also of the rent, or other recompense, paid to me for my premises thereon since my departure, I therefore take leave to submit the following.—

Lodging money, from 25th Sept 1824 to 24th October 1827 at 31£ sterling per annum

Sterling £95 11s 8d, or cury	£110	6s	6½d
Rent received deducting agents commis &c	17	4s	4½d
Currency	£127	10s	11d

In affording you this information I hope it is not in anticipation to deduct these sums from the amount of my claim, for the loss of the premises by the evacuation of the Island; as I cannot conceive that Government would wish to do an act of injustice or benefit by the private property of any officer, who, through necessity for the want of Public Quarters, is obliged to risk a purchaser for had any House been destroyed by fire, or any other cause, an hour after it became my property, I should have had to sustain the loss, not Government, or had the Island continued a part of the British possessions it would have remained mine, to have been sold, or otherwise disposed of, as I might wish at any time, without a consideration of its belonging to Government because I had received a remuneration in lieu of Public quarters; and I beg leave to observe that the allowance of Lodging money is neither increased or diminished by the rent which an officer is obliged to pay for his accommodation; if he can obtain quarters for less, it is to his advantage, if obliged to pay more, it is his own loss, and the money he may be under the necessity of expending for a purchase would always bear the common interest 6 per cent - — surely some benefit beyond this ought to accrue to a purchaser, to cover the natural decay as well as the risk of destruction of his property by fire &c.

Again I will suppose the House I now occupy to be a purchase, has government when I am ordered from here, to another station, a right to take possession because I have received an allowance, which as an offi-

cer I am entitled to, when I cannot be accommodated with Public quarters. Certainly not, the property would remain mine, as much as that of any private individual residing in York, or it might with equal propriety, upon the same principal take possession of an Estate in England: Admitting even that it chose to assume a right to make a deduction, ought it to extend indiscriminately to the rate of Lodging money received by the Officer to whom it belongs, and the house is inhabited by, from the peculiar situation in which officers were placed on their arrival at Drummond Island, one year the House might be the property of a subaltern, the next of a field Officer, or Captain, or of others receiving the allowance of such, and is no distinction to be made, because the Island is evacuated during the time of its being in possession of the latter.

I might probably have sold my property on leaving the Island, had I not preferred keeping it, as it paid me good interest, for the money I had expended, at that time, and considering it secure for disposal at a future period, therefore the evacuation, is the consequence of a total loss, to me, in every respect, and I sincerely trust that, that liberality, which the government has ever evinced on like occasions to officers, will not in my case be withheld, and the full amount of my claim be admitted.—

I must beg leave to apologize for troubling you with these observations, and at the same time to request, you will do me the favor to attach this letter, or a copy of it, to my memorial when laid before the Board of officers who may be appointed to determine the claims of officers for loss of property on Drummond Island.—

I have the honor to be

Lieut Col[l] Foster
Ass[t] Adj. General
York

&. &.
(Signed) Isaac. Blackburn
D. A. C. G.

[C 675, p 88]

FORT ADJ'T JAMES KEATING TO LIEUT. COL. C. FOSTER.

AMHERSTBURG 19th March 1829

SIR

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of Your letter of the 9th Inst: by Yesterdays Post, and in Compliance with Your directions, I herewith enclose a statement, Shewing the Amount of money, which I received at Drummond Island, in lieu of Quarters, from the time of my appointment as Fort Adjutant 25th June 1815 to the 24th Novm 1829—13 years and 5 months.

At the same time I beg to inform you that the cause of my claiming Compensation for my Dwelling House, root house, and stable, was grounded Chiefly upon what Lord Dalhousie said when he visited the Post of Drummond Island in the year 1821—His Lordship mentioned to Major Winniett at the Mess Table, that if the Island would be given up to the American Government, he had no doubt but the officers who owned private Buildings would be allowed some remuneration, by our Government for them, and as the District General order of the 19th January last, directed the officers and other persons lately stationed at Drummond Island, who sustained losses by the Evacuation of that Post, to send in their claims for the same, I consider the aforesaid buildings would have come under the head of losses the same as any other Articles of Private Property and therefore included them in the account: But should his Excellency Major General Sir John Colborne deem them an improper charge, I am satisfied to have them erased from the account.

I have the honor to be

&c

(Signed) J. Keating

Fort Adjt

Lieut: Col: Foster

Ass: Adjt Genl

[C 675, p 82]

STATEMENT.

Statement shewing the Amount of Money received by Fort Adg^{t} James Keating, in lieu of Lodgings, at Drummond Island from the 25th June 1815 to the 24 November 1829—13 years and 5 months at the rate of £31 0*s* 0*d* sterling per annum—

	Sterling		
	£	*S*	*D*
25 June 1815 to the 24 June 1816	31	0	0
25 June 1816 to the 24 June 1817 in Government Quarters	0	0	0
25 June 1817 to the 24 June 1818	31	0	0
25 June 1818 to the 24 " 1819	31	0	0
25 June 1819 to the 24 " 1820	31	0	0
25 June 1820 to the 24 " 1821	31	0	0
25 June 1821 to the 24 " 1822	31	0	0
25 June 1822 to the 24 " 1823	31	0	0
25 June 1823 to the 24 " 1824	31	0	0
25 June 1824 to the 24 " 1825	31	0	0
25 June 1825 to the 24 " 1826	31	0	0
25 June 1826 to the 24 " 1827	31	0	0
25 June 1827 to the 24 " 1828	31	0	0
25 June 1828 to the 24 Nov^{m} 1828	12	18	4
Thirteen years & five months £	384	18	4

Amherstburg 19th March 1829

(Sg^{d}) J. KEATING
Fort Adg^{t}

[C 675, p 84]

W. BAILEY TO LT. COL. C. FOSTER.

QUEBEC 21st March 1829

SIR

I am honored by the receipt of your letter of the 7th Ins^{t} communicating the request of His Excellency to Major General Sir John Colborne to be informed what has been the amount of Lodging Money received by me for the period of my employment at Drummond Island and what amount if any of rent or recompense I have received for use of the property for which I claim remuneration, to which I beg to reply that the Lodging Money received by me during the four years I was stationed at that Post was £36 per annum and the rent since received has been about £45 or 50£ currency.

In giving this Information I do so most willingly not conceiving for a moment that it can operate as any deduction from my claims for the following reasons.

1st

Because the quarter was my private property until required by Government to cede to the United States by Treaty for a supposed equivalent.—

2nd

Because the property was not purchased with the funds or on the account of Government but was an investment made by me for my own personal advantage under the sanction of the officer in command.—

3rd

Because had the Island remained in possession of the British the property by alienation would have produced its value or even more in proportion to the prospective occupation of the Post.—

4thly

Because in a recent paralled case when government required to be possessed of a private property belonging to Mr VanCourtlandt the late Depty Barrack Master General the same was valued without deduction notwithstanding that officer received Lodging allowance.—

Lastly

Because I rely with confidence on the justice and high character of the government whose servant I am who are always inclined in such cases to act even with liberality where good faith is evinced by the applicant.—

I have the honor to be

Lieut Col. Foster &. &.

Asst Adjt General (*Signed*) W. Bailey

York U. C. D. A. C. G.

[C 675, p 94]

STATEMENT BY JAMES FARLING.*

Statement of Lodging Money received by Blacksmith James Farling of the Indian Department at Drummond Island.

On the evacuation of Michilimackinac by the British Troops in 1815. I was ordered to Drummond Island when I received Lodging money from the 25th June 1815, until the 24th day of October 1828. *13 years & 4 months* at the rate of £9 Stg per Annum making a total sum in Halifax Cy of..... £138 9 2

*For claim of James Farling see page 534.

With reference to my house, I would beg permission to state, that I purchased a House as mentioned in my claim, from Mr. Johnston in 1819, but as it was situated in the center of the village and not convenient for a person in my trade, I exchanged it in 1822, for one equally good, but nearer the water, and less exposed to danger from Fire, which house I occupied until my departure from Drummond Island in November 1828. It was a log house 25 by 20 ft. having three rooms with a chimney and six windows.

As regards the blacksmiths shop, I beg leave to state that the roof of the Public shop having gone to decay, I obtained permission from Col: M^c^Kay Superintendent of Indian affairs to build the one in question, and on condition that I would do the Public work in it, I was permitted, furnishing my own Materials to work for the inhabitants of the place during my leisure hours.

The foregoing being the fullest information which I can offer on the subject of my claim, I humbly trust that His Excellency the Major General Commanding will be pleased to put on it His most favorable construction.

PENETANGUISHENE 23^d^ March 1829
Sg^d^ JAMES FARLING
Blacksmith Ind: *Dept*

[C 675, p 121]

STATEMENT BY JOHN BELL.*

Statement of Lodging money received by John Bell Interpreter to the Indian Department at Drummond Island.

Having Joined the Indian Department on the 23^rd^ Feby. 1828 I commenced receiving Lodging Money on the 25^th^ of that month and continued to do so until the 24^th^ October previous to the Evacuation of that Post—eight months at the rate of £19 12*s* 3*d* Halifax Curry. per annum	£13 1*s* 6*d*
Total Amount received	£13 1*s* 6*d*

I beg permission to remark that the House charged in my claim & repairs at £7 was 18 by 12 feet, built of logs having a small kitchen attached to it with a chimney & three windows, I bought it in May 1828 from the late occupier Interpreter Assikinack made it a comfortable dwelling and lived in it until I was ordered to this place in November last.

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*For claim of John Bell see pages 535 and 538.

As it is not in my power to offer further explanation on the subject I humbly beg that His Excellency the Major General Commanding will be pleased to view it in a favourable light.

Penetanguishene 23rd March 1829
(signed) John Bell
Intr Ind. Dept.

[C 675, p 119]

STATEMENT OF T. G. ANDERSON.*

Statement of lodging money received by during the time I was employed in the Indian Department at Drummond Island.

Having returned to Drummond Island from a Mission to the Mississipi Indians on the 31st Augt 1815, the garrison order of that date directed my receiving Captains allowance of Lodging money from the 25th June previous, at £36 Currency per annum which sum I continued to receive until a reduction took place in the Indian Department on the 24th October 1816. 16 months at £3 p. month.	48	0	0
From the 25th Octr 1816 to 24th Septr 1822 at which period I obtained 8 months leave of absence I received subalterns allowance of Lodging money at £24 Cy per an: 5 years & 11 months	142	0	0
Having returned to my Post I again received subalterns allowances from the 25 May 1823 to the 24th Oct. 1828. 5 Years & 5 months	130	0	0
Total Amount Halx Cy £	320	0	0

Penetanguishene 23d March 1829
(Sgd) T. G. Anderson
Clk. In: Dpt

[C 675, p 117]

STATEMENT OF THOMAS KETTLE.†

Drummond Island
6th August 1827

Received from Serjeant Thos Kettle 68th Regt the sum of 60 Dollars for a House and garden.

(signed)
Witness Chs Duffy Sergt 70th Regt
(Sgd) Wm Feigehen

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* For claim of Thomas G. Anderson see page 540.
† For claim of Thomas Kettle see page 537.

PENETANGUISHENE 23d March 1829

SIR

According to the instructions received from you this morning I send a statement of the Lodging Money which I received when doing duty of Fort Serjeant at Drummonds Island.

From 6th August 1827 to 14th Novm 1828

£24 16s 8½d Halifax Currency

To Lieut: Smyth (signed) THOS KETTLE
Commanding Detachment 68th Regt Colour Serjeant 68th Regt
[C 675, p 70]

SERJEANT A. COPLETON TO LIEUT. H. SMYTH.

SIR

In consequence of the instructions received from you this morning respecting a claim for the loss of a House at Drummond Island, I humbly beg leave to State that the House mentioned in my claim, I purchased from Serjeant O'Conner 70th Regiment in consequence of my being appointed to act as Quarter Master Serjeant at that Post and there being no place in the Barracks for the Provisions to be stored in; the said house was adjoining to the Barracks on which account I purchased it, by the wish of my Commanding officer as it had been customary to do so.

Penetanguishene
23d March 1829

To H. Smyth Lieut: (Sgd) A. COPLETON
Commanding Detachmt 68th Regt Serjt 68th Regt
[C 675, p 72]

JAMES WICKENS TO LT. COL. C. FOSTER.

COMMISST PENETANGUISHENE
23rd March 1829

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose herewith the statement required by your letter of the 10th inst. which I trust will prove satisfactory.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt
Hbl Servant
JAMES WICKENS
D. A. C. G.

Lieut. Col. Foster
Asst. Adjt. Genl.
York

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RETURN OF OFFICERS COMMANDING AT ST. JOSEPHS.

Where	Rank of Officer	Regt	Period		No. of days commds	£	S*	D
			From	To				
Island St. Joseph---	Capt. Alex. Clerk.	49th Regt	25th Dec	24 June	182	45	10	--

AL. CLERK Capt 49th Regt
Commanding at St. Josephs.

[C 675, p 175]

T. G. ANDERSON TO LT. H. SMYTH.

PENETANGUISHENE 23 March 1829

SIR

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday accompanied by Lt Col. Foster, Asstt Adjt Genls letter dated York 7th March Inst calling on me for some further explanation regarding my property necessarily abandoned at Drummond Island last fall.—In obedience to which I herewith enclose a statement of the lodging money I received during the time I was employed at that Post, and would further beg leave to state that having no Public Quarters, it was indispensible for me to provide a dwelling which I did at the lowest possible rate; and there being no means of purchasing Vegetables it became necessary to fence in a lot of ground for a garden, as stated in my claim, and to build a root house to preserve them during the severity of the winter; all this was done on the supposition that I was laying out my little savings within his Majestys Dominions and that whatever might happen to me an abode was provided for my friends.—

Had I under similar circumstances been stationed in my part of Canada, I could not have expected a remuneration on my being removed to another Post, because the property would have produced the money laid out upon it, but taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the case I had hopes that my claim would be sanctioned by the Government—

It may not be superfluous to remark that all the duties of the Indian Department during my residence at Drummond Island, were transacted in my house, without my receiving any allowance for office rent or Council House, and that I neither sold, exchanged or received rent for the premises in any shape whatever—

Not being able to furnish further explanation on the subject: I have the honor humbly to submit the foregoing for His Excellencys the Major General Commanding favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be

Lieut H. Smyth &c.

Comg Detacht 68 Regt (Signed) T. G. Anderson

Penetanguishene Clk In. Dept in Chge

[C 675, p 113]

LETTER FROM LIEUT. H. SMYTH.

Penetanguishene
March 23d 1829

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th Inst. containing the Commands of His Excellency the Major General relative to the Claims of Serjeant Kettle and Serjeant Archibald Copleton, of the 68th Regiment.

In obedience to which I herewith transmit a statement from the former of the Lodging money he received when doing the duty of Fort Serjeant at Drummond Island, and from the latter the only additional reasons he can advance in support of his claim.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant

H. Smyth
Lieut 68th Regt Commdg. Detacht

[C 675, p 173]

STATEMENT OF JOHN SMITH.

Account of Lodging Money received by John Smith Issuer during the period he was stationed at Drummond Island from

8th Feby 1825 to 14th Nov. 1828	three years & 130 days £17 0s 0d per annum	£61 5s 0d	
		£57 1s 1d	Sterg
Paid Prisk L. Gree and Mr Coxworthy three years rent and repairs of their property			£51 0s 0d
Balance in favor of Government			£6 0s 0d

The property purchased by, and for which I have debtor, Government was previously possessed by Henry Henry Issuer in the Commissariat Department and was joined to the Com^{y} Stables and this person being dismissed from the Service I purchased from him the same, the duties which he had to perform devolving upon me, but did not occupy it until the 1st of July last in consequence of some addition and alterations it required.

I having a large family—he had none

Certified — PENETANGUISHENE 24 March 1829

(Sign) — (Sig.)

James Wickens D. A. C. G. — JOHN SMITH

[C 675, p 131]

JOHN MUNRO TO LIEUT. COL. C. FOSTER.

PENETANGUISHENE
March 24–1829

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 10th inst. for the information of the Major General, a statement of the amount of Lodging Money which I have received for the period of my employment at the post of Drummond Island.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
JOHN MUNRO
S. A. S.

Lieut Col. Foster
&c. &c. &c
Asst. Adjt Genl
York U. C

[C 675, p 176]

LIEUT. H. SMYTH TO LIEUT. COL. C. FOSTER.

PENETANGUISHENE
March 25th 1829

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. with the enclosures for Staff Asst. Surgeon Munro and Dy. Asst. Commissary Gen^{l} Wickens, and to transmit in compliance with the orders of Major General Sir John Colborne communicated therein, state-

ments of the Lodging Money received by T. G. Anderson Clerk & Interpreter, John Bell, Interpreter and James Farling Blacksmith to the Indian Department, during their residence at Drummond Island, with their explanations of their claims for losses sustained on the evacuation of that Post.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
H. SMYTH
Lieut 68th Regt
Commg Detachment

To
Lieut Col. Foster
Asst Adjt. Genl.

[C 675, p 177]

LIEUT. H. SMYTH TO LIEUT. COL. C. FOSTER.

PENETANGUISHENE
March 25th 1829

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a letter from Staff Asst. Surgeon Munro stationed at this Post and

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
H. SMYTH
Lieut 68th Regt
Comdg.

To
Lieut. Colonel Foster
Asst Adjt Genl.

[C 675, p 179]

STATEMENT OF WM. FREIGEHEN.

Account of Lodging Money received by W^{m} Freigehen Labourer in the Commissariat Department for the period he was stationed at Drummond Island and in what Capacity.

Attached to Barrack Dept. as Issuer From 25th Jan. 1822 to 1824, at £17 p. annum	£ 34	0*s*	0*d*
Attached to do. as laborer from 1824 to 1826 at 9£ per annum	18	0*s*	0*d*
Attached to Comm^{t} Dept from 23rd April 1826 to 14th Nov. 1828 @ £17 per annum	43	12*s*	11*d*
	£95	12*s*	11*d*

Amount ninety five Pounds twelve Shillings and eleven Pence Sterling.

Certified COMMISSARIAT PENETANGUISHENE

(Signed) 25th March 1829

J. Wickens (Signed)

D. A. C. G. W^{M} FREIGEHEN

[C 675, p 133]

STATEMENT.

Account of Lodging Money received by the undermentioned individuals at the Post of Drummond Island.

	Currency.		
Dy. Asst. C. G^{l} Blackburn from 25 Sept 1824 to 25 Oct. 1827	£110	12*s*	6½*d*
Comms^{rt} Clerk Thomas Wilson from 25 April to 24 Nov. 1828	17	11	8
Asst. Staff Surgeon Munro from 10 June 1827 to 24th Nov. 1828	52	6	5½
Serjeant Kettle from 6 August 1827 to 24th Nov 1828	25	12	7¼
Issuer Smith from 25 April 1825 to 24 Nov. 1828	70	13	6

The foregoing are the sums actually received as per the Drummond Island accounts.

J. S.

[C 675, p 149]

ACCOUNT.

Account of Articles which were left in my house at Drummond Island on the evacuation of that Post last November and charged in my statement of losses at £20 curry.

	£	S	D
1 Kitchen Dresser	2	10	"
1 Large Pine Table	1	0	"
1 Small Cupboard	"	10	"
1 Side Board with drawers Locks &c	5	"	"
1 Large Cupboard or Clothes Press	2	15	0
12 Chairs	4	0	0
2 Buckets & Yoke	"	10	"
1 Churn	"	12	6
3 Washing Tubs	"	8	"
4 Empty Kegs Iron Hooped	"	12	"
3 Stone Jars	"	12	6
1 Twined Bedstead	2	"	"
1 Sopha	1	"	"
Currency £	20	"	"

Penetanguishene 12th May 1829
(signed) T. G. Anderson
Clk & Intr Ind. Dept

Statement of Lodging Money received by during the time I was employed in the Indian Department at Drummond Island.

	£	S	D
Having returned to Drummond Island from a Mission to the Mississippi Indians on the 31st Augt. 1815, the garrison Order of that date directed my receiving Captains allowance of Lodging Money from the 25th June previous, at £36 Currency pr annum which sum I continued to receive until a reduction took place in the Indian Department on the 24th October 1816 16 months at £3 pr month	48	"	"
From the 25th October 1816 to 24th Sept 1822 at which period I obtained 8 months leave of absence I received subalterns allowance of Lodging Money at £24 Currency pr An. 5 years & 11 months	142	"	"
Having returned to my Post I again received Subalterns allowances from the 25th May 1823 to 24th October 1828 5 years & 5 months	130	"	"
Total Amount Halifax Currency £	320	"	"

Penetanguishene 23d March 1829
(signed) T. G. Anderson
Clk. In. Dept.

[C 675, p 116]

ACCOUNT.

York 30th May 1829

The Board has received a communication from Mr Anderson Clerk & Interpreter Indian Department, enclosing an account of articles left in his House on the evacuation of the post of Drummond Island, addressed to Lieut. Colonel Foster Assistant Adjutant General and referred by him to the Board, and in reference thereto they are of opinion that the Sums £215 and 10*s* for Cupboards should be deducted from the account such charges coming under the denomination of fixtures or comforts of a House they therefore recommend Mr Anderson's Claim for £160 8*s* 9*d* currency instead of for £163 13*s* 9*d* currency.—

Jas. Winnett

[C 675, p 188] Major 68th Regt President

JOHN MUNRO TO LT. COL. L. FOSTER.

Sir, Penetanguishene June 9 – 1829

I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with your letter of the 27th April — a detailed Statement of the furnature and vegetables which I was under the necessity of leaving behind upon the Evacuation of Drummond Island. I have to express my regret that my protracted bad state of health should have compelled me to withhold the document for so long a time. I have the honor to be Sir

Lt Col. Foster Your most obedt. Servt

Asst. Adjt Genl. York John Munro S. A. S.

Referred to Assistant Commissary General Rendall in the absence of Major Winnett, and Quarter Master Macbeath 68th Regt who have proceeded with the regiment to Lower Canada.

York June 15th 1829

By Command

L. Foster Asst Adjt Genl.

[C 675, p 145]

RECOMMENDATION.

The detailed statement called for by the Board on Mr Munro's Claim for Losses having been submitted to me by the Assistant Adjutant General for consideration, I have to state that I consider Assistant Staff Surgeon's explanation quite satisfactory, and that the amount recommended for favorable consideration vizt £70 13*s* 3*d* Currency should be submitted.

York 19th June 1829

John Rendall

Asst. Commy. General

Forwarded for the decision of the Commander of the Forces.

J. Colborne

[C 675, p 189] M. Genl.

MEMORANDUM.

Mem° on the Proceedings of the Board assembled at York on the 27th April 1829, to investigate the Claims preferred for Losses, sustained in consequence of the Evacuation of Drummond's Island.

The principle by which the Board has been governed, in adjudging the Claims preferred, appears to have been, to submit the claims for *Houses* and to reject those for *Repairs* which they consider to have been compensated by the Lodging Money of the Claimants—But it will be seen, by reference to the accompanying memo. No. 2, that the Lodging Money and Rent received are generally nearly equivalent and frequently exceed, the sums claimed for Houses and also those for their repairs.

The third column of Mem° No 1 shews the amount of claims admitted by the Board (reduced to Currency) together with those for the repairs of Houses &c. which the Board has rejected and from the united amounts of these claims, in each case, the Lodging Money & Rent received by the claimant from the occupant of his property, are deducted.

If the claims be recommended on this principle, it would, perhaps, be just, that the claimants should be allowed interest for their money from the periods of the respective purchases of their Houses, which would involve a difficult calculation.

Should the interest be ten per cent, which household property ought to yield, or six per cent the legal interest of the country?

Many arguments against an award upon those principles, are urged by Dep. Assistant Commissary General Blackburn & Bailley, which I have marked in the accompanying claims by folding the leaves.

The claims for wood are frequently preferred at the contract rate 18*s* 4*d* Sterling, but are reduced by the Board to 10*s* per cord.

There are a few discrepancies of little importance to which The Board has not admitted in its Proceedings, such as the Claim of the Barrack Serjeant for wood at the *rate of five Shillings Currency* per cord, and in the claims for vegetables some Cabbages are charged at 2*d* some at 6*d* a head—

G. Couper
M. S.

M. S. Office
Quebec July 16 - 1829

[C 675, p 156]
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MEMORANDUM.

Memo of the Claims of the Troops &c which composed the Detachment at Drummond Island, and of various other Individuals for losses, sustained by the evacuation of that Island on the 14th November 1828.

No 1

	Claimants Names	Amount claimed			Amount recommended by the Board			Amount claimed deducting the charges for houses & their repairs so far as the Lodging Money & Rent received cover these charges		
		Currency			Currency			Currency		
		£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1	Serjeant Thomas Kettle 68th Regt. late Fort Serjeant	28	15	"	18	15	"	3	18	3½
2	Serjeant Archd Copleton 68th Regt	13	18	4	8	3	4	8	3	4
3	Corporal John Flemming 68th Regt	2	10	"	2	10	"	2	10	"
4	Non. Comd officers & Privates 68th Regt	18	15	"	18	15	"	18	18	"
5	Lieut Carson, 68th Regt. Commanding	30	6	" ¼	22	18	6¾	22	18	6¾
6	Fort Adjt. Keating	127	17	6	80	7	"	28	8	6½
7	Dy. Asst. Commy. Genl. Blackburn	135	"	"	100	"	"	7	9	1
8	Dy. Asst. Commy. Genl. Bailey	200	"	"	150	"	"	11	"	"
9	Commissariat Clerk Wilson	51	14	" ¾	40	9	6½	40	9	6½
10	Barrack Serjeant John Bell	37	19	9	23	19	9	23	19	9
11	Asst. Staff Surgeon Munro	93	13	3	70	13	3	57	13	3
12	Mr Thos. G. Anderson Clerk & Interpreter in charge of Indian Affairs	193	13	9	160	8	9	40	8	9
13	John Bell, Interpreter Indian Dept	9	15	"	7	10	"	1	5	"
14	James Farling Blacksmith do	51	"	"	51	"	"	2	5	"
15	Dep. Asst. Comy. Genl. Wickens	13	"	"	11	5	4	11	5	4
16	John Smith Commissariat Issuer	41	16	1¾	26	4	8	19	4	11½
17	William Freighan Commsst Labourer	39	18	4½	28	3	3	9	8	4½
	£	1089	12	2	821	3	5¼	309	2	9

M. Secretarys Office
Quebec July 16– 1829
E. Couper M. S.

[C 675, p 151]

RECAPITULATION.

			Sterling £	s	d
1st	Claim	Serjt Thos Kettle 68th Regt	2	3	4
2	"	Serjt Archd Copleton 68th Regt	3	2	1¼
3	"	Corp. John Flemming 68th Regt	2	3	4
4	"	Non-Comd officers & Privates 68 Regt	16	5	"
5	"	Lieut James Carson 68th Regt	18	18	10½
6	"	Fort Adjt. Keating	16	15	4¾
7	"	Dy. Asst. Comy. Genl. Blackburn	6	4	0
8	"	Dy. Asst Comy Genl Bailey	15	14	5
9	"	Commissrt Clerk Wilson	30	7	11¾
10	"	Barrack Serjt John Bell	6	9	3¼
11	"	Asst. Staff Surgeon Munro	33	7	1½
12	"	Mr Anderson Indian Interpreter	18	4	"
13	"	John Bell Interpreter Indn Dept	"	"	"
14	"	James Farling, Blacksmith do	"	"	"
15	"	Dy. Asst. Comy. Genl. Wickens	8	7	6½
16	"	Commssrt Issuer Smith	19	2	0¼
17	"	Commssrt Labourer Freighan	3	6	"
			207	18	3
		£	200	10	5

[C 675, p 148]

MEMORANDUM.

Memo. of the claims preferred by various Individuals stationed at Drummond's Island for Houses given up at its evacuation & of the Lodging Money and Rent they received whilst those Houses were in their possession.

1st Claim Serjt Thomas Kettle 68th Regt	Currency £	s	d	Currency £	s	d
Amount of Claim for House admitted by the Board	15	"	"			
Amount claimed for Repairs &c to House rejected by the Board	10	"	"	25	"	"
Amount of Lodging Money received	24	16	8½			
do of Rent	"	"	"	24	16	8½
Balance exceeding Lodging Money & Rent				"	3	3½

6th Claim Fort Adjutant Keating	Currency £ s d	Currency £ s d
Amount of Claim for House admitted by the Board	45 " "	
Amount claimed for repairs &c to house rejected by the Board	15 19 "	60 19 "
Amount of Lodging Money received	444 2 8¼	
do of Rent		444 2 8¼
Balance exceeding Claim for House & repairs		383 3 8¼

7th Claim Dy. Asst. Commy. Genl. Blackburn	Currency £ s d	Currency £ s d
Amo[t] of Claim for house admitted by the Board	100 " "	
Amount claimed for repairs &c to house rejected by the Board	35 " "	135 " "
Amount of Lodging Money received		
do of Rent		127 10 11
Balance exceeding Lodging Money & Rent		7 9 1

8th Claim Dy. Asst. Comy. Genl. Bailey.	Currency. £ s d	Currency. £ s d
Amo[t] of Claim for House admitted by the Board	150 " "	
Amo[t] claimed for repairs &c rejected by the Board	50 " "	200 " "
Amount of Lodging Money received	136 17 2½	
do of Rent	45 " "	
Balance exceeding Lodging Money and Rent		181 17 2½
		18 2 9½

9th Claim Commissariat Clerk Wilson	Currency £ s d	Currency £ s d
Amo[t] of Claim for house admitted by the Board	30 16 "	
Amount claimed for repairs &c to house rejected by the Board	" " "	30 16 "
Amount of Lodging Money received	14 2 8¾	
do of Rent		14 2 8¾
Balance exceeding Lodging Money & Rent		16 3 3

11th Claim Assistant Staff Surgeon Munro	Currency			Currency		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Amount of claim for house admitted by the Board	13	"	"			
Amount claimed for repairs &c to house rejected by the Board	23	"	"	36	"	"
Amount of Lodging Money Received	50	9	4½			
do of Rent				50	9	4½
Balance exceeding claim for house & repairs				14	9	4½

12th Claim Mr Thomas G. Anderson Clerk & Interpreter in charge of Indian Affairs	Currency			Currency		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Amount of Claim for house admitted by the Board	120	"	"			
Amount claimed for repairs &c to house rejected by the Board	30	"	"	150	"	"
Amount of Lodging Money received	320	"	"			
do of Rent	"	"	"	320	"	"
Balance exceeding claim for house & repairs				170	"	"

13th Claim Interpreter John Bell Indian Department	Currency			Currency		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Amount of Claim for the house admitted by the Board	6	5	"			
Amount claimed for repairs &c to house rejected by the Board		15		7	"	"
Amount of Lodging Money received	13	1	6			
do of Rent				13	1	6
Balance exceeding claim for house & repairs				6	1	6

14th Claim James Farling Blacksmith Indian Depart.	Currency			Currency		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Amount of Claim for house admitted by the Board	48	15	"			
Amount claimed for repairs &c to house rejected by the Board	"	"	"	48	15	"
Amount of Lodging Money received	138	9	2			
do of Rent	"	"	"	138	9	2
Balance exceeding claim for house & repairs				89	14	2

16th Claim Commissariat Issuer John Smith	Currency £ s d	Currency £ s d
Amount of Claim for house admitted by the Board	20 3 4	
Amount claimed for repairs &c to house rejected by the Board	8 " "	28 3 4
Amount of Lodging Money received	6 19 8½	
do. of Rent		6 19 8½
Balance exceeding Lodging Money & Rent		21 3 7½

17th Claim Commissariat Labourer Wm Freighen	Currency £ s d	Currency £ s d
Amount of claim for house admitted by the Board	20 " "	
Amount claimed for repairs &c to house rejected by the Board	6 " "	26 " "
Amount of Lodging Money received	110 7 2½	
do of Rent		110 7 2½
Balance exceeding claim for house & repairs		84 7 2½

M. Secretary's Office
Quebec July 16 – 1829
G. Couper. M. S.

[C 675, p 152]

STATEMENT.

Mr Snelling is requested to state the amount of Lodging Money paid to Depy. Asst. Commy. Genl Bailey whilst he served at Drummonds Island.

The Secretary's Office
Quebec July 16, 1829
E. Couper
—— Snelling Esqr M. S.
A. C. G.

[C 675, p 147]

REPLY

The Amount of Lodging Money paid to D. A. C. G. William Bailey between 6th Sept 1818 and 24 June 1822 was £136 17s 2½d Currency.

Dy. Commy. Gl.
accts. Office
Quebec 16 July 1829
W. D. Snelling
A. C. G.

LETTER FROM JOHN MUNRO.

PORTSMOUTH

MY LORDS, March 18th 1830

I have done myself the honor of addressing Your Lordships under the following circumstances, and trust their nature will obtain forgiveness, should the application I am about to make appear, what I hope it will not, in any way irregular. I had the honor to be one of the Garrison of Drummond Island, and one of those who for want of transport were compelled to abandon their property when that Post was transferred to the American Government on the 16th November 1828.

In obedience to orders received by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, I forwarded from Penetanguishene a detailed statement of the losses I had sustained by the above stated event. My claim for indemnity amounting to £93 13*s* 3*d* H. Cy. forwarded upon this statement was together with the Claims of others submitted to a Board of Officers assembled for that purpose at York U. C. in May or June 1829, with the proceeding of that Board I am necessarily unacquainted but I had understood that they had been referred to Your Lordships by His Excellency the Governor in Chief. Beyond these facts I am totally ignorant of what steps may have been taken regarding the matter.

As I no longer belong to the Staff of Canada, and am of course subject to be sent to any quarter where my services may be required, I have to beg that Your Lordships would be pleased to permit me to be informed when Your Lordships shall have decided upon the subject, and if the request be not an improper one, that I may be made acquainted with the nature of your decision. I have &c

(signed) JOHN MUNRO
Staff Asst. Surgeon

[C 675, p 221]

LETTER FROM J. STEWART.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 10th August 1829, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that no Forms appearing to have been made for the indemnification of any Individuals suffering loss on the Evacuation of Drummond's Island, the Claims you advert to can by no means be considered as matter of Right, on a perusal of the Proceedings of the Board of Claims however my Lords have come to the following decision, and they desire you will govern yourself accordingly.

1st. The claims for Forage Live Stock Vegetables and fuel are allowed subject to your control as to the reasonableness of the Quantities and the Prices in respect of which Computation is in each case made.

2nd The Claims for losses for Houses or Furniture are disallowed except in those special cases (such as D. A. C. Genl. Bailey's) where the total Lodging Money received by the Parties during their Residence Island and the Rent received by them for their Houses does not exceed Amount claimed as the Value of the House and furniture, in such Cases the difference may be paid to them but not otherwise, as My Lords are of opinion that the Parties who have been more than paid the Value of their Houses and Furniture by the Lodging-money issued to them are not entitled to Compensation—

I am at the same time to transmit herewith a letter from Assist. Staff Surgeon Munro dated 18th March 1830 one of the claimants who is now in England, and I am to request you will report your opinion as to the Sum due with reference to the Forms of this minute.

Treasury Chambers
28th May 1830
The Officer in Command
in Canada

I am Sir
Your obedt Sert.
J. Stewart

[C 675, p 224]

ABSTRACT OF CLAIMS FOR LOSSES.

B

Abstract of Claims to Indemnification for Losses sustained by the Evacuation of Drummond Island on the 14th Nov. 1828, by Individuals who have left Canada. Sanctioned by the Treasury Letter No 7278 dated 28th May 1830 & payable as the Lords Commissioners of 4909 the M. Treasury shall direct.

No of Claim	Rank & Name of Claimant	Amount Sterling		
		£	s	d
1	Serjeant Thomas Kettle 68th Regt	2	3	4
2	Serjeant Archibald Copleton 68th Regt	3	2	1¼
3	Corporal John Fleming 68th Regt	2	3	4
4	Non-Commd Officers & Privates 68th Regt	16	5	"
5	Lieut James Carson 68th Regt	18	18	10½
11	Asst Staff Surgeon Munro	33	7	1¼
		£75	19	9¼

[C 675, p 218]

ABSTRACT OF CLAIMS FOR LOSSES.

Abstract of Claims to indemnification for Losses sustained by the evacuation of Drummond Island on the 14th Nov. 1828. Sanctioned by the Treasury Letter No. 7278 dated 28th May 1830 and payable in Canada.
4909

No of Claim	Rank & Names of the Claimants	No of the Voucher	Amount Sterling		
6	Post Adjutant James Keating	1	16	15	4¾
7	Depy Asst. Commy. Genl Isaac Blackburn	2	6	4	¼
8	Depy Asst Commy Genl Wm Bailey	3	15	14	5
9	Commissariat Clerk Thos. Wilson	4	30	7	11¾
10	Barrack Serjeant John Bell	5	6	9	3¼
12	Clerk & Interpt. Ind Dept T. G. Anderson	6	18	4	"
15	Depty. Asst Comy. Genl. James Wickens	7	8	7	6½
16	Commissariat Issuer John Smith	8	19	2	" ¼
17	Commissariat Labourer W. Freighen	9	3	6	"
		£	124	10	7¾

By Command
G. Couper
M. S.

[C 675, p 216]

AMOUNT OF LODGING MONEY ISSUED TO JAMES WICKENS.

Query.

What amount of Lodging Money did Dy. Asst. Commy. Genl. Wickens draw while stationed at Drummond and for what period was it drawn
By Command
E. Couper
M. S.

M. S. Office
August 11 – 1830
J. Lane Junr
D. A. C. G.

W. R. Eppes Esqr
Asst. Commy Genl.

[C 675, p 150]
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Answer.

£18 3*s* 5½*d* Sterling from 25 April to 24 November 1828 inclusive
Commissariat Canada
Quebec 12 August 1830
W. R. Eppes
A. C. G.

AMOUNT OF LODGING MONEY ISSUED TO JOHN BELL.

IMMEDIATE.

Query.

What amount of Lodging Money (& for what period) was issued to Barrack Serjeant John Bell whilst stationed at Drummonds Island?

By Command

G. COUPER
M. S.

M. S. Office
August 11 – 1830

Reply.

£44 9*s* 2½*d* Ster^g^ from 15 April 1826 to 24 November 1828 inclusive.

COMMISSARIAT CANADA
QUEBEC 12 Aug^t^ 1830
W. R. EPPES
A. C. G.

J. LANE Jun^r^
D. A. C. G.

[C 675, p 219]

G. COUPER TO R. J. ROUTH.

[Extract.]

M. SEC. OFFICE
QUEBEC Augt. 13 – 1830

Transmitted in order that the accuracy of the computation and of the charges of Lodging Money may be ascertained and reported upon —

By Command

R. J. Routh Esq.
Com^y^ General

G. COUPER
M. S.

[C 675, p 220]

RETURN.

Heading of the Return sent to the Treasury.

Statement of Claims, and Indemnification for losses sustained by various Individuals, consequent upon the evacuation of Drummond Island upon the 14^th^ Nov. 1828 and sanctioned by the Treasury letter No 7278 dated 28 May 1830. 4909

QUEBEC 28 Aug. 1830

Here follow the Claims in regular order from No. 1 to 17.

[C 675, p 195]

1st Claim *

Colour Serjeant Thos Kettle 68 Regt

	Currency				
House	£15	"	–		
Repair of do.	10	"	–		
	£25	"	"		
Deduct amount of Lodging				£25	12	7¼
Money received				24	16	8½
				£3	3½	
20 Bushels Potatoes @ 2s 6d	2	10	–		
				Sterling		
				£2	3	4

2ndClaim

Sergt. Archd Copleton

20 Bushels Potatoes @ 2s 6d	£2	10s	0d
100 Cabbages @ 2d		16	8
2 Bushels of Carrots @ 2s 6d		5	
	£3	11s	8 d
	St^g		
[C 675, p 134]	£3	2s	1¼d

3rd Claim

Corporal John Flemming 68th Regt

20 Bushels Potatoes @ 2s 6d	£2	10s	0d	Currency
	2	3	4	Sterling

4th Claim

23 Non Commd Officers & Privates 68th Regt

150 Bushels Potatoes @ 2s 6d	£18	15s	0d	Currency
	16	5	0	Sterling

[C 675, p 135]

6th Claim

Fort Adjutant Keating

6 Cords of Firewood 10s	£3	"	"
400 Bundles of Hay 30s per 100 B	6	"	–
30 Bushels potatoes 2s 6d	3	15	–
2 Barrels apples 9s	"	18	–
1 Barrel Onions		14	–
1 Cow	5	"	"
	£19	7s	
	Sterling		
	£16	15s	4¾d

*The 1st claim crossed out in original.

7th Claim

Dy Asst Commy. Genl Blackburn

Amount claimed for House		£100	0s 0d
" " " repairs do		35	– –
		£135	0s 0d
Deduct amount of Lodging money received	£110 12s 6½d		
" Rents received	17 4 4½		
		£127	16 11
		Sterling	
		£6	4s 0¼d

[C 675, p 137]

8th Claim

Depy Asst. Commy Genl Bailey

Amount claimed for House		£150	
" " for repairs to do.		50	
		£200	
Deduct			
Lodging Money received	£136 17s 2½d		
Rent do do	45		
		Sterling	
		£181	17 2½
		£18	2 9½
[C 675, p 138]		£15	14s 5d

10th Claim

Barrack Serjt John Bell

	Currency		
10 Gallons Vinegar @ 1s 3d	£0	12s	6d
20 Bushels Potatoes @ 2s 6d	2	10	"
100 Heads of Cabbage @ 2d		16	8
7 Bushels Turnips @ 1s 6d		10	6
6 Cords Wood @ 5s	1	10	0
2 Bushels Carrots 2s 6d	"	5	"
1 do. Beets	"	5	"
6 do. Indian Corn 3s 3d		19	6
	£7	9s	2d
	Sterling		
	£6	9s	3¼d

[C 675, p 140]

11th Claim

Asst Staff Surgeon Munro

	Currency
Claim for House	£13 0s 0d
Repair of do	23 0 0
Furniture	15 17 6
	£51 17 6
Deduct Lodging Money recd	52 6 5½

50	Bushels Potatoes @ 2s 6d		£6 5	"
150	Cabbages @ 2d		1 5	"
7	Bushels Turnips @ 1s 6d		" 10 6	
4	do. Carrots @ 2s 6d		" 10	"
150	Heads Celery @ 4d		2 10	"
1	Barrel Apples 9s		" 9	"
2	Bushels Beets @ 5s		" 10	"
1	do Parsnips 3s 9d		" 3 9	
	Onions 6s 3d		" 6 3	
½	Barrel Peas 7s 6d		" 7 6	
9	Gallons Vinegar @ 3s 7d		1 7	"
20	Cords Wood 10s	£10 0s 0d		
	Sawing splitting & piling	1 10 0	11 10	"
300	Bundles Hay @ 30s p. 100 bundles		4 10	"
	Loss on a Cow		2 10	"
6	Bushels Indian Corn @ 3s 3d		" 19 6	
Loss on Beef & Flour laid up for Winter			2 10	"
Loss on Various kinds of Poultry			2 6 3	
			£38 9 9	

Sterling
£33 7s 1½d

[C 675, p 141]

12th Claim

Mr Anderson Clerk & Interpr Indian Dept

		Currency
300	Bundles Hay @ 30s pr 100 Bs	£4 10s "
4	Cords Wood @ 10s	2 " "
Vegetables		8 10 "
Provisions		6 " "
		£21

Sterling
£18 4s 0d

13th Claim

John Bell, Interpreter Indian Dept

Nothing

[C 675, p 142]

14th Claim

James Farling Blacksmith Ind. Dept.

Nothing

15th Claim

Dy. Asst Comy. Genl. Wickens

	Currency
2 Cords Wood @ 10s	£1 " "
10 Sheep @ 17s 4d	8 13 4
	£9 13 4
	Sterling
[C 675, p 143]	£8 7s 6½d

16th Claim

Commissariat Issuer Smith

	Currency
Claim for House	£28 3s 4d
Furniture	1 19 "
	£30 2s 4d
Deduct Lodging Money recd	11 16 6½
	£18 5 9½
30 Bushels Potatoes @ 2s 6d	3 15 –
	£22 0 9½
	Sterling
	£19 2 0¼

17th Claim

Commissariat Labourer Freighan

20 Bushels Potatoes 2s 6d	£2 10s 0d
100 Cabbages 2d	16 8
1½ Bushels Onions	6 6
2 do. Turnips 1s 6d	3
	£3 16 2
	Sterling
	£3 6s 0d

[C 675, p 144]

LETTER FROM J. STEWART.

Treasury Chambers
31st Decr 1830

Sir,

Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Your letter dated Quebec 28th August last with its enclosures detailing the measures taken for settling the Claims to Indemnification for losses sustained by certain Individuals in consequence of the evacuation of Drummond's Island in November 1828.

I have it in command to acquaint you that My Lords approve of your Proceedings in this matter, and have given directions for the payment of the sums awarded to the several Individuals now resident in this Country.

I am
Sir
Your obedt Sert
J. Stewart

The officer commanding
The Troops in Canada.

[C 675, p 229]

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORMAND MC KAY TO LORD DORCHESTER.

[*Appointment Memorial.*]

DETROIT May 12th 1788

MY LORD

Please to pardon the liberty I take in troubling your Lordship but being at present necessiated obligates to make this humble and respectfull application. I have served his Majesty during eleven years in the Naval Department with a character unsullied as an Officer as appears by the enclosed dismission from Captn Schank. But now finding my self Divested of employ and Incapable of earning my bread in any other line humbly hopes your Excellency may be pleased to take into Consideration my present state of exigence as probably there might be a Vacancy on the other lake or elsewhere which through Your Lordships approbation I might be reinstated to my former berth as a Master of One of his Majesty's Vessells; as to my Character my Discharge Signifies Fidellitty and an unerring attention to the Welfare of Great Brittain — — —

Your Lordships Kindness in Contributing to aid a distress'd Officer will with Gratitude be Lastingly remembered by

Your Lordships Most Obedt & Very humble Servant

NORMAND MCKAY

To

His Excellency Lord Dorchester
Commander in Chief
at
Quebec

[C 15, p 7]

MEMORIAL OF JACOB SCHIEFFLIN.

[*Sorel & Loyalists.*]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester Captain General & Governor in Chief of the Colonies of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick & their Dependencies, Vice Admiral of the Same.

&c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of Jonathan Schiefflin Gentleman late a Lieutenant in a Company of Detroit Volunteers.

Humbly Sheweth,

That Your Lordship's memorialist during the late contest between Great Britain and her Revolted Colonies, ever ready to support the unity of the Empire and the Rights of the Crown over her Rebel Subjects in the year 1777 abandoned his Home & embarked on an Expedition under the conduct and command of Henry Hamilton Esquire, heretofore Lieut Governor of the Province of Quebec against the Post of St. Vincents, a Rebel Garrison on the River Wabash, and was actually present at the surrender of the said Post to the British Flag; That your memorialist in the year 1780 was honored with a Commission of a Lieutenant of a company of Detroit Volunteers, under the command of Captain Joncaire Du Chabert to co-operate with a body of the Kings or 8th & 47th Regiments commanded by Capt Henry Bird on an Expedition into the Rebel Country on the other side of the River Ohio.

That the Zeal & Loyalty of your Lordship's Memorialist to his Sovereign was manifested on divers occasions in time of public danger & that he continued to serve as a Lieutenant in the said Volunteers until they were disbanded & honorably dismissed by Your Lordships Predecessor Sir Frederick Haldimand.

That on the first information of Your Lordship's having convened a Board of Field Officers to examine into the merits & pretensions of officers to half pay he embraced the earliest opportunity of addressing a memorial to Your Excellency which however he has reason to believe was never presented and have to this moment remained in total ignorance of the event thereof, although Joncaire Du Chabert Esqr who memorialed Your Lordship at the same period has been recommended & actually as your memorialist is informed receives half pay.

Your Lordship's Memorialist therefore humbly begs that after taking into your consideration the merits of his past services you will be pleased to grant him half Pay or such reward as Your Excellency in your great wisdom and benevolence shall think meet.

And as in duty bound shall ever pray &c

J. SCHIEFFLIN

Detroit 20th August 1790

[C 634, p 5]

DEPOSITION OF JOHN MILLER.

[*Courts Martial.*]

Personally appeared before me John Askin Esquire one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Western District, John Miller of Detroit Mariner and Voluntarily declared on Oath that a man who lately came from the American States and calls himself William Erwin came to his House one evening about the Tenth of March last and asked leave to stay there all night, that after some conversation he said to Miller, you are a great Fool to stay here, if you will come with me I will make a Gentleman of you. I am come lately from the American States and intend returning there soon, and that on Miller telling him he had no inclination to leave this Country he said well, if you will not go to the States will you go round the Works with me? I wish to know the weakest part of the Fort? That Miller replied he would not, on which Erwin told him that if he would not go with him, he would go himself; That Miller then said if he went out of his House that night he should not return. That this and such conversation had continued till between Twelve and One O'clock that night. That he then gave him some Blankets to Lie on, locked his Door and Erwin went to Bed—That he returned and Slept at his house for four or five nights more, during which time he frequently made proposals to said Miller to assist him in examining the Works of the Garrison and going with him to the States; and that he got paper from said Miller to draw a Sketch of the Fortification which Sketch he afterwards shewed to said Miller.—He added that he meant only to work for a month or so and then go back for that a large army would come against this place sooner than he, Miller, expected. That then those

who used him well should be rewarded but those who treated him otherwise should be marked.

That on Millers telling him once that he suspected he was a Spy he answered it's no matter to you what I am.

his
JOHN × MILLER
mark

Sworn before me at Detroit
this twelfth day of April 1793

JOHN ASKIN
J. P. W. D.

[C 164, p 7]

LT. COL. R. ENGLAND TO MAJ. JOHN SMITH.

[*Courts Martial.*]

DETROIT April 16th 1793

SIR

I send Prisoner, on Board His Majesty's Sloop The Felicity, William Irvine a Deserter from the armies of the United States, who with two more Deserters, came in here the End of February. He has been confined by me nearly a month, in consequence of an accusation of an Inhabitant here, who has been twenty two years in His Majesty's Service. The Particulars of the accusation, are contained in the affidavit, I herewith inclose you.

Tho' I consider the Prisoner too worthless a Fellow in every respect to be employed as a Spy, yet his very loose conduct, and improper conversation here, and Millers voluntary affidavit, obliged me to take some notice of him, and to send him by the first Opportunity out of the Settlement.

I write to The Officer Commanding at Fort Erie requesting him to forward him to you a Prisoner, and on his arrival at Niagara, beg you will be pleased to acquaint His Excellency The Lieutenant Governor with the charges against him, that he may be dealt with, as His Excellency may think proper—

I have the honor to be with very great Regard
Sir
Your most obedient
and Very Humble Servant
R. ENGLAND
Lieut. Col. Com^g

Major John Smith
&c &c

[C 164, p 6]

E. B. LITTLEHALES TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

[*Volunteers.*]

Navy Hall

Oct^{r} 28th 1794

Sir,

M^{r} Hazleton Spencer, a Lieutenant on half pay, but without rank is nominated by Col. Simcoe to raise one of the Provincial Companies. This Gentleman has appointed M^{r} Richard Ferguson to be his Lieutenant; I am also directed to add that neither M^{r} Caldwell or M^{r} Baby think proper to undertake the raising of these Companies at Detroit.

I am, Sir, with great regard
Your most obedient
humble servant
E. B. Littlehales
M. B.

F. Le Maistre Esq^{r}
M. S.
[C 791, p 5]

E. B. LITTLEHALES TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

[*Army Miscellaneous.*]

Navy Hall Nov^{r} 21st 1794

Sir

The General Returns of the Forces in Upper Canada for the Month of September would have been long since forwarded to Head Quarters at Quebec, but for the following reasons, which in answer to your Communication to me of the 16th of October from Lieutenant Colonel Beckwith I am to beg you will have the goodness to state to him.—

The returns of the 24th Regiment are never transmitted to me from Detroit without those of the Garrison of Michilimackinac, and of the Miamis, since its establishment, and it frequently happens that at least one month elapses from the date of these Returns until they reach me at Navy Hall, this was litterally the case with those of last September, which I did not receive before the first week in October—

On the 19th of September Colonel Simcoe went to Detroit and came from thence to Niagara about the 18th or 20th of October, during that interval it was impossible to procure his signature to the General Returns

for September, and as no opportunity occurred of sending them to Quebec immediately subsequent to his arrival, and it being so very late in the season I suspended laying them before Colonel Simcoe presuming that no inconvenience would arise to the King's Service.

I take the liberty of observing that as the Adjutant General honored me with his command verbally at Quebec, "that the Monthly Returns "of His Majesty's forces in Upper Canada should be sent down by "every opportunity" I have endeavored implicitly to obey those directions, after the Returns have received Colonel Simcoe's approbation and signature—

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 23d of October, with the contents of which I shall acquaint Colonel Simcoe, and have the honor to be.

Sir

your most obedient

humble Servant

E. B. LITTLEHALES

Major of Brigade

F. Le Maistre Esqr
M. S.

[C 29, p 27]

THOMAS REYNOLDS TO LT. COL. R. ENGLAND.

[*Civil Government Upper Canada.*]

[Copy.]

DETROIT November 6th 1795

SIR

In conformity to your orders I have made enquiry, respecting the state of the Harvest of this year, in this district, and upon the best information I can obtain, *Report*, the crops of wheat on the Lands that have been long under tillage, have been in General thin and the Grain small, and not to be depended upon for any great Produce, the Crops of Wheat on the River Thames and settlement on the Lake, better than those already described, that there is some old wheat in the hands of Merchants in Detroit, about 800 Bushels, this will make 27 thousand Pounds of *Flour*, and it is probable that if a sufficient quantity of Flour, could be brought up this Fall, to serve this Garrison and dependencies, until the first day of March ensuing, as much could be purchased in this district, as would serve this Garrison and dependencies, to 24th August or a longer period.

It is my opinion the longer the Garrison can hold out, on flour from Niagara the better, as an immediate demand on the settlement, will not

only raise the price much above that of the tenders of June last, but be a means of keeping the *Flour* from the market in expectation of having an opportunity of raising in the Price for it—I am informed the demand for the Trade of the North West, is 20,000 lbs of Flour less than last year—The Crops of Indian Corn have been plentiful, and it is likely a sufficient quantity could be purchased, for the supply of the Indians, so as to save greatly on the Article of *Flour*, and totally that of *Pease* ordered for that department, the quantity of pease that may be purchased, may perhaps be one hundred or one hundred and fifty Bushels, more or less—the tenders made in former years for supplying His Majesty's Garrison of Detroit and Posts thereon depending with *Flour*, have been so often broke, that I cannot take upon me to say, the actual quantity of Flour & pease, that may be depended upon.

I am Sir
your most
Obedient Servant
(Signed) THOMAS REYNOLDS
Deputy Commy
E. B. L.

Colonel England
Commander of Detroit
& Dependencies--

[C 77, p 3]

E. B. LITTLEHALES TO CAPT. JAMES GREEN.

[*Civil Government Upper Canada.*]

YORK 1st December 1795

SIR

The inclosed communications Nos 1 and 2 are copies of a Letter from Colonel England with a report from the Deputy Commissary at his Post of the state of the Harvest in the vicinage of Detroit, which I forward to you by order of his Excellency Lieutenant Governor Simcoe.

I am
Sir
your Most Obedient
humble Servant
E. B. LITTLEHALES
M. B.

Captain Green
Military Secretary

[C 77, p 5]

E. B. LITTLEHALES TO CAPT. JAMES GREEN.

[*Volunteers.*]

Navy Hall
Sir May 2nd 1796.

Major General Simcoe desires me to acquaint you that he has approved of the nomination of Mr Henry Hay to be the Lieutenant of Captain Montigny's Company in the Royal Canadian Volunteers and of Mr Richard Hay to be the Ensign in the said Company, and that he has directed me to signify the same to Captain Montigny at Detroit, observing that this circumstance will be reported to you for the information of the Commander in Chief.

Major Pratt having reported the death of Lieutenant Falkiner of the 5th Regiment on the 27th of April 1796, I am directed to take this occasion to inform you thereof.

I am Sir

Your most obedient
humble servant

Captain Green E. B. Littlehales
Military Secretary M. B

[C 791, p 204]

RETURN.

[*Volunteers.*]

Returns of Officers to whom Command Money is due in Upper Canada 25th June & 24th Decr 1797 inclusive.

Posts	Names & Rank	Regiments	Time inclusive		Number of Days
			From	To	
Detroit now Amherstburg	Captain Mayne	Queen's Rangers	25th June 1797	24th July —97	30
	Captain H. McLean	2nd Batt R.C.Vol.	25th July —97	24th Dec —97	153
Michilimackinac now Island St Joseph	Captain Drummond	2nd Batt.R.C.Vol.	25th June —97	24th Dec 97	183

J. McDonell, Lt. Col.
2nd Battn R. C. Vs
Coms.

[C 792, p 34]

MARIE J. H. LAMOTHE TO LT. GEN. PETER HUNTER.

[*Half Pay.*]

(Translation.)

To His Excellency Peter Hunter, Lieut General, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Upper & Lower Canada &c. &c. &c.

The very humble Petition of Marie Josephte Hautraye widow of the late W^m^ Lamothe—

Who takes the liberty of stating to Your Excellency that her husband died last autumn at St. Joseph in Upper Canada leaving the Petitioner with two young children without any means of support—

That she flatters herself that the services of nearly twenty-four years of the said M^r^ Lamothe her husband, as captain under the command of Governor Hamilton at Detroit, afterwards as Interpreter in the Indian Dept. at St. Joseph entitle his widow to the protection and benevolence of Government for herself and her children.

That is why she takes the liberty of petitioning your Excellency to take into consideration her case & procure for her the assistance that the widows & orphans of Loyal Subjects of His Majesty have always received from Government, & she will never cease to pray &c—

WIDOW LAMOTHE

MONTREAL 3^d^ May 1800—

[C 187, p 19]

CAPT. AL. CLERK TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

[*Lands & Roads.*]

ST. JOSEPH

SIR, 26^th^ May 1803

In my letter of yesterday I omitted to request you to let me be informed if there are any restrictions or rules to be observed in giving away Lots at this Post. I having already granted several to Canadians who have cleared them & say their intentions are to build houses on them—

In the sketch of the Post which I have I observe the dimensions of the Lots but I wish to know if I am to make any distinction in granting them or to give indiscriminately to whoever may apply promising to build—

I have the honor to be Sir

Your most obdt

hum. Servt

AL. CLERK

Capt 49^th^ Commanding

Major Green Mil. Secy.

[C 272, p 36]

SCHEDULE.

[*Canals.*]

Schedule of Sixteen Letters of Credit for sundry accounts recommended for payment by the Board of Accounts held at Quebec 5th August 1801, transmitted for the signature of Major General Burton.

Indian Departmt Upper Canada		Currency.		
Letter No				
1 Pay of the officers &ca at Fort George, between 25th March & 24th June	310 14 0½			
2 Disbursements at Ditto between do & do	46 9 6			
3 Pay of the officers &c at the Island of St Joseph between 25th Sept & 24th Decemr 1800	74 6 4			
4 Ditto at Ditto betwn 25th Decr 1800 & 24th Mar. 1801 Ster. at 4s 8d	73 10 0			
	£504 19 10	504	14	3½
Quarter Master General's Dept.				
5 Pay due to the Asst Qr Mr Genl of Upper Canada, the officers &c superintending the transport & garrison clerk at Fort George between 25th Decemr 1800 & 24th June 1801		73	7	5
6 Pay due to the garrison clerk at Amherstburg between the 25th Decr 1800 & 24th Mar 1801		11	5	0
7 Ditto to ditto between 25th March & 24 June		11	10	0
Engineers Department				
8 Disbursements at Fort George between 25th Novr 1800 & 24th Mar 1801		58	16	6
9 Ditto at ditto between 8th Apl & 24th May 1801		14	8	9
10 Col. Mann, Commanding Royal Engineer, Travelling Expenses, between 3rd June & 29th July 1801		9	9	7½
11 Pay due to a Labourer as servant to Col. Mann Comg. Royal Engineers between 25th March and 24th June 1801		13	3	4
12 Captain Bruyeres Royal Engineer Travelling Expenses between 13 April & 15th May 1801		3	10	0
13 Pay due to a Labourer as servant to Capt Bruyeres Rl Engrs between 25th March & 24th June 1801		6	11	8
14 Ditto due to do as do to Capt Pilkington do between 25th March & 24th June 1801			11	8
15 Ditto due to do as do to Lieut Landmann do between 25th March &24th June 1801		6	11	8
16 Pay of the Overseer of Works at Fort George between 25th Decemr 1800 & 24th March 1801		22	10	0
Currency		£779	6	7

Quebec 10th Augt 1801

Wm Stanton
Acting Comy & Contr Accts

[C 38, p 11]
75

DAVID BROWN TO LT. COL. BROCK.

[*Medical.*]

QUEBEC 15th Sept. 1804

SIR,

I beg leave to represent to you that in the year 1800 I was stationed at St. Josephs in Upper Canada and applied by letter to Mr Holmes then Surgeon to the Forces at Quebec, to be relieved on account of ill state of Health, that in the year following vizt 1801 I received an answer thereto from Doctor Hazelton at that time Inspector General of Hospitals at Quebec, desiring me to repair thither as soon as possible. That I was accordingly relieved by Mr Lee Hospital Mate, and proceeded on my way to Quebec, that when I arrived at Amherstburg, I found myself incapable of proceeding further by reason of sickness, of which I informed Doctor Hazelton, which detained me there until June last, when I found myself able to perform the Journey. I am now at Quebec, and tho' in a very weak state am ready and willing to perform my duty to the utmost of my ability. That I have not drawn pay since the 4th August 1801 and am at present in great distress for want of money, I have to request that you will allow me to offer the usual certificate to accompany my Bill on the Agent for Army Hospitals for your Signature.

I have taken the liberty of enclosing my Agents Letter concerning my pay which I beg to have returned with your answer.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient and
most humble Servant
(signed) DAVID BROWN
Hospital Mate.

Lieut Colonel Brock
Commanding the Garrison
Quebec

[C 288, p 23]

GEO. HAZELTON TO FRANCIS KNIGHT.

[*Medical.*]

TAUNTON SOMERSETSHIRE
February 23d 1805

SIR,

I have been favored with your note of the 19th Inst. together with the papers relative to Mr Brown Hospital Mate which accompanied it,

and respectfully beg leave to inform you that I am not acquainted with any of the circumstances therein mentioned, except that of sending Hospital Mate Lee to relieve him at St. Josephs and at the same writing to him and desiring him to return to Quebec without loss of time; I likewise remember having received a letter from Mr Brown dated Amherstburg informing me that he was then taken ill and unable to proceed on his journey, that is all I can recollect of him.

I have the honor to be

Francis Knight Esqr Sir your obedt humble Servant
Inspr Genl &c &c. (signed) Geo: Hazelton
Army Medical Board London

N. B. I have taken the Liberty of returning the Papers.

[C 288, p 22]

MAJ. ALEX. CAMPBELL TO MAJOR JAMES GREEN.

Amherstburg
28th Nov. 1805

Sir,

The enclosed application for town Lots at this Post, I have received since I last had the honor of writing you on the subject.

There is no form of Grant among the papers here, but from what I can collect from them, it appears to be the intention of the Commander in Chief only to grant the Lots during pleasure.

I expect that Captain Fuller will leave this in a vessel for Fort Erie to-morrow or next day, Capt. Muir is here on his way to St. Josephs but will not be able to proceed till Spring.

I have &c.

James Green Esq Alex Campbell
M. Secy. Major

[C 272, p 136]

ACCOUNT.

[*Accounts, Warrants, Returns, &c*]

Account of Money due the Officer in command of Drummond Island between the 25th June and 24th October 1819 inclusive.

Rank	Name	Period		No of Days	Rate pr day	Amount		
		From	To					
Major 68th Light Infy	James Winnett	25th June 1819	24 Oct	122	7*s* 2*d*	43	14	4

Amounting to Forty three Pounds, Fourteen Shillings & Four Pence Army Pay.

Commy Genl's Office
Quebec 8th Feby 1820

S. B. Ross,
Attorney

Examined
W. H. Snelling A. C. G.

Certified
J. Harvey

[C 13, p 12]

ACCOUNT.

[*Accounts, Warrants, Returns, &c*]

Account of Money due to the officer in Command of the Post of Drummond Island between the 25th October and 24th December 1819 inclusive.

Rank & Name	Corps	Post	Period		No of Days	Rate per day	Amount		
			From	To					
Winnett Major James	68th Lt Infy	Drummond Isd	25th October 1819	24th Decr	61	7*s* 2*d*	21	17	2

Amounting to Twenty one Pounds, Seventeen Shilings and Two Pence Army Sterling.

J. Harvey
D. A. G

S. B. Ross
Attorney

Comy of Accts Office Quebec 20th March 1820.

Examined W. H. Snelling A. C. G. A.

[C 13, p 44]

ROBERT BARRIE TO LORD DALHOUSIE.

[*Surveys*]

Dock Yard Kingston
10th December 1823

My Lord

Our Surveying Party on Lake Superior, being in want of two Bell Tents complete and two large Tarpaulins or oil Cloths—

May I request your Excellency will be pleased to order the above to be supplied from the Magazine at Drummond Island on Lieutenants Bayfields Demand without waiting my approval— —

I have the honor to be
My Lord
Your Excellencys
most obedient
humble servant— —
Robert Barrie { acting Commissioner

To
His Excellency
Earl Dalhousie. G. C. B.
Governor in Chief
&

[C 370, p 97]

P. MAITLAND TO COL. H. C. DARLING.

[*Court Martials*]

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo acquainting me that the remuneration for the expenses of Lieut Clarke, 76th Regt in attending the General Court Martial, which assembled at Fort George, on the 5th of August last, had been for the present disallowed by order of the Commander of the Forces, and desiring that I should offer such reasons, as might occur to me, in justification of a departure by His Lordship from this decision. I beg leave in consequence, to state that I feel induced to think favorably of Lieut Clarke's claim to the allowance he solicits from the peculiar circumstances under which the officers at Drummond Island are placed. These officers upon being detached from their Regimental Head Quarters for the duty of that distant Post look forward to a separation from their Corps of at least two years, and are obliged to form a mess accordingly, totally distinct from their regimental one: the expense

required, in the first instance, for this purpose must be very considerable; but that required for the current consumption of a mess must fall still heavier on its members, at a place so remote from the settled parts of the Province, as to render the supply of even the necessaries of life precarious at certain seasons of the year. Thus established in a regular mess, to a proportion of the expenses of which he continues liable notwithstanding his absence, and to which may be added the charge for Lodgings, and other unavoidable expenses at the place where the General Court Martial may be held, an officer, so circumstanced, appears to me well deserving of the favourable point of view in which I look upon his case, and which, from the explanations, may possibly be seen in the same light by His Lordship the Commander of the Forces.

I have the honor to be
Sir your most obed. hum. Servt
P. MAITLAND
M. G.

Col. Darling
Mil. Secy.
&c. &c. &c.
[C 169, p 152]

LETTER FROM GEO. HARRISON.

[*Canadian Troops.*]

SIR

I am commanded by the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you the accompanying Statements of advances made by Sir William Robinson in Canada, on account of the Michigan Fencibles and Mississippi Volunteers; and I am to request you will ascertain and report to my Lords whether the several sums therein charged have been duly accounted for.

I am
Sir
Your most obedt Servant
GEO. HARRISON

Treasury Chambers.
16th August 1825
The officer commanding
the Troops in Canada
[C 702, p 191]

J. H. ADAMS TO MAJ. GEN. H. C. DARLING.

[*Canadian Troops.*]

Depy. Commy. Genl. of
Acct^{s} Office
Quebec 29 Nov^{r} 1825

Sir,

In reply to your Letter of the 19th ins^{t}, I have the honor to represent for the information of His Lordship the Commander of the forces that upon reference to the Records of this office, I find that the sums disbursed to sundry officers of the Michigan Fencibles and Mississippi Volunteers were authorized and directed to be paid subsequently to the same having become due.

The accounts of Sir W. H. Robinson from 25th August 1814 to the termination of his responsibility in this command were by desire of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury transmitted unexamined to England and the sums stated in the margin charged in April 1814 were admitted in the Office they being supported by competent authority and not considered as Imprests to be accounted for.

Michigan Fencibles
£ 78, 10*s*, 5*d*, Cy
225, 17*s*, 4*d* "

The Enclosure to your Letter I beg leave to return, and

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obed^{t}
Servant
J. H. Adams
D. C. G. Accts.

Major Gen^{l} Darling
Military Secretary
&c. &c. &c.

[C 702, p 192]

C. J. QUEBEC TO LORD DALHOUSIE.

[*Chaplaincies*]

Quebec May 16, 1828

My Lord,

I take the liberty of stating to Your Excellency that in consequence of the destitute situation of the inhabitants of Drummond Island—Military and Civil—with regard to their utter deprivation of the services of any clergyman, I have directed the Rev^{d} E^{d} Boswell, of Sandwich, to make them a visit during the ensuing summer.

The distance of Sandwich from Drummond Island is about 300 miles; and in making that visit Mr Boswell must incur expense unless it be by some means defrayed to him.

Allow me to ask Your Excellency if you will have the goodness to authorize a sum to be charged to the account of the Military or Indian Department in compensation to Mr Boswell for services rendered by him in visiting the Post of Drummond Island. Perhaps I should add that the Indians there are numerous, and have solicited that attention might be paid to their religious and moral improvement.

I beg leave to submit the consideration of the above proposition to Your Excellency's judgement and discretion, and

I have the honor to be

My Lord

Your Obedient

and faithful Servant

C. J. Quebec

His Excellency
The Earl of Dalhouise G. C. B.
&c &c &c

[C 67, p 24]

MEMORIAL.

[*Canadian Troops.*]

(Endorsation)

Memorial of William Mc Kay Esqr late Major of the Michigan Fencibles with 5 enclosures attached thereto

---

Montreal 1st May 1829

Praying remuneration for the Services of that Corps during the late War.

Ackd 23rd May 1829

Transmitted to the Civil Secretary 18th Sept 1829

Accompanying this memorial were

1 Copy of a letter from Col1 Baynes Adjt Gen1 to Colonel Lethbridge, dated Kingston 22nd July 1813, giving Capt. Mc Kay leave to Join any Division of the Army that he might select.

2 Copy of the conditions proposed for raising a Corps of Local Fencibles in Upper Canada.

3 List of officers, non com^{d} officers, & Privates of the Corps of Michigan Fencibles, disbanded at Michilimackinac 24 July 1815.

4 Copy of a letter from Lieut James Pullman late Michigan Fencibles, to Col. M^{c} Kay dated Drummond Island 16th Aug 1828, stating that the men of that corps were regularly inspected by a surgeon and attested before a magistrate.

5 Copy of a letter from Major Hillier to W^{m} M^{c} Kay Esq^{r}, dated Government House 2nd June 1825, acknowledging receipt of a petition for lands for the late corps of Michigan F^{s} & requesting to be furnished with a [ends abruptly.]

ENCLOSURES RECEIVED WITH COL. McKAY'S LETTER OF THE 22ND AUGUST 1829

1 Copy of a letter from Col^{l} Baynes Adj^{t} Gen^{l} to Captain Roberts commanding at St. Josephs, dated Quebec 25th June 1812, announcing the declaration of war.

2 Conditions proposed for raising a Corps of Local Fencibles in Upper Canada in 1813.

3 Copy of a letter from Col^{l} Baynes Adjt. Genl. to Coll. Lethbridge dated Kingston July 22^{d} 1813 giving Capt. M^{c} Kay leave to join any Division of the Army he might select.

4 Copy of a letter from Capt Freer M. Secy. to Major Genl. Sheaffe, dated Kingston 15th Sept 1813 directing that Capt^{n} M^{c} Kay be dispatched via the Grand River, to superintend the distribution of Indian Presents at Mackinac.

5 Copy of Lt. Col. M^{c} Kay's letter to Col^{l} Claus dated Montreal 17th Dec^{r} 1815 tendering his resignation of the situation of superintendent at Drummond Island.

6 A private letter from Lt. Col. M^{c} Donall to Col^{l} M^{c} Kay dated Quebec 20th Aug 1816.

[C 702, p 194]

SCHEDULE.

[*Canadian Troops.*]

Schedule of Papers on the claim of the corps of Michigan Fencibles, to remuneration for their services during the late war with the United States of America.

Date.	From Whom.	
1829 May 1	Wm McKay Esqr late Major of the Michigan Fencibles	Memorial—praying remuneration for the Services of the Corps – accompanied by Copies of the following documents. 1. Letter from the Adj^{t} Genl. addressed to Col^{l} Lethbridge, dated Kingston 22nd July 1813. 2. Conditions proposed for raising a Corps of Local Fencibles in Upper Canada. 3. List of the Officers, Non-com^{d} officers & Privates of the Michigan Fencibles, disbanded at Michilimackinac 24th July 1815. 4. Letter from Lt. Pullman, of the late Michigan Fencibles, addressed to Col^{l} M^{c} Kay, dated Drummond Island 16 August 1828. 5. Letter from Major Hillier to W^{m} M^{c} Kay Esq^{r} dated Government House 2nd June 1825.
Aug 22	Ditto	In explanation of the cause of his having delayed his application for remuneration for the services of the Michigan Fencibles with copies of documents as follows—

Date.	To Whom.	
		1 Letter from Col^{l} Baynes Adj^{t} Gen^{l}, to Capt. Roberts commanding at St. Josephs, dated Quebec 25 June 1812. 2 Conditions proposed for raising a corps of Local Fencibles in Upper Canada in 1813. 3 Letter from Col^{l} Baynes Adj^{t} Genl. to Colonel Lethbridge, dated Kingston July 22nd 1813. 4 Letter from Capt Freer, Military Secretary to Major General Sheaffe, dated Kingston 15th Sept. 1813. 5 Letter from Lt. Col^{l} M^{c} Kay to Colonel Claus, dated Montreal 17th December 1815. 6 Private Letter (Original) from Lt. Col. M^{c} Donall to Colonel M^{c} Kay dated Quebec 20th August 1816. [Signed] G. Couper Sept. 18–1829. M. S.

COLONIAL OFFICE RECORDS.

WM. BYRNE TO JOSEPH AINSE.

MICHILIMAKINAC 17th Augt 1786

[No 1.]

SIR

From the power and authority in me vested by Sir John Johnson Bart. Superintendant Genl. and Inspector General of Indian Affairs, I do hereby, and at his desire, order you to take into your care and charge, one canoe of Indian Presents and with the same to proceed without loss of time amongst the Western Indians. There to dispose of said Presents with the utmost care and economy, to such Indians and at such places and times as you shall see will be most consistent and condusive to the good of His Majesty's service and for the more fully effecting the Business you are sent upon.

Given under my hand the above date &c.

[signed] WILLm BYRNE
Comy & Clerk I. D.

To Joseph Ainse
Interpreter for the above Post

Indorsed No. 1. Instruction from Wm Byrne Comy & Clerk I. D.
to
Joseph Ainse Interpr
17th August 1786
H. M.

[Q 48-2, p 594]

[No. 2.]

Additional Instructions for the better regulating the Indian Department within the District of Michilimakinac.

Minutes are to be regularly kept of the Councils and to be transmitted from time to time to my office.

No person belonging to, or employed in the Indian Department, to be permitted to trade directly or indirectly, or to have any share, profit or concern therein.

All Presents and Provisions given at public conferences or Councils are to be approved by the commanding officer, and delivered in presence of all the officers of the garrison, who are to certify the same, expressing the quantity and quality, which certificate shall be the voucher for so much expended.

No presents or provisions shall be given privately, nor any incidental charges paid, but with my previous approbation, or in my absence, of the officer commanding the garrison, who is to certify the same in writing on the account.

All Furrs or Peltries received from Indians in presents (heretofore directed to be sold to the Traders) are henceforth to be sent by the first opportunity to His Majesty's storehouses at Montreal, Certificates thereof specifying the quantity and quality are to be signed by the officer commanding, and the other officers of the garrison if presented in Council, but if privately received, by the Commanding officer only.

All requisitions made for presents necessary for the ensuing year are to be at the end of September and to be approved and countersigned by the officer commanding the garrison, and in case he should think proper to refuse his assent, he will assign his reasons in writing, and when such requisition is approved of, the Storekeeper General shall receive orders for forwarding the same on the opening of the navigation in the Spring, and the Conductor who will receive proper invoices, will be accountable for the several articles till delivered to you, or in your absence to the person having the care of the Department at your Post, who, on their arrival, will apply to the commanding officer, for a survey thereon, after which you, or person having the care of the Department for the time being, will grant receipts for the same, and stand chargeable therewith.

No Indian stores shall be lent or exchanged on any account whatever.

All pay Lists, Contingent Accounts, Returns of every denomination, and all Reports you are, or shall be ordered to make, are to be transmitted to me quarterly, the first quarter to commence the 25th December last, and these sets of original vouchers are to accompany every pay list and contingent account, and the authority by which all Issuers and expenditures takes place will also be mentioned.

In case of loss by Fire, the enemy or other accident, proper affida-

vits thereof are to be immediately obtained, expressing every particular which may be necessary to ascertain such Loss, and the same reported to me.

Regular books of Entry and delivery are to be kept at Your Post, in which all receivals are to be charged and all issues credited, marking from whom received to whom issued, by what authority and their respective dates, which are from time to time to be transmitted to me.

[Signed]

JOHN JOHNSON

Montreal 10th May 1787
By command of the
Superintendent General
and Inspector General
[Signed] P. LANGAN
Actg Secry.

Indorsed No. 2. Additional instructions to be observed at Michilimakinac. H. M.
To John Dease Esqr. Agent for Indian Affairs or Person having the care of the Indn. Dept at Michilimakinac.

[Q 48-2, p 595]

THE MERCHANTS OF MONTREAL CONCERNED IN THE MICHILIMAKINAC TRADE.*

The Merchants of Montreal concerned in the Michilimakinac Trade, having in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty six represented to Sir John Johnson Bart. Superint. General & Inspectr General the Scioux, Chippeways, Ottoways, and other Indians inhabiting the eastern parts of the Country, to suppress which many ineffectual attempts were made, which was extremely injurious to the Interests of their Trade and having petitioned him to take such measures as might make a peace between them, Sir John dispatched Mr Joseph Ainse Interpreter for the Indian Department, a man of much influence among the Indians and great knowledge of Indian affairs with a belt & speech inviting them to meet him at Michilimakinac in order to reconcile them to each other.

Mr Ainse being set out in the month of August following proceeded to the Scioux Country where the war then actually existed & having

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*Memorial of the Merchants of Montreal concerned in the Indian Trade to Michilimackinac and its dependencies. April 4, 1786. Published in Vol. 11, p. 483.

Memorandums for Sir John Johnson submitted by Merchants who presented a Memorial relative to Indian Trade, dated Montreal April 18, 1786. Published in Vol. 11, p. 485.

Letter from Sir John Johnson to John Dease, dated Montreal 1st October, 1786. Published in Vol. 11, p. 489.

Indian Council. Michilimackinac 11th July, 1787. Published in Vol. 11, p. 490.

penetrated to the extreme end of the River St Pierre exerted himself so effectually that he returned in the month of June, 1787 to Michilimakinac with six deputies from each nation at war, consisting of their principal Village & War Chiefs in number one hundred and seventy six besides a number of Inferior Indians men women & children–

Mr Dease Deputy Superintendant removed from Niagara to Michilimakinac, where he was directed to take the management of Indian affairs arrived there some time before Mr Ainse with instructions to use his best endeavors to accomplish Sir Johns Designs, he after several councils, with the Deputies of the nations at war, did happily conclude a peace with them in the most binding manner, burying their War Hatchets and with them all their animosities, encounting them with the belt of peace, the links of which they firmly promise to preserve from Rust as long as the Rivers flow and the Rocks endure, restoring friendship and that brotherly intercourse to which they so long had been strangers, having unanimously entreated Mr Dease to dictate the Terms of peace, these contained on the other side were, with the approbation of the Commanding Officer, judged condusive to His Majesty's Service and were ratified in a proper manner at the King's Great Council Fire at Michilimakinac in the twelfth day of July, 1787, & the twenty sixth year of the Reign of His Gracious Majesty George the Third &c. &c. &c. This paper to be deposited with the different belts given on an occasion deeply affecting the Interests of humanity as well as those of commerce.

[Q 48-2, p 379]

ARTICLES OF PEACE.

[No 6.]

Articles of peace concluded between the Chipeway's, Otawas &c.

The Village Chiefs and War Chiefs who yesterday in the presence of the Great Spirit and before their Father at the Kings Council Fire at Michilimakinac, buried their War Hatchet and in the place light the Calumet of Friendship and made in their own manner a lasting peace with each other, bind themselves faithfully to pay lasting obedience to the following articles.

First. That deeply penetrated with the grateful recollection of the numberless blessings they have heretofore received and still continue to derive from the Great Kings Paternal goodness & protection to them, they promise for themselves and nations always to acknowledge

next to the Great Spirit, the Great King of England their Father and that they will obey the voice of the white servants whom he has been graciously pleased to entrust with the management of their affairs.

Second. That as the King is graciously pleased to permit many of his white children to visit them in their own country & bring such various supplies as are indispensable necessary for them and their families, they on their part promise to deal honestly with them, to pay to each Trader what may be individually due to him, without any pretext of their having paid any other white man, they engage to give them every friendly assistance their remote situation may require, that their chiefs shall frequently exhort their young men & Warriors to keep up a friendly Intercourse with the Traders & others that may winter among them.

Third. That as there are ill disposed men in every country if it should unfortunately happen that an Indian should maliciously kill or rob any white man or Trader among them, they solemnly engage to deliver him or them so offending over to the commanding officer to be punished according to the nature of his or their crime, that for lesser crimes they will make just satisfaction to the party injured, on the part of their father they may rest assured that should a white man injure them they will receive ample satisfaction by a proper application to their Father at Michilimakinac whose goodness & lenity they heretofore often experienced.

Fourth. And they moreover faithfully promise that should any bad birds hereafter come among them whispering anything that may disturb their tranquility, and in any degree interfere with their attachment to their great father by holding councils or otherwise, they will give the earliest information to their Father at this or the nearest post & if possible bring the offender along.

That conscious that the above Articles are founded in Justice and calculated to promote and ever insure their happiness, they will not only punctually observe themselves but transmit them to their posterity for the same purpose.

[Signed]

Nations	Villages	Village Chiefs	War Chiefs
Scioux	Minonakautong	Pyan	Tatangamini
	Wapitong	Sititanauga	Muchenete
	Sussetong	Putishi	Wanaiksonti
	Yanetong	Tautanganashu	Musppiaunta
	Titong		
	La Bande du Large	Waminemita	Ockowye
	Wabekute	Setkauga	Chataunata
Santeaux	Follesavoine	Wabasha	Shesheman
	Lac du Point	Mendameness	Gagumi
	Lac du Fruite Oreilles	Kaleman	Tabemarkaowse
	Lac du Sable	Pekomche	Gegamoanacku
	Lac du Sawsa	Pickugat	Wischkot
	Fond du Lac	Kicos	Maconiveacon
	Lac Venepeck	Metueweath	Neltam
Pecants	Village des Renards	Kunatinguk	Unenishpuana
	Peaknice	Carawami	
	Riviere La Riche	Kenonge	
	Follesavoine	Chegachokima	Glaude Cacon

[Q48-2, p 376.]

LETTER OF JOHN DEASE, D. A. I. A.*

MICHILIMAKINAC, Augt. 19th 1789.

[No. 8.]

SIR

Having received instructions from Sir J. Johnson, Bart., Superintent. General & Inspector Genl. of Indian affairs, to pursue such measures as would appear to me most condusive to the accomplishment of the business on which he sent you into the Indian country last year, and the different Indian Nations lately at war, having earnestly and repeatedly solicited your return amongst them once more to confirm them in their present amicable dispositions towards each other, I think it necessary for the good of His Majesty's service that you immediately prepare to return among these Indians & use your best endeavors to establish a lasting peace among them.

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* Extracts from Mr. Dease's Journal for the year 1787. Published in Vol. 11, p. 499.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Langan, the Acting Secretary to the Indian Department, dated 5th March, 1787. Published in Vol. 11, p. 490.

Accounts. Mr. Ainse Dr. to the General Partnership, dated Aug. 2, 1787. Published in Vol. 11, p. 510.

You will on every occasion inspire them with sentiments of respect & attachment to the British Government, and in your distribution of the presents you take along you will represent to them the great power & goodness of the Great King their father, and the expense he incurs on their account by appointing his servants to watch over their welfare & promote their happiness by uniting them with each other. You will warmly recommend to them the interest of trade & the protection of those who on that account & to supply their wants at the hazard of their lives & the risque of their property go & winter among you. You will shew them that a fair and open trade will always be the firmest source of their happiness, that in proportion as they promote trade & observe the advice of their father they will be the objects of his attention.

In giving presents you will particularly distinguish such nations or bands whose commerce is most valuable to the traders, explaining to them distinctly that the presents they receive are not by way of trade but merely from the Kings' bounty.

You will keep a regular Journal of your Proceedings in which you will record whatever relates to the King's Service.

You will report to me abuses in Trade that may come to your knowledge, or any obstruction you may meet with in the discharge of your duty & from whom.

You will in all your proceedings observe the strictest Economy consistent with the business you are sent on and on every occasion make the good of His Majesty's Service the principal object of your attention.

Wishing you every possible success in your undertaking and a safe return

I am with due regard
Sir Your obedt
hble Sevt
JOHN DEASE D. A. I. A.

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PAPERS RESPECTING THE CONDUCT OF MESSRS DEASE AND AINSE.

Copy of minutes of Council concerning State business from the 21st of October 1790 to the 1st of November following inclusive.

President

His Excellency the Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester - Governor

The Honorable

Alured Clarke Esqr – Lieutenant Governor

The Honorable

William Smith Esqr Chief Justice

and

The Honorable

Hugh Finlay	George Pownall
Thomas Dunn	Henry Caldwell
Edward Harrison	William Grant
John Collins	Francis Baby
Adam Mabane	Charles De Lanaudiere
J. G. C. Delery	Le Cte Dupré

Esquires

Respecting the Conduct of Messrs Dease & Ainse.

Read the following reports and Papers on the case of Messrs Dease & Ainse vizt.

1st The Report of the Committee dated 5th June 1790, with the memorandum endorsed.

2nd The Journal of the Committee signed 5th June 1790.

Annexations vizt

3rd Letter to Capt Scott dated Michilimackinac 10th August 1787. [Published in Vol 11, p 497]

4th Petition to His Excellency Lord Dorchester dated Michilimackinac 14th August 1787. [Published in Vol 11, p 498]

5th Sir John Johnson's Commission dated 14th March 1782.

6th Instructions for the good government of the Indian Department dated 27th March 1787.

7th Registre pour la Cour d' Enquête Michilimackinac 24th June 1788. [Published in Vol 11, p 514]

8th Mr Dease's answer dated Quebec 1st May 1790 and the papers to which it refers No. 1 to 9. [Published in Vol 11, p 587]

9th Memoire Justificatif du Sieur Joseph Ainse dated Quebec 1st May 1790. [Published in Vol 11, p 601]

10th Copy of a letter from Capt Le Maistre to Sir John Johnson Bart, dated 29th October 1787. [Published in Vol 11, p 506]

11th A paper endorsed "Michilimakinac 16th August 1787 from Joseph Ainse" with a note at the foot in these words "Mr Ainse delivered this paper to the Committee 1st May 1790. H. F." [Published in Vol 11, p 501]

12th Observations by the Attorney & Solicitor General dated 15th May 1790.

13th Letter from Sir John Johnson dated Lachine August 22d 1789.

14th Reply of Mr Dease dated 26th May 1790.

15th Reponses du Sieur Joseph Ainse dated 21st May 1790.

16th Extracts from Mr Dease's letters to Sir John Johnson Baronet.

17th Memorial of Mr Dease dated 27th May 1790 with the Indorsations.

18th Memorial of Mr Ainse dated 25th May 1790 with the Indorsations.

19th The Recommitment.

20th The further report & papers referred No 1 to 4.

Then follow the several papers before mentioned vizt

The Report of the Committee, dated 5th June 1790.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester, Governor General of the Provinces of Quebec &c &c &c.

Report of the committee (consisting of Messrs Finlay, Mabane, Delery, Pownall & Baby) appointed the 24th of last December to examine certain papers & enquire into the conduct of Messrs Dease & Ainse of Michilimackinac. May it please your Lordship

The annexed Journal to which the Committee hereby refer Your Excellency for an account of their proceedings on your Lordship's reference will shew that they have considered all the papers transmitted for their examination — that they have heard Mr Dease & Mr Ainse publickly, in answer to the complaints made against them by the

merchants and Traders of Michilimakinac that the Attorney & Solicitor Generals were also heard on the part of the Crown.

And in pursuance of Your Lordship's order of reference the whole has been reduced to writing, and they now in obedience to your Excellency's commands observe upon the whole, that from the evidence taken before the court of Enquiry at Michilimakinac, the charges exhibited by the merchants there against Messrs Dease & Ainse have been supported by proof; for it appears that certain portions of goods shipped by government as presents to the Indians have been sent into the Indian countries by Mr Dease under Mr Ainse's charge, and that part thereof were then traded with and otherwise appropriated; and it further appears, that Mr Dease has bartered & exchanged other portions of the Indian presents, for corn & other articles; and that part of the said presents were sent by Mr Dease to Captain Lamothe contrary to your Lordship's instructions issued for the good government of the Indian Department dated the 27th of March 1787.

It appears by Captain Scott's evidence that a copy of these Instructions were put into the hands of Mr Dease about the 24th June 1787, altho' Mr Dease does not recollect to have had communication of them.

Mr Dease answers that part of the goods sent by government as presents for the Indians were by his order delivered to Mr Ainse, nor does he deny that they had been traded with, bartered & otherwise disposed of and he further adds that admitting he had had communication of the orders alluded to by Capt Scott, he should have conceived himself to be justifiable in departing from them at a time when a strict adherence thereto would have frustrated the end of his mission to Michilimakinac, which was to make peace among the Indian Nations at War. He states that no other steps than those he took could possibly be followed, to provide for defraying the expense of Mr Ainse's expedition to the Interior Nations, seeing that he had been notified by a letter from Mr Langan Secretary to the Indian Department, dated the 5th of March 1787 that no contingent account could be allowed; he therefore concludes, when all the circumstances of his situation are considered, it will not be deemed an abuse of the discretionary power "which (as he states) was entrusted to him by the Supt. General of "Indian Affairs for effecting the purpose of that peculiar Mission."

Mr Ainse in his justification observes that, as a subordinate officer he followed the directions of his superior to the best of his ability and judgement.

And, touching the opinion of the committee relative to the course to be pursued as required by the order of reference, they must humbly

submit, whether it may not be advisable to transmit for the information of Sir John Johnson the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, the whole of the proceedings had at Michilimakinac, and of the proceedings had here, who from his thorough knowledge of Indian concerns & the nature of Mr Dease's Mission, is competent to report satisfactorily to Your Lordship on Mr Dease's Conduct; for although the committee have reported that Mr Dease acted contrary to the Instructions issued by Your Excellency for the good government of the Indian Department, They cannot take it upon them to pronounce that a deviation from them was not unavoidably necessary for the accomplishment of the end of his mission, in which he happily succeeded.

All which is nevertheless most humbly submitted to Your Lordship's great wisdom.

Signed by order
HUGH FINLAY
Chairman

Council Chamber
Bishop's Palace
Quebec 5th June
1790

[Q 48-1, p 117]

MEMORANDUM RESPECTING MESSRS DEASE AND AINSE.

Memorandum.

Immediately after the receipt of His Excellency Lord Dorchester's order of reference to this committee Mr Finlay the Chairman wrote (28th Decemr) to Mr Dease at Montreal, that His Lordship had ordered that he and Mr Ainsse should have an opportunity to be heard publickly on the complaints exhibited in the Council Chamber at Quebec, and as it was apprehended that the Committee might see it necessary to apply to Sir John Johnson the Supt. of Indian Affairs for information in the course of the examination into the matters referred, it was intimated to Mr Dease that his attendance would not be required sooner than the meeting of the Legislative Council, which would bring Sir John Johnson to Quebec.

From the day that the Legislative Council met until its prorogation on the 17th of April last, the whole time & attention of the Committee was taken up on the business of that Session.

Signed
HUGH FINLAY
Chairman

[Q 48–1, p 124]

THE JOURNAL OF THE COMMITTEE SIGNED 5TH JUNE, 1790.

COUNCIL CHAMBER BISHOPS PALACE
Tuesday 20th April 1790

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Right honorable Lord Dorchester in Council of the 24th of December last, to consider & report upon the representations of sundry Merchants & Traders at Michilimackinac dated in August 1787 together with other papers touching abuses as therein stated to have been committed by Messieurs Dease & Ainse in trading with & lending the Goods sent out from England as presents to the Indians, contrary to the Instructions of Government & greatly to the prejudice of the merchants concerned in the Indian Trade.

Present

Mr Finlay in the Chair
Mr Mabane
Mr Delery
Mr Pownall
Mr Baby

Mr Dease & Mr Ainse attended the Committee and His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General were present in consequence of notice given to them to attend for the purpose expressed in His Excellency's Order of reference to this Committee, which was read in the following words.

"Ordered by His Lordship with the advice of the Council that "Messrs Finlay, Mabane, Delery, Pownall & Baby be a Committee to "consider the papers and to enquire concerning the conduct of Messrs "Dease & Ainse giving them opportunity to be heard publickly on the "complaints exhibited in the Council Chamber at Quebec, and notifying "the Attorney and Solicitor General's that they may be also heard on "the part of the Crown, with liberty to the parties to produce Witnesses "& Proofs.

"The Committee are to render the whole evidence to writing, and keep "full and particular Journals to the intent that their Report may contain "a just & fair exhibition of the state of these transactions together "with the opinion & observations of the Committee on the amount of "the whole, and their opinion of the course to be pursued thereon."

The proceedings of the Court of Enquiry held at Michilimakinac by Lord Dorchester's order of the 1st Nov. 1787 was next read in the presence of Messrs Dease & Ainse giving them opportunity to be heard pub-

lickly in obedience to His Excellency Lord Dorchester's order of reference and to produce their witnesses if any they have.

Mr Dease after the proceedings had been read requested until Saturday to consider the charges therein exhibited against him and to make his remarks thereon.

The chairman informed Mr Dease that the Clerk of the Council has had directions to allow him free access to all the papers transmitted to this Committee relative to him, with permission to take copies or extracts if he sees it necessary.

Mr Ainse desired the same time to consider those parts of the proceedings which regard him.

Adjourned until Saturday at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 24th April.

Mr Dease representing that he has papers at Montreal essential for his defence desired time until Saturday next to procure the sums from thence.

Adjourned until Saturday next.

Saturday 1st May 1790.

The Committee met all the Members present.

Mr Dease read a paper entitled

"Mr Dease's answer* to the charges given in against him by the "Traders of Michilimakinac in the year 1787—dated the 1st May 1790 and signed by him, & after reading he delivered it to the chairman to be fyled.

Mr Ainse by Mr Panet his Attorney read a paper entitled "Memoire Justificatif du Sieur Joseph Ainse" which he delivered in that it might be fyled.

Mr Dease produced the copy of a letter† signed Francis Le Maistre addressed to Sir John Johnson, presented by Mr Dease (as he says) to the president of the Board of Enquiry at Michilimakinac, which was refused to be read (as he Mr Dease declares). He further says that his intention in presenting it to the Court was to shew that the intention in instituting the Board was to procure report of evidence in Mr Dease's favour as well as against him.

*This answer is published in Vol. 11, page 587.

†This letter is published in Vol. 11, p. 506.

Mr Ainse desired that a paper referred to in his Memoire Justificatif viz his Letter to Sir John Johnson being a Journal of his first expedition into the Indian Country in 1786 & dated the 16th August 1787 be fyled and he delivered it to the chairman. He begged leave to inform the Committee that other letters mentioned in his memorial have been cited by and are annexed to Mr Dease's answers to the charges exhibited against him.

The Attorney and Solicitor General desired to know under what commission or appointment he, Mr Dease acts as a Deputy in the Indian Department, and if he has any commission or appointment, desired he would produce the same.

To which Mr Dease answered, that on the 16th of April 1775 he received a Commission from Colonel Guy Johnson then sole agent and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the northern District of America appointing him to be a Deputy Agent for the Middle District, a copy of which he produced and he added that since that time he has been uniformly employed as Deputy Agent in the Indian Department, and that in the transactions referred to the examination of this Committee, he acted as Deputy Agent and under the orders of Sir John Johnson, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, contained in Sir John's Letter* to him of the 1st day of October 1786.

COPY OF MR. DEASE'S COMMISSION.

[L. S.]

"By Guy Johnson Esqr His Majesty's sole Agent and Superintendent "of Indian Affairs for the Northern District of North America &c.

"To John Dease Esqr Reposing especial trust and confidence in your "loyalty and zeal for His Majesty's Service, I do by virtue of the powers "and authorities to me given and with the approbation of His Excellency "General Gage Commander in Chief &c hereby constitute and appoint "you the said John Dease to be a Deputy Agent for the Middle District "of my Department. You are therefore carefully and diligently to attend "to the same & to discharge all & all manner of duties appertaining "thereto, and as you are strictly to observe and to follow such orders "and directions and instructions as you shall from time to time receive "from myself or any other your superior officer, so the inferior officers "of the Department are hereby ordered to obey and consider you as "Deputy of the same for all which this shall be your authority.

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* Published in Vol. 11, p. 577.

"Given under my hand and seal at Arms at New York the 16th day "of April 1775.

(signed) Guy Johnson

"By The Superintendent's Command

The Attorney and Solicitor General asked communication of the papers given into this Committee by Mr Dease and Mr Ainse (their seperate remarks on the charges exhibited against them Jointly before the Court of Enquiry at Michilimakinac) and they requested him until Saturday the 15th current to examine the same that they might come prepared to speak before the Committee thereto, as they could not take a shorter day considering their attendance in the Court of King's Bench which opens on the 4th will take up the greatest part of their time.

Resolved that Communication be given accordingly and that the Committee stand adjourned until Saturday the 15th instant at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, 15th May.

At a further meeting of the Committee.

All the members present.

A Court of Appeal intervening they could not proceed on the reference on Messrs Dease's & Ainse's affairs.

May the 17th

The Committee met. The Attorney & Solicitor General attended and Monsieur Dease & Ainse were present.

By request of the Attorney General His Excellency Lord Dorchester's order of reference was again read, and Mr Dease read a second time his answers to the charges made against him by the Traders of Michilimakinac in the year 1787.

The Attorney General then spoke fully on the subject of the proceedings had by the Court of Enquiry held at Michilimakinac to examine into and report upon the complaints exhibited against Mr Dease & Mr Ainse; and having made remarks upon the charges and stated the amount of the evidence before the Court, he read the 4th 7th and 8th Art. of standing orders to be observed in the upper posts and he delivered in at the Board a writing containing 17 pages intituled.

"Observations by the Attorney and Solicitor General on the papers & "proceedings of a Court of Enquiry respecting abuses in the Indian "Department at Michilimakinac &c dated 15th May 1790 and signed

"Alexander Gray Atty General
"Jenk. Williams Solr General.

Mr Dease desired communication of the papers of observation and so did Mr Ainse, to be answered in four days. Resolved, that communication thereof be given accordingly and that the answers of Mr Dease and of Mr Ainse be communicated to the Attorney and Solicitor General, and that all the papers given in at the Board in English be (by decision of the Canadian members) translated into French for their information before the next meeting of the Committee which will be at the call of the Chair.

Delivered to Mr Panet the Attorney and Solicitor Generals observations to be returned to the chairman.

Adjourned until a call from the Chair.

20th May.

Mr Dease informing the Chairman that he would be ready for Monday the 24th notice was sent to the members of the Committee to meet on that day to hear Mr Dease and Mr Ainse's remarks on the Attorney and Solicitor Generals observations. He applied a second time & begged until Wednesday the 26th to prepare his remarks. The Committee was accordingly notified to meet on Wednesday the 26th at 10 o'clock on that business.

At a further meeting Wednesday 26th May 1790.

Present

Mr Finlay in the Chair

Mr Delery, Mr Pownall and Mr Baby (Mr Mabane absent) Mr Delery and Mr Baby informed the Committee that they had received and read Mr Cugnets translation of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals observations on the papers and proceedings of the Court of Enquiry held at Michilimakinac &c.

Mr Dease and Mr Ainse appeared. Mr Attorney General was present and informed the Committee that he had only received Mr Dease's reply (to the observations which he and the Solicitor General had made on

the proceedings at Michilimakinac) yesterday, that he had examined the whole and was ready to answer the same, provided the parties were ready to conclude.

Mr Sewel (for Mr Dease) read a paper entitled "Reply of Mr Dease "to the observations by the Attorney and Solicitor General May 15th "1790" which be fyled with the Chairman.

At the desire of Messrs Delery and Baby ordered that the Reply be translated into French by Mr Cugnet for their information with all convenient dispatch.

Mr Attorney General then rose to remark that he observes in the reply mention is made of some papers that are expected from Montreal of consequence to Mr Dease; he thinks 'tis rather late, but yet they may, if the Committee shall see fit and necessary, be handed up with the report to Lord Dorchester, and after having remarked viva voce in every part of Mr Dease's reply.

Mr Sewel requested to be heard in reply to the remarks just made by Mr Attorney General.

Mr Dease desired to file an original Letter from Sir John Johnson addressed to him and dated at Lachine 22d August 1789 alluded to in his reply to the King's Attorney's observations.

Admitted.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

At a further meeting of the Committee 27th May 1790.

Present

Mr Finlay in the Chair.
Mr Mabane
Mr Delery
Mr Pownall
Mr Baby

Mr Attorney General, Mr Dease, Mr Ainse present.

Mr Panet for Mr Ainse read a paper entitled

"Reponse du Sieur Joseph Ainsse aux observations de Messieurs le "procurem de sa Majesté et Soliciteur General.

Mr Attorney General rose to remark on Mr Ainse's observations and having gone through the whole.

Mr Panet begs leave to conclude with his observations on Mr Attorney Generals remarks & having ended

Mr Sewel desired permission to reply to a few remarks which had

fallen from the Attorney General touching Mr Dease for whom he was employed which was granted. He observed to the committee that tho' the Attorney General blended the charges against Mr Dease and Mr Ainse yet from what he had said he made no doubt of their appearing quite unconnected; and that Mr Ainse had answered for himself.

Mr Sewel informed the Committee that the post had brought down some letters from Montreal written by Mr Dease at Michilimakinac to Sir John Johnson, and begd that extracts which he would file at their next meeting might be annexed to the Committee's report to Lord Dorchester, meaning to shew that his proceedings were never under hand, but an account thereof regularly transmitted to the office of the Superintendent General.

Adjourned till Monday 31st May 10 o'clock.

Monday 31st May the Committee met.

Present Messieurs Finlay, Mabane, Delery, Pownall, Baby.

Mr Sewel for Mr Dease exhibited ten letters nine of which are under certificate from Joseph Chew Esquire Secretary to the Indian Department, as having been written by Mr Dease at Michilimakinac to Sir John Johnson. He filed the lists together with extracts from four Letters viz 13 July, 12th August, & 14th August 1787 and 21st June 1788. That of the 13th July 1787 is not in Mr Chew's List, but it is endorsed in his hand—Mr Dease prays they may accompany this Committee's Report to Lord Dorchester.

The Committee proceeded to read a second time the papers transmitted for their consideration by His Excellency's order of reference and,

First—The Representation of Sundry Merchants and Traders at Michilimakinac to Captain Thomas Scott 53d Regiment Commandant of that post, dated 10th August 1787,* stating that the goods sent as presents from Government to the Indians have been traded with, lent or otherwise appropriated contrary to the intention of Government and to the great prejudice of the Merchants.

Second—An address of the Merchants and Traders above mentioned to his Excellency dated the 14th August 1787,† inclosing the foregoing representations.

Third—The proceedings of a Court of Enquiry held at Michilimakinac by His Lordship's order of the 1st of November 1787,‡ on receiving

*Published in Vol. 11, p. 497.
†Published in Vol. 11, p. 498.
‡Published in Vol. 11, p. 514.

which proceedings Orders were issued the 2nd of October 1788 directing Mr Dease and Mr Ainse to come down to explain their conduct.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 1st June 1790

Met according to adjournment.

Present

Messrs Finlay, Mabane, Delery, Pownall & Baby.

Read Sir John Johnson's communication dated the 14th March 1782.

signed (W. ELLIS)

A paper intituled Instructions for the good government of the Indian Department to Sir John Johnson Bart Superintendent General & Inspector General of Indian Affairs dated at Head Quarters 27th March 1787.

(signed) DORCHESTER

The Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held at Michilimakinac the 24th June and the 12th July 1788—Mr Dease's defence dated 1st May 1790. Mr Ainse's Memoire Justificatif 1st May 1790.

Copy of a Letter from Capt Le Maistre of the 29th October 1787 to Sir John Johnson relative to the complaints of Messrs Dease and Ainse—a paper endorsed observations by the Attorney & Solicitor General on the papers and proceedings of a Court of Inquiry respecting abuses in the Indian Department at Michilimakinac 15th May 1790. A Letter from Mr Ainse 16th August 1787 to Sir John Johnson, being a Journal of Mr Ainse's first expedition in the Indian Country. A Letter from Sir John Johnson dated 22d August 1789 to Mr Dease. Mr Dease's reply to the observations by the Attorney and Solicitor General 26th May.

Mr Ainse's reply to the same observations.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

At a further meeting

WEDNESDAY 2d June

Members present as yesterday

Read the extracts of Letters from Mr Dease to Sir John Johnson Supt General of Indian Affairs, which Letters are referred to in Mr Dease's reply to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals observations

filed the 26th May, and having gone through the whole the Chairman laid before the Committee a Memorial which Mr Ainse had presented to His Excellency Lord Dorchester yesterday, praying permission to leave Quebec, which was granted by indorsement on the back of the Memorial in these words.

"The Memorialist has Lord Dorchester's permission to leave Quebec "whenever it shall suit his private convenience provided the Committee "charged to enquire into his conduct, see no further occasion for his "attendance, he will therefore apply to the president on the subject.

"In regard to the King's service His Lordship's orders will be con- "veyed to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs when the Report "of the Committee which is not yet received shall have had His Lord- "ship's consideration.

"By order

signed HENRY MOTZ

Ordered that the Chairman write on the back of the Original Memorial these words and sign the same.

The Committee having considered the conditional leave given to Mr Ainse by His Excellency Lord Dorchester to depart from Quebec, certify that they have no further occasion for his attendance.

QUEBEC 2d June 1790

Which was done accordingly

Mr Dease desiring admittance entered and presented a similar memorial praying leave to return home with a like indorsation.

Ordered that the Chairman write a Certificate, "that as they had "given the papers referred to their consideration, two readings, and had "thoroughly considered Mr Dease's Defence, Mr Ainse's Memoire Justi- "ficatif, the Attorney & Solicitor General's observations on the whole, "Mr Dease's and Mr Ainse's replys to those observations, it now "remained for them to follow up the course prescribed by the order of "reference vizt their opinion on the whole of the proceedings, and their "opinion of the course to be pursued thereon. He would therefore think "it advisable in their Report, first to state,

"That from the evidence had before the Court of Enquiry held at "Michilimakinac by His Lordship's order of the 1st November 1787, "the charges laid against Messrs Dease and Ainse by the Merchants and "Indian Traders at Michilimakinac in their letter of the 10th of August "1787 to Captain Scott, then Commanding at that Post, are well founded; "for it appears that certain portions of goods sent as presents from "Government to the Indians have been issued from His Majesty's Stores

"by Mr Dease to Mr Ainse, and by him traded with, and that goods "from the same stores have been lent and bartered contrary to the "intentions of Government & in contravention of instructions issued by "His Excellency Lord Dorchester the 27th March 1787 for the good "government of the Indian Department under pretext of finding the "means of defraying the extraordinary expenses of Mr Ainse's expedition; "and altho' Mr Dease does not recollect to have had communication of "those orders it appears by Capt Scott's affidavit that he put them into "Mr Dease's hands about the 24th June 1787.

Mr Dease's defence states "that even admitting that he had communi- "cation of the instructions alluded to by Capt Scott, necessity, under "his circumstances would have obliged him to deviate from them, and "seeing no contingent account would be allowed, he justifies the steps "he took for settling peace among the Indians which had it been left "unaccomplished might have ruined the Indian Trade, and that he did "not abuse the discretionary power intrusted to him by the Superin- "tendant General for effecting the purpose of that particular mission."

Mr Ainse on his part observes that as a subordinate officer he followed the directions of his superior to the best of his Judgment.

And as to the course to be pursued, the Chairman suggests that it may be proper humbly to submit to His Lordship whether it would not be advisable to transmit the whole of the proceedings at Michilimakinac and those had here to Sir John Johnson the Superintendent of Indian Affairs as competent from his thorough knowledge of Indian affairs, and enabled from official communications relative to Mr Dease, to report satisfactorily to His Lordship on his conduct, for tho' the Committee have discerned a breach of His Excellency's standing orders, they cannot pretend to give an opinion upon what Mr Dease has advanced in his Justification of having acted contrary to the Instructions given by His Lordship for the good government of the Indian Department.

Sir John Johnson will likewise be able to report to His Lordship on the Expediency or necessity of Mr Ainse's second expedition into the Indian Country and state the expences attending it from official communications made by Mr Dease, of the equipments sent out under Mr Ainse's management, and the produce of the Indian presents returned into the King's Stores.

Mr Mabane then moved that the Report of that Committee be in the words following—

"The Committee consisting of Messrs Finlay, Mabane, Delery, Pownall "& Baby having assembled several times, as will appear by the annexed "Journal of the proceedings, and having taken into consideration the

"representation of sundry Merchants and Traders at Michilimakinac to "Capt. Scott of the 53d Regiment Commandant of that Post dated the "10th August 1787 stating 'that goods sent as presents from Government "to the Indians had been traded with, lent and otherwise appropriated "contrary to the intention of Government, and to the great prejudice "of the Merchants, an address of the Merchants and Traders above "mentioned to His Excellency dated the 14th August 1787. The pro- "ceedings of a Court of Inquiry held at Michilimakinac by the order "of Lord Dorchester of the 1st November 1787." "Memoire Justificatif du "Sieur Ainse 1st May 1790, the defence of Mr Dease of the same date, "the observations of the Attorney and Solicitor General, the Reply of "Messrs Dease and Ainse thereto, together with extracts from the Letters "of Mr Dease, to Sir John Johnson, and the order of reference of the "24th of December 1789 and having deliberated upon the whole, is of "opinion, that the representation of sundry Merchants and Traders at "Michilimakinac in as far as it states that part of the goods sent as "presents to the Indians have been traded, lent and otherwise appropri- "ated contrary to the intentions of Government is well founded.

"With regard to the Justification of Mr Dease and Mr Ainse contained "in their defence, the Committee having no knowledge of the instructions "which the Superintendent and the Agents under him had, previous to "the instructions given the 27th March 1787 for the good government "of the Indian Department, nor of the time when the Superintendent "General gave communication of all the instructions to the Agents and "subordinate officers under him, cannot take upon themselves to decide "upon the merits of it, but humbly submit to His Lordship to transmit "the proceedings held at Michilimakinac and here, to Sir John Johnson "for information on those and other points contained in the defence of "Messrs Dease and Ainse relative to the Equipments made from the "King's Stores to individual Traders in the year 1787.

"All which is nevertheless submitted with greatest respect to His "Lordship's wisdom."

Debates arose and being put to the vote, the voices stood.

For the Motion	*Against the Motion*
Mr Pownall	Mr Baby
Mr Mabane	Mr Delery

Carried in the negative by the vote of the Chairman.

Mr Delery moved "That the Chairman lay before this Committee on "Saturday next a fair copy of their Journal, with all the papers therein "mentioned annexed thereto, and that he prepare the draft of a report

"to His Excellency Lord Dorchester referring His Lordship to the "Journals of their proceedings for ample information on His Excellency's "order of reference of the 24th of December 1789, assigning in the Journals "the reason why the committee could not proceed on this business "before the 20th of April last, and that in the report mention be made "of an extract from a letter written to Mr Dease the 5th March 1787 by "Mr Langan Secretary to the Indian Department in the words following "taken from Mr Dease's defence.

"*And as no contingent account will be received from the post you* "*are going to in the Spring, it being thought here, that a small part* "*of the presents received by the person residing there, and which by* "*a general order is directed to be applied to His Majesty's Service, are* "*sufficient to defray those expenses, which until lately were introduced* "*as charges in the Indian Department.*

Resolved accordingly.

Adjourned till Saturday at 11 o'clock.

Saturday 5th June

The Committee met according to adjournment.

All the members present.

"The Chairman in compliance with the Resolve of the 2nd June on "Mr Delery's motion, produced a fair copy of the Journal with all the "papers mentioned therein arranged in proper order and he laid before "the Committee the draft of the Report which he was directed to pre- "pare in the words following.

"To His Excellency The Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester "Governor General of the Provinces of Quebec &c. &c. &c.

"Report of the Committee (consisting of Messrs Mabane, Delery, Pow- "nall & Baby, appointed the 24th of last December to examine certain "papers & inquire into the conduct of Messieurs Dease and Ainse of "Michilimakinac.

"May it please Your Lordship,

"The annexed Journal to which the Committee humbly refer your "Excellency for an account of their proceedings on Your Lordship's "reference, will show that they have considered all the papers trans- "mitted for their examination that they have heard Mr Dease & Mr Ainse "publickly in answer to the complaints made against them by the "Merchants and Traders of Michilimakinac, that the Attorney & Solic- "itor Generals were also heard on the part of the Crown.

"The question being put, whether the draft be reported to His Excel-"lency Lord Dorchester, as the opinion and sentiments of the Committee "on the defence before them." Debates arose.

"The question being again put, the voices stood, For the draft "Mr Baby & Mr Delery; against it Mr Pownall & Mr Mabane; and being "equal the chairman's voice (being in favor of the Draft of the Report) "carried it in the affirmative.

"Ordered that the Chairman engross the Report to be presented to "Lord Dorchester without delay & that he sign the Journals of this "Committee to be delivered to His Lordship together with the Report.

"Signed by order"

(signed) "Hugh Finlay
"Chairman

"Council Chamber,
"Bishop's Palace
"Quebec 5th June 1790

Letter to Capt. Scott dated Michilimakinac 10th August 1787.

[Q 48–1, p 147]

COMMISSION TO SIR JOHN JOHNSON.

No. 3 Sir John Johnson's commission as follows.

George R

[L. S.] "George the Third by the Grace of God, King of Great "Britain France & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. &c. &c.

"To our trusty & well beloved Sir John Johnson Bart.

"Greeting

"We reposing special trust & confidence in your loyalty "fidelity and ability, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to "be Superintendant General and Inspector General of our faithful sub-"jects and allies the Six United nations of Indians and their confed-"erates, and of their affairs and also of our faithful allies the Indians "inhabiting our Province of Quebec & the frontiers of our Provinces "bordering thereupon in America and of their affairs, & you are to observe "& follow such orders & directions as you shall receive from the Com-"mander in Chief of our Forces in our said province of Quebec now and "for the time being.

"Given at our Court at St James's the fourteenth day of March 1782 "in the twenty second year of our Reign.

signed

[Q 48–1, p 133] W. Ellis

LORD DORCHESTER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR JOHN JOHNSON FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Read His Excellency Lord Dorchester's Instructions to Sir John Johnson Bart. Superintendant General & Inspector General of Indian Affairs, for the Good Government of the Indian Department.

"You will continue to employ your utmost endeavors to promote His "Majesty's Indian interest in general, by keeping up a friendly inter- "course and communication between all the Indian Nations assuring "them of the King's paternal care and regard, as long as they continue "to merit them by acting as good & obedient children ought to do. "Another great object of your appointment being to diminish the enor- "mous expence which the necessity of the times & bad management had "occasioned, you will introduce economy and order into the Indian "Department, and for the attainment of these ends you will govern "yourself by the following Instructions.

"1st As these people consider themselves free & independent & are in "fact unacquainted with controul & subordinations they are alone to be "governed by address & persuasion, and they require the utmost atten- "tion to ceremonies & external appearances, with an uncommon share "of patience, good temper & forbearance, in all which you will instruct "the inferior officers of your department and see that there is a due "observance of the same on all occasions.

2nd Upon the arrival of parties of distant Indians at any of the posts, "the Agent shall report the same to the officer commanding, who with "the officers of the garrison are to assist in receiving them, which is to "be done with every mark of solemnity and friendship, and as after the "usual ceremonies they will make known their wants, their requests if "reasonable are to be complied with. Should they as is customary on "these occasions lay down presents of any kind, they are to be taken up "with thanks, and in return, presents exceeding the value of theirs, "are to be given them, in which case the chiefs are always to be "distinguished:

3rd When public conferences are held at any of the posts between "the agents residing there and the Indians, the Commanding officer "shall preside attended by all the officers of the Garrison, to whom due "notice is to be given on all such occasions, but he is not under pre- "tence of this regulation to interfere with the Agent in the management "of the Indian Department.

4th As Indians are in general curious and wish to carry news to their "villages, the officers should be very cautious not to relate any to them

"but what they know to be facts, and these should be very distinctly "told, for the mistaking or not properly understanding a piece of news "has been known to alarm and estrange whole nations from a post, for "which and other reasons, the agents at the Posts should endeavour to "make one or two sober and intelligent Chiefs of the Indian Nations "living at or near their posts their friends and confidants, and on any "occasion of calling together a Council to have them present, and "make one of them speaker, having him prepared before the meeting, "and when met they should be further directed to have the Interpreter "to prompt him in what the officer intends to say, which is a custom "among themselves, their Speakers having commonly prompters, and "speeches so delivered will always have more influence than coming from "an Interpreter being delivered in their own way.

5th Minutes are to be regularly kept of the Councils with which the "Journals of all transactions are to be recorded in your office.

6th The Agents are at all times to inculcate into the minds of the "Indians principles of humanity and tenderness to prisoners, particu- "larly upon the departure of all parties from posts during a war, or "while there is a probability of retaliating or resenting injuries sustained.

7th In all matters of Trade where the Indians are concerned the utmost "Justice is to be done them, and if at any time the interference of the "officer commanding may be necessary, the agents residing at the respect- "ive posts, will make application to him, and on all occasions they are "to keep up a good understanding with him, and make such communi- "cations to him, as the good of the service, the safety of the post and "the security of the Trade may require.

8th No person belonging to or employed in the Indian Department is "to be permitted to trade directly or indirectly, or to have any share, "profit or concern therein.

9th You are to give the Agents or Deputies such orders and direc- "tions as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their duty and "the fulfilling the object of these instructions.

10th You are to visit every post under your superintendency when "the exigency of the service may require your presence to inquire into, "and examine & report the whole state & situation of Indian affairs, to "inspect their books and stores, and the method of carrying on their "business.

11th All presents and provisions given at public conferences or councils "are to be approved by the Commanding Officers and delivered in pres- "ence of all the officers of the Garrison, who are to certify the same,

"expressing the quantity & quality, which certificates shall be the "voucher for so much expended.

12th No presents or provisions shall be given privately, or any inci- "dental charges paid but with the previous approbation of the Superin- "tendent General, or in his absence by the officer commanding at the "Post, who is to certify the same in writing on the account.

13th All presents received are to be brought into account & appropri- "ated to the use of the government, certificates thereof specifying the "quantity and quality are to be signed by the officer commanding and "other officers of the garrison if presented in council, but if privately "received by the Commanding Officer only. Peltries so given are to be "sent by the first opportunity to His Majesty's Indian Storehouses at "Montreal, to be disposed of as may be ordered by the General or officer "commanding in Canada, but when these presents are made in provisions "they are again to be issued to the Troops or Indians as the Commanding "officer at the post shall direct.

14th All requisitions made by the Agents at the Out Posts for pres- "ents necessary for the ensuing year to be approved and countersigned "by the officers commanding at the respective posts, and in case the "officer should think proper to refuse his assent, he will assign his "reasons therefor in writing.

15th A Statement of Indian Presents necessary for the Upper Country "shall be transmitted to the Commander in Chief before the first of "March, so that measures may be taken to forward the same upon the "first opening of the navigation. When such statement is approved of, "the Superintendent General will give orders to the Store Keeper Gen- "eral of the Indian Department at Montreal for issuing the same, which "order with the receipt of the person charged by the Superintendent "General with the conducting thereof to the respective post, will be his "voucher for the delivery and the conductor to whom proper Invoice "are to be given will be accountable for the several articles till delivered "to the Agent or person to whom they are assigned at the post for "which they are intended, who on their arrival will apply to the Com- "manding Officer for a survey thereon, after which the Agent will grant "receipts for the same & stand chargeable therewith, which receipts are "to be delivered by the conductor on his return to the Indian Store "Keeper at Montreal, whom you will direct to enter them as sub accounts "and to see that they account for the same.

16th When stores are sent from this Country from England for the "use of the Indians, the same are to be delivered into the custody of

"the Store Keeper General of the Indian Department, who is to be "accountable for them as well as all other stores committed to his charge.

17th Should it be necessary to provide other stores than those received "from England, a state of what is wanted with the Estimate of the prices "to be laid before the general Officer Commanding in Canada for his "approbation and orders, for no stores are to be purchased here but in "case of great necessity, and by the order of the general officer com- "manding in the province who will grant a warrant on the Deputy-Pay- "Master-General for the same.

18th Previous to the payment of such stores as may be ordered to be "provided, the Store Keeper General of the Indian Department will "grant certificates that the same have been received expressing therein "the quantity, quality and price of said articles approved by the Super- "intendant General, such certificates being necessary before accounts are "examined by a board of accounts or payment made by warrant as "aforesaid.

19th No stores shall be lent or exchanged on any account whatsoever.

20th When the storekeeper shall find any of the stores damaged in "such manner as to require the calling a survey he will apply by memo- "rial or letter approved by the Superintendant General, to the general or "officer commanding in the district to appoint proper persons to survey "the same to whom he will state the cause of damage. The Surveyors "shall report the state and condition in which they find such stores, "should the General direct any damaged stores to be disposed of, cer- "tificates signed by the persons named to see the order executed must "be annexed to said orders, which orders and certificates shall be the "voucher for so much expended.

21st All pay lists, accounts for store rent and other incidents are to "be made up at the period when they become due, approved and coun- "tersigned by the Superintendant General and sent for the examination "of a Board of Accounts, in order for their being paid by a Warrant "on the Deputy Pay-Master General, who is in future to be the only "public accountant for money.

22d No presents or stores to be issued by the Store Keeper General "at Montreal but by the directions of the Superintendant General or "in his absence of the officer next in command in the Department.

23d Every magazine shall be numbered and a regular account kept "with each to the end that the contents of each store may be at all "times ascertained. The stores shall be so arranged and disposed of as "to be come at readily and without confusion, and kept well aired to

"prevent damage—; Stores newly received are to be deposited in a "different part of the Storehouses by themselves, to be inspected by "persons appointed by the General or officer commanding in the Prov- "ince, the inspectors will report the quantity, quality and value thereof. "The Superintendant General or person authorized by him is to visit "the Storehouses once a month, or oftener if he finds it necessary and "to report all extraordinaries.

24th In case of loss by fire, the enemy, or other accident proper affi- "davits are to be immediately obtained expressing every particular "which to ascertain such loss, and the same reported to the General "or officer commanding in the provinces and to the Superintendant "General.

25th Regular books of entry & delivery are to be kept at the same "posts, in which all receivals are to be charged and all issues cred- "ited, marking from whom received, to whom issued, by what authority "and their respective dates, which are from time to time to be trans- "mitted to the Superintendant General, who will direct the Indian "Storekeeper General to include them in his General Account, to be "sent to Head Quarters in obedience to the order of the 6th of Decem- "ber last.

26th Returns to be made every three months of all the stores express- "ing quantity and quality of all store-houses belonging to the Crown, "stating their situation, how employed by whom owned and rate of "rent.

27th Provisions and stationery are to be supplied by the Commissary "and Store Keeper General to the Army, and the postage of let- "ters will be paid by warrant to the Deputy Paymaster General, an "account of which is to be kept by the Department to serve as a check "before the warrant is granted.

28th The general order of the 6th of December last directing that all "persons attached to the Army in North America or belonging thereto, "entrusted with the receipt and expenditure of public money, the receipt "and issues of public stores shall make up state and settle their respect- "ive accounts at the end of every quarter, the first quarter to com- "mence from the 25th December instant.

"That these accounts shall be first examined by a board of accounts, "if any can be formed in the district where the expenditure or issues "have been made or stores purchased and forwarded by the first con- "venient opportunity to Head Quarters Quebec for the inspection of "the Commander in Chief.

"That one set of vouchers for the expenditure and issues are to "accompany the statement of the account.

"That the cash accounts will specify with the cost of the articles "purchased the Department for which they have been provided and "the amount of pay of all persons employed therein. That the "authority by which all issues and expenditures took place will also "be mentioned. You are to take care that the same is punctually "carried into execution in your Department.

29th Having approved and directed to be carried into execution, the "plan submitted to you on the 27th November last, for the good gov- "ernment of the Indian Dept for the year 1787 similar plans are to be "given in annually on or before the first of October, at the same time "also shall judge necessary to be ordered from England, for the "ensuing year.

30th Should any difficulties arise not provided for by these instruc- "tions, or alterations appear necessary you will apply to the general "officer commanding in the province, that proper directions may be "given & to whom you will report on all occasions.

signed "Dorchester

By His Excellency's command signed

Frans Le Maistre M. S.

[Q 48–1, p 134]

LETTER FROM SIR JOHN JOHNSON.

La Chine 22d August 1789

Dear Sir

I cannot help expressing my surprise that my letter to you of November last as well as one to Mr Gautier for the rule of his conduct in your absence & that Mr Ainse should have miscarried when every other public Letter sent by the same conveyance was received – the following is a copy of the extract of Lord Dorchester's Letter to me, which I then forwarded to you vizt

"It appearing from the minutes of the Board of Enquiry at Michili- "makinac that Mr Dease and Mr Ainse have contrary to orders, appro- "priated some of the Kings Stores intended as presents for the Indians, "to other uses by trafficking with and lending the same, you will no "doubt with me think it advisable that they should come down that "they may have an opportunity of explaining the reasons of their con-

"duct, I am therefore to desire you will give the necessary orders on "that head, and appoint an Interpreter of discretion and good char- "acter to take charge of the Goods in Store, and to do the duties of "that post, to whom be pleased to give the necessary instructions for "the due performance of his trust."

I have therefore to repeat to you my orders that you and Mr Ainse do immediately after receipt of this my third order (having sent one by Capt Ingram of the 60th to be inclosed to Capt Par) prepare yourselves and come down with all possible dispatch to comply with Lord Dorchester's desire, leaving such Instructions with Mr Gautier, who is to act as Interpreter in your and Mr Ainse's absence, as the good of His Majesty's Service may point out as necessary and your instructions authorize.

I have the honor to be
Dear Sir
Your most obedient
[signed] humble Servant
JOHN JOHNSON

If the Rum taken up by Capt Byrne when Commissary & Storekeeper at Makina for the King's Service and for which you became answerable has not been yet repaid out of the Rum for the Indian Department in charge of the Commissary at your post, you are hereby authorized to replace it by an equal quantity of the same quality or in quantity to the same amount of what was borrowed.

JOHN JOHNSON
11th Septr 1789

[Q 48-2, p 462]

REPLY OF JOSEPH AINSE, DATED 21ST MAY, 1790.*

Replies of Joseph Ainse Esquire dated 21st May 1790.

Province of Quebec } To the Honorable the Committee of the Council:

Upon the investigation of the charges made by merchant traders Michilimackinac against the employeés of the Indian Department.

Replies of Joseph Ainse Esqr to the observations Crown Attorney and Solicitor General dated 15th May 1790.

Mr Ainse had the right to expect that his opponents would set out clearly the facts claimed to have been proved wherein they believe him

* Defense of Joseph Ainse, dated Quebec, May 1, 1790. Published in Vol. 11, p. 601.

personally guilty or blameworthy and what punishment he deserves; or that they should distinctly admit his exoneration.

They should have been bound to do so in the first place by considerations of Justice and secondly by the perspicuity demanded by the report which your Honors must make to H. E. Lord Dorchester upon charges which have not ventured to specify personal actions, nor to name persons, nor to say wherein each of the accused may be guilty.

The very moderation of M^r^ Ainse during the investigation held at Michilimackinac shown too by his producing his statement of defence in this Honorable Committee before the observations and conclusions of his accusers, saying not one word as to Jurisdiction nor as to the manifest confusion in the investigation—every chance was offered that he should ultimately be distinguished by reason of his own course or services and threatened or praised in accordance with the Jurisdiction to which the prosecution had appealed. Instead of this the brief of observations while complaining of the multiplicity of public affairs seems to take advantage of it to confound the administration, the individual actions and the honour of M^r^ Ainse with those of his superior for which this document admits that he does not seem to be directly responsible.

If the Crown Attorney and the Solicitor General had noted that M^r^ Ainse is not bound to answer save as to his own actions and that he had furnished his statement of defence separately, they would not have uselessly engaged him in the reading of their observations, either upon the personal doings of M^r^ Dease or of his superiors; they would not have included him in the accusations against others, nor in the four pages which deal with the irregularities of the investigation of which M^r^ Dease complained openly as he pleased. M^r^ Ainse had generously maintained strict silence in regard to himself, but he seems constrained to say at least enough to refute the notion—which his opponents are the first to put forward—of its pretended regularity.

In order then to bring system into the chaos of this investigation and of all its consequences in order even to reply with some degree of clearness to the observations, M^r^ Ainse intends to indicate the following points which alone concern him:

1^st^ How the inquest held at Michilimackinac is irregular and unjust with respect to M^r^ Ainse.

2^nd^ What periods and what personal deeds concern him directly and the means of his justification.

3^rd^ His answers to what concern him in the observations of the Crown Attorney and the Solicitor General.

On the first point.

How can the pretended regularity of the enquiry held at Michilimakinac be approved of? No law has been quoted, no rule no extent of jurisdiction, for the law is the rule of men. At page 14 the observations appear to define the proceedings from the point of view of a military Council, but there are some military laws and regulations which have not been followed. If it enquires into Mr Ainse's short comings & punishes as military, he denies being acknowledged or having received military orders.

If he has done his duty according to his commission why has it not been proved, or if he has committed any crimes, robbery, or assaults on any one, instead of bringing about a remarkable peace, why has he not been punished according to law? Instead he is dragged into an enquiry, he does not know how, which, he is told, has been asked by Mr Dease alone.

The large Society of traders who had in 1785 signed a private agreement to claim a stretch of trade exclusively for furs, jealous of those whom they wished to banish, used the influence which their society had over their employeès.

Mr Ainse knows not the accusation which concerns him personally or the regular manner of proceeding with a written defence. He came to Quebec in April 1790 the enquiry began the 24th June 1788, a copy of the letter of 10th August 1787 of the complaints of Captain Scott & the order of Lord Dorchester of the 1st November 1787 to Capt. Scott authorizing him to enquire into the abuses, particularly the conduct of Dease and Ainse since they first came to Michilimakinac were so slow that he has only lately heard of them. Mr Dease did not arrive till the beginning of June 1787, this is publicly known & can be easily proved. Why then bring up previous works against Mr Ainse & accuse or censure what he did in his first voyage under the directions of Captain Byrne in 1786 & till June 1787? Does the Department forget what Mr Ainse had accomplished with less than a half canoe load of King's goods in bringing a great number of Chiefs & Indians at war from the lands to a distance of eight or nine hundred leagues, & making a solemn peace at Michilimakinac. His Excellency knew all this when signing the order of the 1st November 1787 which delayed the enquiry till the time of the arrival of Mr Dease & Sir John Johnson Supt. General had had the accounts of the first voyage, the enquiry has then surpassed its powers, confounding the witnesses of the first & second voyages who gave their depositions, without date or distinction.

How then praise the regularity which they assume with glory, in order to give weight to the case against Mr Ainse, who has been so generous & modest as not to complain of them. If at this enquiry on the works of 1786 of the first voyage, Sir John Johnson had presided, if Captain Byrne had been present with his authority & accounts, would Mr Ainse have appeared as the only actor? In truth there would have been many regularities of which the observations would have spoken since they commenced on this point with Mr Ainse.

The witnesses in the inquest on the second voyage or on the works at Michilimackinac previous to the arrival of Mr. Dease in June 1787 at ——— confound all the dates. The questions made to the witesses by Messrs Campion Paterson & others of the Society which they call general, although private among themselves for their speculative interests, these questions say I, are prompted by a feeling so unjust & so subtle in indicating that in the works of the poor engagés & illiterate servants that their answers of yes & no without certain circumstances leave these acts indefinite.

The greater part of those who compose the court of enquiry have never been eight or nine hundred leagues among the different nations at war where Mr Ainse had a thousand difficulties to overcome on their part as well as on that of the jealous traders among them. For all his risks in appeasing the Indians & bringing them to make peace at Michilimakinac, up to this time, he has had no indemnity for such an undertaking accomplished with economy. The complainants had during his enterprise made more furs than ever. Mr Ainse had brought about great things by the first voyage with less than a half canoe load of King's goods, & by the second voyage managed to assemble 5 or 600 representatives of all the nations with only two canoe loads to make them presents, feed, buy or hire canoes, & take them home again, & execute the peace, for which the government had been charged not a single cent by Mr Ainse & probably not more by Mr Dease.

After the accusations of the associated traders & their private witnesses taken down at the enquiry, Mr Ainse, seeing himself complicated, in his confusion, began to prove his justification of some acts which had been badly reported on, in the enquiry at Michilimakinac, but Messrs William Grant & Henry traders belonging to the General Partnership, who were on the board, said publickly that the proofs took too long, that they should be trading & not holding such enquiries, that they had pressing business elsewhere, that Mr Ainse had not done what he should and it was useless to show what he had done or suffered on these journeys. Captain Scott, Commandant and President of

the said board, who had seen him on his arrival from the first & on his departure on the second, said that he could see nothing which seriously implicated Mr Ainse. He then had the right of calling many witnesses, the same as his accusers had done, to explain certain circumstances in their testimony & to call more than twenty witnesses then at Michilimakinac for the justification as full as appeared to be now demanded at Quebec or perhaps in England Mr Ainse can do, when it appears really necessary to prove these acts, & which will not prove the regularity & justice of this enquiry, which his accusers have boasted of.

Mr Ainse believed all that concerned him to have been finished at Michilimakinac, where the enquiry did not agree with his accusers & their associates and witnesses, who took into no account the honor & good reputation which he acquired among all the Nations from whom he received many marks of dignity and of confidence. He had, nevertheless, received an order to come to Quebec, to answer to many questions that he believed to be simply on the manners or the intentions of the Indians in the present circumstances, but to his great surprise when he arrived here, he learned that new accusations are made against him on the accounts, conspiracy & plunder, on the shots from the muskets loaded with powder of some young Indians, fired at Mr Campion, one of the company & witnessed only by hear say.

In fact the accusation said nothing of the two voyages to the Superintendant General of the Department, who himself wrote the orders, & who found no fault at the time & who had a correct knowledge of everything & the abuses which the accusers in their letter of the 10th of August stated were inevitable, & concluding that the King had not sent many goods into the distant villages & that his presence was necessary to discover or destroy the supposed fraud or the gain which they appear to approach Mr Ainse with. The accusation passes over in silence what Mr Ainse was commissioned to do, by whom, what orders he received and executed or disobeyed, in short instead of praising him for his zeal & his constant services in the cause of the Government he is confusedly accused in the accusation of a multitude of works to which he is a total stranger; he is kept at Quebec at a time when his services among the Indians are valuable, & to whom he had promised in a solemn treaty to go back among them, a time valuable in his private affairs but he cannot stop longer to explain. However little Lord Dorchester may doubt his conduct & his zeal he wishes to give up a service where he has not the full confidence in his zeal & in the different duties of a department as difficult as this, being con-

tinually the conductor of nine nations & often of many representatives from more than forty bands, whom he has already conducted & satisfied in the peace at Michilimakinac.

On the second point what periods & what personal works directly concern M^r^ Ainse & his means of Justification.

The complaint does not name M^r^ Ainse and does not accuse him of having disobeyed the military orders, nor to have incurred too much expense in his voyages, to have formed plots with the Indians for pillage & war or to have made any private gain. It keeps within bounds by showing up the abuses which they say are inevitable in the nature of things & which interfere with the interest of the Society & robs the accusers; doubtless it is their design that Government should not send goods into the distant villages and people would be forced to buy goods from them at a large price. In this case of what use would be the exclusive trade where this Society complains of only a half canoe load of goods for the first voyage and two canoe loads for the second which have succeeded in making the peace & putting their trade on a better footing than ever. M^r^ Ainse could have ended the inquest & could still in many regards, but to avoid confusion & the loss of precious time & preferring to confine himself to the real facts he intends to treat them concerning all points which he has undertaken. To show them with clearness he will establish the principal facts & then follow with those particulars which merit attention & his means of Justification on each.

M^r^ Ainse's Justifying memorial of the 1^st^ of May 1790 will perhaps prove the facts which he advances, although the enquiry had failed to do so. These principal facts reduce themselves to the following.

M^r^ Ainse although interpreting nine Indian languages has never had a military commission nor regular military orders from the Superintendants of the Department by which he was employed, their instructions, their private duties, even their opinions, in short he has interpreted during pleasure.

He was never understood to have any other duty than that of interpreter, he never had any order which forbade his trading, or undertaking what he chose, still less had the superintendents any right to question or restrain the interpreters in their opinions or duties. He had no positive commands & worked from zeal & the general good. He never undertook impracticable accounts with the Indians at war in the woods, likewise he was free to accept or refuse the charge of any goods to carry them as presents or for trade.

In 1786 Captain Byrne, at the head of the Department at Michilimakinac, for reasons best known to himself, engaged him, not as a simple interpreter, but as a man of confidence and zeal, or as a contractor to carry less than half a canoe load of King's goods, to appease the Indians at war at a distance of more than eight hundred leagues in the different villages & to employ all possible means & those known to himself to avoid the considerable expenses which he feared, in short to bring to Michilimakinac in June 1787, the chiefs & representatives of all the nations, to conclude a peace there. M^r^ Ainse succeeded openly, without mystery—it was of public notoriety & under the eyes of the commandants & accusers. He has never denied having necessarily carried his private goods, as well as those of the accusing society & to have confided them to the Christians who had traded with the Indian warriors & barbarians, & of which the returns in furs which have served to pay the disbursements & the larger part of the considerable & inevitable expences of such a voyage, he has not accounted to government for the first voyage which was nearly £710 according to the account which the superintendant general has of it, to complete the payment of more than thirty canoes from these at about £12 to £15 each, the utensils, food & continual and inevitable expences in bringing four hundred and twenty seven Indians as well as the women and children, being the families of the representatives from all the nations to the peace at Michilimakinac. Other enterprises, before & since the conquest have been practised & had cost twenty times more for objects less important & which were less successful. Why then enquire into & fill one hundred and twenty pages with the testimony of a multitude of questions on the acts of M^r^ Ainse, which he has never denied, which witnesses were strangers to the pretended disobedience to the plots to pillage, & other plots of which we shall presently speak, except to prove the pretended profit made by M^r^ Ainsse.

If the letter of the 10^th^ of August containing the complaint had been sent to Michilimakinac to M^r^ Ainsse with the order of the 1^st^ November 1787 to hold the enquiry & if the members before proceeding had asked him to acknowledge or deny the acts directly touching the complaint, which concerned him, he would have understood to what they conduced & would have answered there, & then would only have remained to settle certain acts which alone required proofs, occupied a very long attention & required great knowledge of places, of the manners of the Indians, of the dangers, & in fact deserved to succeed in spite of the jealousy & the tricks of the employers as well as

the accusers. But all appears to be in confusion & the greater part are strangers to the true & only opinion of the complainants.

In the beginning of July 1787 the peace was concluded in a council at Michilimakinac, Captain Scott, Commandant, and Mr Dease, promising to five or six hundred Indians, present to send Mr Ainse among them at their express request, to take them home again & to see that each executed his part of the peace. As well as the fatigues & expences, he is deprived of seeing Sir John Johnson at Michilimakinac according to his promise, to set everything right. He hoped in vain to stay with his family, for he received a letter from Mr Dease of the 19th August 1787 which told him to return with the Indians into the woods, to the distance of eight or nine hundred leagues, & and to do so without again incurring any expences & without other rules practicable in other cases.

He sent him two canoe loads only of King's goods to dispose of as he judged proper, provided he conducted the Indians home again, fed & clothed them as he best could, making them some presents of what he could save, & employing the rest to trade, change into provisions, pay the engagee's &c on condition that he should not draw on the Dept. or the Government for the expences, because he did not wish, said he, to be in any way troubled with it, and that it was a way of economising. In fact these means did away with the enormous expences & that the Department was not forced to buy provisions & goods from the accusers in partnership among themselves, in the different villages or clusters of huts. That they had been much annoyed at not having been able to sell to Government to supply the needs which would have been urgent, which must affect the accusers in their answers.

This witness deposes that he has seen Mr Ainsse give large quantities of goods to the Indians (said to be his own private property) for it is almost always necessary to give to these Savages, if not willingly then by force, but of course in the forests no written receipt is received.

Pierre La Pointe's testimony.

The history of the hut destroyed by the Scioux is that in October 1786, La Pointe, trader for the Society with La Framboise, Rocque, Aird, La Bothe and others of their Society had passed the River St Croix, where there was a large band of Scioux. That in the following November Mr Ainse arrived there and heard the Complaints of the Indians that all his associates had passed the river without leaving trader, of which they stood in great need.

They complained to Mr Ainse that ever since he was sent by their father and protector to make peace they had asked him for a trader; he was obliged to engage Cardinal to trade goods on his own account & at his own risk. On the Associates being informed of it they out of jealousy sent La Pointe one of their employées with the design of trading among the Indians which Cardinal had equipped; Cardinal complains that one of the Indians hid some skins proceeding from his equipment, to go and trade with La Pointe. Mr Ainse was forced to assemble the Indians, La Pointe was present there, and stated to them that the conduct of this Indian was unjust, that in the time of the Chief La Famille they destroyed the huts of those who could and would not pay their debts to the proper equippers and the Indians themselves were the Judges. The same Justice should be rendered to La Pointe or to such of the Accusers as should be in a like position. If Mr Ainse had done this with the design of ruining instead of protecting trade in general why did he not use his influence with these Indians, going contrary to La Pointe to prevent any of the accused from trading a single skin when he knew so well how to agitate the Indians against themselves.

In truth there was too much envy in the accusation of Mr Ainse to adhere to like points. However if proofs of these circumstances are wanted, La Pointe himself & numbers of others cannot hide them.

On which Joseph O'Neille said

His answer to the 33rd question that Mr Ainse had told him to make Honore's bill payable to Mr Dixon was not mysterious, because Mr Ainse had the power to make the most he could, it being necessary to sell or exchange and make a profit to defray the expenses, that he had never sold to any whites, never traded goods himself with the Indians as Honore and Mr Dixon would do, the reason for making the bill in this name was to assure the payment of the bill in the absence of Mr Ainse who had gone a long distance away to engage the Indians to a peace.

This witness spoke of the King's rifles, then of other rifles belonging to Mr Ainse which he had sold to L'Arrivée and others, but he could not prove that any belonging to the King had been sold and Mr Ainse could prove that he had seventy from Mr Lodd, a member of the Society, who told him to sell them and if he did so nothing would interfere with him. The jealousy and speculations of the accused against the interest of one of their associates shows that exclusive trade was in all regards their only object even to the prejudice of the means of economising the expenses of the Department and obtaining a peace which they had solicited and looked upon as very unlikely.

On which Joseph Rocque said

The account which this witness gives of an insult given by some Indians to Campion, one of the accused associates, proved at the time by hearsay, on which he hoped to accuse M^r^ Ainse of having sent to give this insult with the hope of destroying his trade, omits the principal and essential circumstance, which Rocque himself could not deny if he was re-examined by a justice, namely, that the Scioux cried and complained of Campion, see page 97 of the inquest which will prove it. O'Neille at pages 86 and 87 reports in part the history, he and Rocque proving that M^r^ Ainse said to the Scioux to do no harm to Campion adding, if he will not give you credit, send him back, this was to save Campion from robbery perhaps from death which the barbarians had planned since Campion had passed among them without having traded, which had so much enraged them that they cried as stated by the witness Dixon. To appease them M^r^ Ainse was forced to tell them a very terrible thing in truth, namely, the nature of the trade forces giving credit to the Indians, if Campion was to obtain trade, it was necessary for him to give credit like the others. The Indians were resolved to rob, kill or drive him from their lands, then M^r^ Ainse told them to do him no harm, but to ask him for credit, which he did not doubt Campion would give them, M^r^ Ainse intended no harm to Campion. This last was immediately reported by hearsay & also the complaint that some Indians had thrown powder into his (Campion's) fire but it could not be proved to have been done at the instigation of M^r^ Ainse. It is very probable that Campion was a little insulting which is very frequent in dealing with the Indians, Rocque only said that *he had heard so.* O'Neille page 87 said that M^r^ Ainse & he were partners for the wintering, the Indian l'Eperrie Rouge ran after them and asked for rum of which he was obliged to give three or four bottles for several Indians, saying that it was all he had, for there it was often necessary to give in spite of onesself, that the next day a few of the Indians insulted Campion and for what end as he had already left for the wintering except that the Indians had run after him in the evening for a little rum. In short we see at page 82 of the inquest that all the story reported by Campion himself is only hearsay and supposition, in spite of what he avows at page 88 that M^r^ Ainse and he had transactions together and rendered one another services.

The same witness Rocque said that he knew of three packets, one of beaver, one of otter and one of buffalo skins, which were in the deponents' house, but he did not say that they were presents, nor did he say that he had seen them given as such, when where nor by whom.

He plainly said he had knowledge of a packet of fifty skins that Mr Ainse received from the Sauteux, that is true, he received them during the first voyage in 1786, he never denied it, why then make this appear as a conviction against Mr Ainse as in that case he would have hidden them or appropriated them to his private profit, had he not given the presents to Mr Dease his constituent who openly confessed it.

Joseph Rainville

Page 42 of the inquest. He proves that in 1786 the Scioux gave as a present to Mr Ainse some beaver robes, twelve or fifteen otter and some beaver skins. That Mr Ainse gave these beavers and otters to Rainville and Larrivée for some powder, which was given to the Scioux as a present. It is necessary to remark that Rainville and Larrivée were employées of the Society when Mr Ainse made a present to the Scioux. Rainville deposed page 43 that Ainse made them a present and that he Rainville Larrivée and Fresniere for the accusers kept all the presents from the Indians although he Rainville and the two above named associates had neither furnished nor added to the present of Mr Ainse anything more than a barrel of powder & a bag of ball. Was this not favoring the employées of the accusers who kept the profit?

Rainville though interpreter for the Sicitons of the Scioux nation to Mr Ainse swore page 43 that he had seen nothing either in Mr Ainse or Cardin to prevent the Indians from going to pay him (Rainville) employée of the Society for the credit which he had given them.

This witness affirms that Mr Ainse when travelling the vast prairies had stopped a party of warriors on the war path, as Mr Ainse had reported to Sir John Johnson in his letter of 16th August 1787.*

In short this witness proves that Mr Ainse gave to the Cicitons (Sicitons) a belt of 6000 grains of wampum, a chief's coat, a white blanket, a shirt, a pound of vermillion which had been left on hand from crossing the vast prairies. This is per chance the talked of present and from which he explained so well that the accusers had profited by the present from the Indians simply for their powder & ball.

Timothy Plamadon page 46 of the inquest.

He reports that Mr Ainse said to he and Cardin to buy the provisions which they needed, that only proves the necessity of buying provisions, not by money but by exchange, in this neighborhood, for the subsistence of the men & of Plamadon himself, one of the employées for the expedition. Mr Ainse then had supplied their needs, what had the Department advanced for the purpose?

Published in vol. 11, p. 501.

Charles Jacques Fresniere page 47.

He affirms that Mr Ainse had prevented his employées from making credit and giving drink to the Ottawas, but Mr Ainse observes & can prove where these were prevented, namely on the Six Ottawas which he had taken to Michilimackinac as his guides servants &c & & which he had prevented from getting into debt and getting drunk; he had never prevented the accusers from giving credit to the other Indian nations, where they were trading.

There is really a singular turn to the questions made at the inquest, which disfigures the truth so that these poor illiterate engagées or servants believe they have sufficiently explained.

This Fresniere said page 48 that he had not heard of a war party which Mr Ainse had stopped. Is it not surprising that he, Fresniere, who interpreted for Mr Ainse to this same party in presence of Rainville, could not recall it, but when Rainville was examined he affirmed that Fresniere himself interpreted the words of the peace. What turn or what influence was working?

Fresniere himself swore to the present made to the Yinctons, one of many bands of Indians, to which Mr Ainse, according to their customs, could not introduce the subject of peace without giving presents.

If the Yinctons the most distant nation which Mr Ainse had visited in person had not received powder and ball as a present as this witness appears to say page 49, it was because Mr Ainse had been crossing the prairies on foot amid a thousand dangers, carrying by hand, rum coats flags &c anything which could be carried to them, and that at the time he could not run the risk of carrying powder and ball to them. Do they say that no other goods were given in present as the inquest leads to suspect?

This witness says page 49 that the Yinctons were discontented that Mr Ainse had given them neither powder nor ball, true, but he would indemnify them in another way, and in spite of the fact that Mr Paterson had sent them to fetch for themselves not finding occasion to force Mr Ainse to buy at an arbitrary price to give to them, was this done at the expence of Government, he knew that to dispense with this speculation would force the Yinctons to go with him to Michilimackinac according to their parole.

The same Fresniere proved that it was he, an employee of the accusers, who had the two slaves and the parcel of beavers and otter skins and not Mr Ainse, for which they had promised and given in return presents of a belt &c. He was astonished that in spite of all this Mr Ainse had succeeded in making peace.

It is still further necessary to remark on what M^r^ Fresniere had sworn page 50 that the wife of the said Fresniere is a squaw daughter of Sauspeur, principal chief of the Yinctons and that this woman failed in the promise in furnishing twenty otter skins instead of the *panisse* promised in return for the presents. It is not then surprising that M^r^ Ainse had not brought back the slaves nor the *panisse* when he had nothing else but promises.

Jean Baptiste Cadot.

He will not speak of the discontent of the Indians (page 52) as the reports and the peace prove the contrary.

He proves page 54 that before they had war. Also gives proof of the presents to M^r^ Ainse.

Gabriel Altince called La Violette. He swore page 58 that the words of M^r^ Ainse at the lands had done good and that the Indians had hunted peacefully. This witness and other witnesses of greater weight were clerks of the complainants and proved the peace there.

James Aird page 59.

The history of Killion Rouge, a Scioux, is that he made a present to M^r^ Ainse of twenty beavers.

Some days after M^r^ Ainse heard that this Indian owed Rocque and La Marche, who should have received the beavers; M^r^ Ainse is accused of saying that he was indifferent whether the Indians paid their debts or not. What crime is that?

What Aird said on page 60 making believe that M^r^ Ainse had stated that he had stopped and reproved the Ottawa nation for taking credit from Aird and others of the Society of accusers was contradicted by Amable Apichabé and five or six chiefs, who being at Michilimackinac in June 1788 when the inquest was held at the council house, where were present Captain Scott, Mess^rs^ Dease Aird, himself, and many other merchants, there they were told by M^r^ Chaboille Senior, their interpreter, that M^r^ Ainse for his defence was forced to repeat word for word the expression of the Indian chiefs "*that Aird had lied*" and that if Ainse their father had said to them not to trade with Aird they would not have done so, but that on the contrary he had always had business with Aird and others of the Society of the accusers.

How could this witness say, page 60, by M^r^ Ainse, that he had brought the Ottawas, when a few leagues farther up he said that the Ottawas were returned before M^r^ Ainse to the River St. Peter? In effect he was there for a month when they had come back before M^r^

Ainse found them there. There is an evident contradiction which those who accompanied M^r^ Ainse can confirm if it is necessary.

Aird page 61 only says he was told by the French traders at the River, and who are these French? Were they on oath? He had heard that M^r^ Ainse had said that they were mad to listen be it to Aird himself or to M^r^ Charles Patersen &c.

The opinion alone of M^r^ Aird new to the customs and trade of the Indians is of little weight, on page 63 it proves nothing done, on the contrary it perhaps proves that in 1787 he had left the head of the Mississippi and the River St Peter with more furs for the accusers, than he had for any of the six preceeding years. The general return of the furs for each year will prove it.

M^r^ Aird said page 63 that he had lost because the Indians put off their time waiting for M^r^ Ainse and missing their Fall hunt, his reasoning is very unjust, knowing he himself and M^r^ Ainse could prove by Rocque, La Framboise, Giassen, Fresnière, Rainville, Larrivée, Ambroise and many others that M^r^ Ainse was at the River St Peters at the beginning of September 1786. That the Fall hunt does not begin there till near the 1^st^ of November and lasts till January, and in short that he had only occupied the Indians in speaking of the peace for three days.

Joseph Rocque requestioned page 69 M^r^ Ainse observes that being at Point St Ignace opposite Michilimakinac, the Scioux made a present to M^r^ Dease of two beaver and one otter robes, on the 29^th^ June 1787, which robes he wore according to their ceremonies, to the tent of M^r^ Ainse, there M^r^ Dease left the robes, returned to the fort and there a few days afterwards M^r^ Ainse brought these same robes which M^r^ Dixon duly delivered into the King's store. This is all that could be drawn from this deposition in English, as Rocque did not speak that language and no person appeared to have interpreted for him under oath.

M^r^ Campion page 82.

All this accuser had stated was only told him by Jerry Steben, an employée of M^r^ Ainse. What has already been written on the subject of Rocque's evidence is sufficient to show the futility of this hear say, on which Campion pretends to found his malignant suspicion that M^r^ Ainse wished to destroy his trade. Jerry Steben, so Campion says, told him in the middle of the Winter, but this Jerry was he then drunk, as he usually was or was he under oath? Jerry, say they, said that he thought it extraordinary that M^r^ Ainse had passed before M^r^ Campion's house during the night without informing him that he intended to hold

a council with the men of La Fenille (the leaf) when he reached there. It is easily seen that that was only the conclusion of Jerry the servant who blamed his master without knowing why, he should have said however that Mr Ainse then traveled day and night to force the peace, and that before that he had sent his letter to Campion by Rocque to ask him to wait there and listen to him in order to hold the Councils together, but Campion had scorned that letter and had not made any answer. Mr Ainse was sensible of this bad treatment and as he was sent to arrange things, re-establish the peace and make trade general and vigorous, he felt from that time the difficulty of arranging things to please Mr Campion, and Mr Ainse having first offered his services, thus scorned he truly said "Ah well, I will settle him" not conceiving any other idea than that he would not serve Campion if he would take his own way—for Mr Ainse did not think he had any command over him. Could any one understand these words, "I will settle him" as a threat or a plot to rob or kill Campion? See what this report further says.

According to this report Jerry had answered, but what question was put to him and why? What matter if he had answered say they as Mr Ainse had his reasons for neither he (Campion) nor his clerks being at the Council, because he had said to the Indians that he Ainse was their father, an ordinary expression which is always used in speaking to the Indians because this is a title among them and according to their mode of speaking. That Mr Ainse had recommended Chevalier and Dixon, the reason was that they were settled to trade with this band of Indians, that Mr Ainse could not stay with for more than a few days.

The same report adds that Mr Ainse said to the Indians "as for the bad hand speaking of Campions clerk named Ambroise, take no notice of him, leave him there." Such is the venom of report, which makes out that Mr Ainse who had not traded a single skin with the Indians, had been able to make a fortune from what Chevalier and Dixon traded at their own risk and profit. The only mystery is that the Indians for such a long time had only named this Ambroise the bad hand because of his disabled hand. The accusers had passed these Indians who were angry with them because they had not been able to leave them a single trader. Rocque page 38 has proved this. Dixon page 98 has sworn that the Scioux had cried on complaining to him of Campion and Benjamin Lagotterie page 98 confirming these complaints made to Mr Ainse against Campion then accompanied by the bad hand

his clerk. In short M^r^ Ainse on arriving found the Indians enraged against Campion and the other traders who had left them without a trader. These Savages were resolved to hunt Campion from the River where he went after M^r^ Ainse. The latter instead of inflaming their wrath, as report would have us believe, said to them as was proved by Rocque page 38 and O'Neille page 87 when you do find Campion *do him no harm* and as M^r^ Ainse could not stop them he added, *send him back if he will not give you credit* Should M^r^ Campion not have been happy to have M^r^ Ainse as his advocate with these Savages, and imposing on him the sham punishment of being chased, if he would not give them the credit absolutely inevitable with his nations, he appeased their rage and left Campion free to appease them himself by giving them some equipments on credit which would procure him their hunting which he should have wanted. M^r^ Ainse does not doubt that he had thus contributed to save Campion's life, this is how he settled it. The general pillage of his effects had not taken place there, he was not chased from the River, Campion gave them credit, and he (Campion) himself states on page 87 that the Scioux in general had treated him well and been peaceable.

M^r^ Campion further states that a Scioux named the Little Soldier (Le Petit Soldat) came to him threatening him with the approach of all the other Scioux, saying that he had been sent by thier father to make him descend the current. That their father had told them that he (Campion) must give them credit, was an Indian fable and very frequent when one or two of these barbarians wanted brandy, that the Nation did not arrive but only four others arrived, they insisted but he resisted, and they sang a death song, knowing he understood their language, they fired some powder into his fire, when he appeased them with two or three bottles of brandy, which quieted them. Is M^r^ Campion then dead? Who then has revived him? Who has proved that M^r^ Ainse plotted his death or the plunder of his inheritance? One report is proof, one malignant suspicion against M^r^ Ainse proves the knowledge that M^r^ Campion had of what M^r^ Ainse had prevented the whole band of angry Scioux from pursuing him on recommending them not to hurt him when they were resolved to hunt him or have the necessary credit. In short M^r^ Campion page 85 reports the hearsay of the Scioux, he said that they had told him that it was M^r^ Ainse who had made them do it, What? How had the Scioux told him that? Was he drunk or cunning? He cited Rocque, but this witness only

speaks by hearsay page 38 where he affirms however that Mr Ainse had said to the Scioux speaking of Campion "*do him no harm.*"

The Inquest page 85 says that Mr Campion had presented and delivered two certificates touching this renowned affair. Mr Ainse had been tempted to see them to hear more of this report or of the stories of the Indians, perhaps of their brutal deeds to which he could answer. He flatters himself, moreover, that these are the certificates of life and good health of Campion which appear to have been voluntarily demanded and produced.

Instead of amusing themselves with such reports, why had the complainants not put Jerry Stebben personally on oath? Why this secrecy? Had he not sworn that in Council Mr Ainse had recommended pillage and war instead of peace. Rocque, Dixon, who had been hearers, and many of the engagees who were present at this Council, have not reported any threats. Jerry was at the Inquest at Michilimackinac, why had Mr Campion not had him put on oath.

The same accuser and witness Campion, questioned by Mr Patterson, also an accuser and a witness page 85 states another report, namely, he said that the Scioux and the Renards had told him that they were very much discontented with Mr Ainse that he had not come to them on business but only to have their pretty women. How many of the Scioux and Renards had told him this and when. The solemn peace contradicts reports, and their invention or wicked repetition. One jealous Indian husband might venture so much fear for his pretty wife but Mr Ainse had carried off none. All this is only an invention of Mr Campion who wishes to appear innocent and himself proves that he has never had any dealings with these men.

Instead of stating circumstances Mr Campion hazards his opinion or his personal injuries page 85 on the supposed dissatisfaction of the Indians against Mr Ainse.

Then Mr Campion, the witness, had Joseph O'Neille, questioned by the Attorney General as follows.

Q. "Have you not said at the entrance to the River St Peter "Mr Ainse said to you that it was now he was going to settle the "Society?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he conclude from so vague a testimony?

The only evidence is that O'Neille had said at the entrance to the River St. Peter all that he then said without oath, if what he then said is true, is another question that the Inquest would have to do

with. O'Neille had said that at the River St Peter, but in what place had M^r^ Ainse said he would settle the Society and what Society? Settling a Society is not doing it harm. In fact M^r^ Ainse arriving at each place would trade and make a short stay, he was sent for the peace and good of the general trade. His first work was to settle the Indians then the traders themselves, those of the Society included, and recommended the barbarians to do them no harm but to ask equipments on credit and to trade. The accusers traded as much as they wished, Campion page 87, declares he was well paid by the Scioux, influenced by M^r^ Ainse, who in short had induced the Indians to make an admirable peace at Michilimackinac by five or six hundred chiefs and representatives from all the nations, many until then unknown.

Campion again questioned Rainville as follows.

Did M^r^ Ainse not say to you last Summer in this post that if you settle up with the Society, he would send you down to Montreal in less than twenty four hours?

Answer. Yes.

This is a very vague or a very cunning question, in spite of the short answer. What settlement could he make with the Society? He was their clerk in 1786, then he served as interpreter to M^r^ Ainse for a short time among the Sicitons, with the consent of M^r^ Aird of the Society, for a dollar per day. In 1787 this Rainville being at Michilimackinac was still in the service of the accusers, for what end did he attempt, to prevent his settling up with them? This is a mystery. M^r^ Ainse threatened him they say at Michilimackinac with sending him back to Montreal, this is not a terrible threat as if Montreal was a place of punishment.

In truth they do not know in what tone nor in what sense it was said nor what to conclude from it.

In fine Campion page 88 avers had changed muskets with him and made him an offer for his services, he ought to have added what can perhaps be proved, that he had rendered himself essential, that he had gained some furs for the Society with Rocque, and on the same page Campion undertakes to prove that he himself had lent his room to M^r^ Ainse when ill which he could not have done after his pretended suspicion against M^r^ Ainse, which he affirms page 85 was two days after the shots loaded with powder. What contradictions, what conduct on Campion's part! but he seized about seventy packets of furs belonging to Cardinal and Honoré, who were bringing them to Michilimackinac, there to pay them to M^r^ Ainse in order to settle the last payment of

his engagées and the expenses of the journey, as for the rest, they would be sent M^r^ Dease, following the decision of the Superintendant General.

M^r^ Campion had debauched these debtors, appropriated the returns due in good faith to M^r^ Ainse their last equipper, and this is the M^r^ Campion who asks M^r^ Paterson be both accuser and witness.

To conclude, in spite of the intrigues of these complainants of an ambitious Society M^r^ Louis Chaboilles proves, page 98 that M^r^ Ainse had rendered services to M^r^ Allan Paterson one of this famous discontented Society.

Such are the proofs contained in the entire Inquest of 121 pages. Behold all the supposed crimes of M^r^ Ainse seeing now that his adversaries have concluded.

On the 3^rd^ and last point.

Answers of M^r^ Ainse to what concerns him in the observations of the Attorney and Solicitor General of His Majesty.

He says page 5 that the King's goods which had been traded amounted *to a very considerable extent.* The Society have never dared to push this complaint. They had considered that it was necessary for not less than six canoe loads to go to meet the great expense of taking these things nine hundred miles, and M^r^ Byrne in 1786 had managed to do the same by M^r^ Ainse with only a half canoe load, valued at the highest at Michilimackinac at £200 Halifax, without any other expense except £700 which was only to pay the rest of the very considerable expenses of buying canoes, kettles, provisions and himself bringing such a long distance one hundred and ninty six men, without counting women and children to Michilimackinac where M^r^ Ainse had brought them by Lake Superior besides other nations, and the Council composed of nearly six hundred chiefs and representatives who made there an admirable peace which revived trade.

The insinuation in these observations that M^r^ Ainse made a fortune by trading this half canoe load, had not entered the thoughts of the complainants nothing in the inquest proves gain nor the possibility of making it. On the contrary this half canoe load was thirteen bundles of King's goods, composed largely of chief's coats and flags for distribution among forty villages or different bands of Indians at war. The ways of the Indians must be forgotten to suppose that M^r^ Ainse could possibly offer these coats and flags in trade he who was called the envoy of their father and the apostle of peace. How could he have spoken to them, stopped parties of three hundred angry warriors, with-

out making them frequent and considerable presents in their villages or on their journey? If any one doubt that he had distributed the whole of the half canoe load in effective presents, Messrs. Desrivieres Barthelemy and Nicholas Blondeau, Hamelin Giassen, Marchesseau, Cardin, Chevalier, Giguere, Ambroise, Madore, La Marche, La Pointe, and Fresniere could prove it, and the chiefs of each nation tell of M^r^ Ainse's treatment and presents, which they acknowledged in open council at Michilimackinac, in presence of Captain Scott.

How then did M^r^ Ainse in 1786 having power from M^r^ Byrne manage for the best? He loaded two canoes with thirteen bales, he bought provisions for a year, engaged men, those concerned in the Society under their eyes and with their good will at Michilimackinac by means of £25 wages and food and the liberty of carrying about £40 worth of merchandise which they bought from the Society to trade on their own account. M^r^ Ainse carried twenty four saddles which he had bought from M^r^ Henry, nine barrels of spirits to mix with the water, as the Indians were accustomed to receive it, four barrels of shrub, all bought from Mess^rs^ Dobie & M^c^ Gill at Montreal, fifty gallons of ordinary rum bought from M^r^ Evrett. In all two bundles of goods for trading bought at Montreal or about £100 with the wine and cheese, and some provisions for M^r^ Ainse himself in case of need or accident. He sold his above-mentioned private goods at a fixed price for his own profit to those who traded with the accusers, and who traded at their own risks and profit, and was satisfied with their notes payable in silver on their return to Michilimackinac, the profit of which was destined and served to meet the expense and pay the larger part of the considerable expenses of going, coming and conducting and feeding for almost one year all his engageés and the great number of Chiefs and Indians which he brought nine hundred leagues in triumph to make the peace. Who would have undertaken and accomplished such things? Who can venture to say that M^r^ Ainse gained anything but the hope of being recompensed by bing praised for it by his country. He had sold, say they, the King's goods, consisting of less than half a canoe load, nevertheless he had not traded himself a single skin with the Indians, he had given them all the rum, tobacco and the twenty-four saddles, as well as his coats. It had been proved by Joseph Rainville page 44 that M^r^ Ainse gave as a present to the Cicitons 6000 grains of porcelaine with many other goods which certainly belonged neither to the King nor to M^r^ Dease.

In 1787 on returning to Michilimackinac, M^r^ Ainse sent his account to Mess^rs^ Todd and M^c^ Gill at Montreal, together with his agreement

with Sir John Johnson, for about £700 to finish paying the expenses of the first voyage, the purchase of more than 30 canoes at £12 to 15 £ each amounting to £450 and the purchase made from Fresniere one of the employées of the accusers of four slaves at £–83.6. S–this purchase was made by the verbal order of Sir John Johnson, these slaves were to replace four Ottawas killed by the Americans. Of this large bill Messrs Todd and Mc Gill had paid more than £250 to the Society themselves, and the rest to others who furnished goods for the first voyage.

Without having time to rest himself or to know if his bills would be paid Mr Ainse left with two canoe loads of goods belonging either to the King or to Mr Dease, which to him was a matter of indifference, under the eyes of Commandant Scott, Mr Dease and the accusers, with the express condition that he was to manage for the best that he was to take back to their villages feed and satisfy if he could all the Indians, without drawing on Mr Dease nor on the Department for a copper of his expenses, and that he was to give whatever he could save as presents to the different nations who were in their villages, where he could persuade them to make peace. How had he done this without selling at a profit to the different traders a part of these two canoe loads to traders who used them for their own profit. Had Mr Ainse charged the Department or Mr Dease one copper for all these very considerable expenses? No. Cardinal and Honoré his debtors had they paid some advances which he had made to them to meet his expenses? No. Because this Campion the remarkable agent of the Accusers had himself had hunted Cardinal and Honoré who would have brought their returns to Michilimackinac to pay their true and last equipper, he had profited by their weakness, he had turned them back and himself appropriated nearly seventy packages of their furs, which after Mr Ainse's expenses had been paid and taking into account the presents already made by the Indians and put into the King's Store, leaves only a small profit which legitimately belongs to His Majesty who generously allows it to Mr Ainse to repay him for what he has done without expense, there is no mystery about it as the returns were made when he returned under the eyes of the Commandant and of Mr Dease, Deupty Superintendant General, nevertheless Mr Campion not listening to the list of benefits done to others still complains.

This is the *considerable gain which* was made by Mr A. and the observations page 5 find fault with, without any grounds. He was paid for his private goods sold to different traders, the same as the

employeés of the accusers, in furs at Michilimackinac, after his first voyage, where he brought them all openly to M^r^ Todd, the total produced was £500. These M^r^ Todd kept in a Safe with the £700 produce from the trade, he kept them in the safe for two years to the 24^th^ December 1789. Madame Ainse only received of this £120, M^r^ Ainse drew only on him for £187.10. to pay for the house at Michilimackinac which he bought and which served for the uses of the Indians also. M^r^ Todd can swear that he had paid all the rest to over thirty persons, some to the accusers, for the provisions, wages, canoes, rum, tobacco, Saddles &, porcelain which he gave as presents, as well as for the four slaves bought and for the expenses generally, through M^r^ Todd, his cashier, who is also one of the Society, but more honest and peaceable than the merchants at Montreal, not being an accuser, he can prove that there was nothing left. M^r^ Campion doubtless will allow M^r^ Ainse's honor and merit to be praised and rewarded.

The observations Page 6 not making it plain how M^r^ Ainse could make the bills in his own name for the value of the King's goods traded by Honoré and many others. The accusers always lose sight of the fact that M^r^ Ainse was the contractor or deputy of M^r^ Dease, in short the *very considerable extent* of the King's goods traded appears in the Inquest page 78 to amount to £1342 0*s* 3*d*, but that is at the price fixed by M^r^ Ainse on distributing them to the six traders, in consideration of the large expenses of the voyage, though the whole did not cost the King more than £800 at Michilimackinac for an enterprise so difficult and costly to M^r^ Ainse, but so lucky and of such a small cost to the King or to M^r^ Dease.

M^r^ Ainse did not sell the King's musquets to L'arrivée for otter skins as the observations page 6 insinuate. It is true that Rocque Cardinal and Honoré each brought ten to Michilimackinac.

It is true also that Mess^rs^ Todd and M^c^ Gill sent to M^r^ Ainse at Detroit seventy musquets and some traps for distribution on their account to the traders, and it is some of their musquets that M^r^ Ainse sold to L'arrivée for his note payable in otter skins, which is still due to Todd & M^c^ Gill. This is all that composes the equipment of the last voyage.

Some goods were sold in the Indian country by M^r^ Ainse on returning in the Spring of 1788 say the observations page, though the equipment was abundant the presents made by M^r^ Ainse were not.

The affair is that being at Prairie du Chien with more than 300 Indians of different nations, which he had conducted and fed, there

only remained to him about £40 real value in dry goods. Obliged to make them a present before returning to Michilimackinac it was very difficult to content so many with so little. Rum and tobacco are the most pleasing presents to them as an assembled nation. M^r^ Ainse having neither bought from M^r^ Hamelin in this prairie six barrels of rum at £6 5*s* each amounting to £62 10*s* with which he made a superb present to all the nations at peace, and in order to avoid drawing either on Mr. Dease or on the Department for this rum he told O'Neille to sell to M^r^ Anlaya, an employée of the Society all the dry goods which remained for 1911*r* 10*s* equal to £79 13*s* 12*d* which gave a double profit, Justified by the transport, and which provided the means for defraying a part of such and many other expenses. This present and this sale were made in presence of Mess^rs^ Campion, Blondeau, Giasson, Dubue and others of the Society, and the note which Anlaya gave was sent with the other bills to M^r^ Dease.

M^r^ Ainse had given, say the observations page 7, liquor to the Indians, what is amazing in that? He went among them to flatter them, to make presents of rum to them to make them rejoice and sing of the peace which they have made, and of tobacco to smoke while speeches of general amity. How succeed otherwise with them? The Indians drunk with liquor given to them by M^r^ Ainse had threatened Campion with death, according to report, but these Indians were before intoxicated with anger against Campion, to appease them M^r^ Ainse was forced to give them a present, on advising them to do no hurt to Campion and not to drive him from their lands if he would give them the necessary and inevitable credit. If M^r^ Ainse had been able to claim authority for exclusive trade, he who had enchanted these Scioux Indians to get Justice among them so far as to destroy according to their custom the hut of the barbarian who cheated the credit which a trader had given him, could he not by a single word cause to be hunted or robbed all the employées of the accusers? Nothing of the sort had been done—on the contrary all were stopped by the Indians because they had arrived before M^r^ Ainse at a certain place, M^r^ Ainse on arriving there was saluted by these savages by shots at his canoe as a compliment which he knew well how to take, he did not cry that he was dead but bravo, he gave speeches and some presents and the employées of the accusers M^r^ Campion himself passed like all the others the frontiers guarded by the Indians. M^r^ Campion alone had known, according to hear say of three or four young men drunk or who wanted his rum, he appeased them by giving it to them himself, he gave credit to the entire nation, who paid well and

had been peaceable, this is the proof of exclusive trade, what an unjust conclusion.

It is true that on the first voyage M^r^ Ainse received from the Indians in their country some presents of food fall wheat,—dried provisions greece as well as a superb yellow horse dappled with black that he was forced to give them a feast. Nothing of this was sent to the King's store so they say in the observations page 7, because all was consumed to assist in feeding the representatives brought to Michilimackinac to make the peace there, and these presents of furs during the two voyages were all sent to M^r^ Dease as he declared at the inquest pages 93 and 93. In fine the Indian presents of the second voyage were not large because of the expenses and presents needed for bringing them back to their distant country for the reason that it was Summer, the season in which they have little to give and much to receive.

In some of the councils held by M^r^ Ainse in the Indian country he appeared to prove that the traders of the accusers were not called, say the observations page 9. M^r^ Ainse offers to prove that he had not held a single Council where there were not the employées of the Society when they were in the vicinity except a council of the Scioux at the River St Peter, where there were none because they had passed, M^r^ Campion himself without having answered the letter from M^r^ Ainse that Rocque had taken to him went on a distance of 150 miles without waiting to trade there and returned after the Council was finished, in spite of this Campion and his friends gave credit there & have been well paid and peaceable according to his oath page 87.

The silly discontent of the Indians has not been proved as the observations page 8 pretend.

The peace destroys this somber idea, & the inquest page 111 avers without contradiction that they themselves had given up three Indians Sauteux and Ottawas sent to prison in Montreal as accused of having killed two negroes at Rock Bay, a delivery which proves the content of the Indians and how he executed the peace.

In short how can they imagine that Capt. Scott, Commandant at Michilimackinac could have overlooked all that M^r^ Ainse had done as the observation page 11 say that he had not spoken a single syllable to him? He was present on the return from the first voyage, at the making of peace as well as on the departure and return from the second. He himself gave permits to trade to Cardinal Honoré and Roque, charged with King's goods, mentioning the number of bales that these

employeés and traders took from the house occupied by this vigilant commandant.

If he forgot why did he not question Mr Ainse on his return from the first voyage and on the departure on the second? He appears to have found some mystery in an occurrence which happened under his eyes, and which the accusers should have known from the beginning, they themselves having furnished the goods to the engageés and traders of the first voyage. If Mr Ainse must not dispose to the best advantage of the two canoe loads, but give the whole as presents to the Indians, and Government to furnish the wages, provisions &c why then had this Commandant not given his orders to meet all these expenses? It is time to stop and in conclusion.

To recapitulate and make a short report of all the useless accusations, the Honorable Committee should well consider by its lights what irregularities there have been in the inquest, what is the Society and what are the vues of the accusers, how Mr Ainse has been dragged into this inquest, what powers the inquirers have overstepped, what experience they had of the woods where Mr Ainse had accomplished his work, how he missed the order, witnesses, questions, and essential circumstances in the testimonies, how Mr Ainse had missed the communications from many writers, which he had only read at Quebec, where he only waited to answer some questions important to the Government, on the country manners and peace of the Indians, but useless for his Justification since the enquirers had sent it openly to Michilimackinac. Why these observations instead of an avowal, have they confounded the periods and the private deeds of Mr Ainse with the praises and wrongs of others.

The long sojourn of Mr Ainse and his expenses in that city for this extraordinary accusation which detained him, in spite of the Indians who demanded in vain his presence among them by many belts, he waited in vain, why should he not do his best to provide for his family by his talents and enterprises.

Mr Ainse can dispense with treating fully the 121 pages of the Inquest because his accusers have not substantiated evidence, the observations have given them a sharp turn by letting drop the principal parts and marking how the depositions show their principles which consist only of hearsay and opinions; the result of this evidence is that he (Ainse) is not convicted of any crime nor of the least bad intention in all that he did on the Lakes or in the forests of the Indians. All that he did resulted only for the general good, a solemn peace, and a trade richer

than ever for the accusers themselves, in spite of their speculation they can henceforth send goods into the villages or cabins, and they themselves can hold Councils, for presents, war or peace.

As interpreter during pleasure M^r^ Ainse has faithfully done his duty. As contractor simply under M^r^ Dease, he was free to accept or refuse the goods and the conditions confided to him. His letter of the 19^th^ August 1781 will confirm the right for making the first voyage and the authority for the second which he made, with the power to him (Ainse) to use the goods to the best advantage, the Inquest pages 93 and 95 state that M^r^ Dease has truthfully declared that he had given this power to M^r^ Ainse, to employ the goods in question to defray the expenses. This alone would suffice as a full Justification of M^r^ Ainse. That M^r^ Dease was military, or under orders or not, matters little to M^r^ Ainse, as the letter of Sir Johnson's of 1^st^ October 1786 is interpreted which says to do the best possible and the official letter from M^r^ Langan his secretary of 5^th^ March 1787 which recommends M^r^ Dease to make the presents meet the expenses as regards M^r^ Ainse, who as he has no commission, he received no order, no defence, has committed no disobedience either military or civil, he worked for the best, he accomplished the general peace and did no harm to any individual. M^r^ Dease received from M^r^ Ainse the bills due by the traders with the presents of furs and returned them to the King's store as he declared in the Inquest pages 93 and 94 except what Campion sent back with Cardinal and Honore who were coming to Michilimackinac, who should have made up all the expenses and left the remainder for the King or M^r^ Dease. Because M^r^ Ainse has never undertaken to hope for more than praise and rewarded by his country. He has sacrificed his strength, his health, endured a long illness on returning from the last voyage, been suspected, as well as arrested, in a military way, as well as being questioned as to his private fortune. He gained nothing in these two political voyages. The Inquest led him to delay reclaiming the payment of different furnishings made and many services rendered to the Government under Generals Haldimand and S^t^ Clair the latter occupied his house which was valued at £900 and was ruined by moving the Fort of Michilimackinac. He now wants the blame or the reward for having succeeded in what he undertook to do, for Government and for which he expects a favorable report and prompt decision.

QUEBEC 21 May 1790.

AINSSE.

REPLY OF JOHN DEASE* DATED 26th MAY 1790.

Province of Quebec

Reply to the observations by the Attorney and Solicitor General on the paper and proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held at Michilimakinac the 24th of June 1788† respecting abuses committed by persons employed in the Indian Department, and particularly the conduct of Messrs Dease and Ainse submitted by His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord Dorchester to a committee of the Honorable Members of the Council of Quebec the 24th of December 1789.

The defence which I had the honor of delivering to the committee on the first of this month I had hoped would have precluded the necessity of the present reply. But anxious that the charges exhibited against me by a part of the General Society at Michilimakinac were groundless, I was I find too sanguine in my belief of its sufficiency.

The effects produced by it have proved contrary to my expectations.

I do not wish to impute any blame to the Crown Lawyers, their duty may have required what they have done but the unfortunate method which they have pursued in their observations upon my defence, in some points misapprehension, in others attention to particular parts of the evidence taken before the Court of Inquiry, and to such parts only as serve to establish the accusation of the 10th of August 1787, yet more particularly the connecting Mr Ainse and myself in the same observations, has involved the cause in confusion—proofs upon matters totally distinct in themselves and which concerned each, separately, have been indiscriminately applied to both, and the real situation of facts respecting the transactions for which I am accused entirely obscured.

Observations 15th May 1790.

In this reply it will be my endeavour to develope the truth so far as it respects myself, and more pointedly answer to every charge which the observations hold up as in proof against me; as far as my present situation, at a distance from the papers of my office, without the assistance of those witnesses which I once produced and tendered for examination, and as far as the written evidence of my adversaries will enable me. The committee will allow me to observe that I received the Letter of Sir John Johnson which ordered me from Michilimakinac upon the 13th of October 1789, and that upon the sixteenth I embarked to come down, that in that short interval of three days I

Journal 11th August 1787

Defence May '90.

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* Mr. Dease's answer to, and including charges preferred. Published in Vol. 11, p 676. Defense of Mr. Dease dated May 1, 1790. Published in Vol 11, p 587.

† For observations by Attorney and Solicitor General see Vol. 11, page 610.

was employed in a survey of the Indian stores, and hurried with a variety of other matters as well private as public.

That in Sir John's Letter, I was not informed that any further *legal investigation* into my conduct would take place at Quebec and I had presumed from the length of time which had elapsed since the Inquiry (16 months) that it was viewed by others in the same light in which I saw it myself. The papers I took with me were therefore such only as were calculated to explain the motives of my conduct to the Superintendant General who was before acquainted with the General Outline of the whole, and to whom as head of the Indian Department I conceived the explanation intimated in that Letter was to be made, yet under all these disadvantages it is my expectation that I shall refute the charges alleged against me and establish my innocence to the satisfaction of the Honorable Committee.

I think it however incumbent upon me at this part of my reply notwithstanding the opinion declared in the observations "That a discrimination between M^r^ Ainse and myself is impossible and that I being the superior officer am the more immediately accountable and responsible"—to deny that I am answerable for the conduct of M^r^ Ainse. Was it ever before imagined that one man was answerable for the misdemeanors of another? Had M^r^ Ainse been an officer of my appointment there would have been colour for the idea, but being put in by Government, the supposition will at first blush appear to bear hard upon the man who may be compelled to become responsible for the actions of a stranger, and should the doctrine be established it would be in the power of every inferior officer to ruin his superior, at pleasure. No system with this defect could exist. The chain of responsibility seems also to extend to a greater length than the Attorney and Solicitor General appear to have adverted to. If I am liable for the conduct of M^r^ Ainse as my inferior officer, the same reason will render the Superintendant General equally so for my conduct, and the noble Lord at the head of the Government liable for the misconduct of all employed in the Department. Under this impression I disclaim all responsibility whatever for the conduct of M^r^ Ainse. But though I shall select and reply to such passages only of the observations as are applicable and appear founded against me, leaving to M^r^ Ainse to answer such parts as affect him, yet I submit the question with chearfulness to the opinion of the Committee, confident that their opinion will be just.

Observations May 15th 90.

Previous also to my entering upon my reply, I would wish to remark that in the whole of the evidence upon the different transactions, for which I have been accused, there exists not the shadow for a suggestion

that I acted in either of them or in any other part of my employ in the Department with a view to the promotion of my own interest or that any the smallest advantage accrued to me! What then were the motives which led to my conduct? Could they be culpable? A strange infatuation must indeed have possessed me to have knowingly hazarded my post under Government and a fair character without a prospect of benefit or an equivalent of any nature. The Attorney and Solicitor General observe that in my Defence (May 1790) I have thrown an imputation upon the Board of Inquiry which rests solely upon my own allegation and is contradicted by the minutes of the Court in two instances. Upon the first, altho' an interval of five days took place between the adjournment of the Court on the 8th when my defence was filed, it was at the time of the general resort of Indians to Michilimakinac when my hours were principally employed by them. The second, respecting the refusal of the application to examine witnesses on my behalf is a misapprehension. The request which I made to have my witnesses examined who were chiefly voyageurs was in August 1787 upon the first complaint when I solicited a court of Inquiry which was refused. They were all at that time at Michilimakinac, this request however was also refused, and the reasons assigned for that refusal those which are stated in my defence, at the sitting of the Court of Inquiry in June 1788 it was out of my power to produce them, they were then dispersed upon their business throughout the Indian Country.

Observations May 90.

The witness said to have been examined by me was one produced for the complainants who was cross-examined a second time. But however improper or imprudent the language of my defence on these subjects, may have been, it is a matter which cannot be material & I agree with the observations "that the truth or falsity of the accusations is the sole object of this Inquiry."

Observations May 90.

It is said that since there exists no proofs of the merchants of Montreal having discontinued or disapproved the complaints made affecting the Indian Commerce, the conclusion is against me, a peculiar deduction. The true inference however appears to be the reverse. The Merchants of Montreal principals in the Indian Trade and truly capable of judging of its situation would not have set by tame spectators of abuses which tended to its ruin, as alledged by the Traders of Michilimakinac, had they concluded that there were grounds for such belief, they might have joined in the memorial of Augt. 14th 1787*, or at any

*Published in Vol. 11, page 498.

subsequent period have prefered another representation. It is remarked besides, that the persons signing the Letter and Memorial of August 1787 are at the head of the General Society at Michilimakinac, I refer however to the margin for a List of Gentlemen more respectable from their situation and consequence in the Society, than my accusers who were also upon the spot, to whom the Letter and Memorial were tendered for signature and declined without hesitation. The witnesses too it is added, "Seem in fact to be the proper persons upon such a business, from the share many of them had in it." The first instance I presume in which interested persons have been held up as the best witnesses.

Mr Grant
Mr Solomon
Mr Howard
Mr La Framboise
Mr Gruet
Mr Langlade
Mr Henry
Mr Cotte

Mr D's defence 88 observations

The observations then take up the first charge contained in the Letter to Capt Scott of the 10th August 1787,* viz^{t}. That the King's goods had been traded with and clerks, Servants, interpreters &c paid in such goods, and they add that this admits of no doubt whatever. Here arises a particular instance of the obscurity and confusion which is the unavoidable consequence of blending the accusations against M^{r} Ainse & myself in one; a general charge is made and eight witnesses are cited indiscriminately as proving the whole of that charge against both. It is however essentially necessary to distinguish. The facts, so far as they respect myself, which the witnesses cited, have proved, were never denied. It is stated as against both that peltries to the amount of £500 Halifax Currency were sold in the summer of 1787 by M^{r} Ainse to M^{r} Todd, the proceeds (as they are termed) of his Journey to the Indian Country in 1786. I observe only that I did not arrive at Michilimakinac before the 15th of June 1787, nor had I any knowledge of M^{r} Ainse before that time, all transactions therefore prior to that day are laid out of the question. Indeed I stand in the opinion of the attorney and solicitor general acquitted of the charges previous to this period—of the above mentioned eight witnesses none prove that I at any time traded with the King's goods or countenanced a proceeding of the kind– Those who had the best opportunity of knowing the circumstance had it been the case make proof to the contrary. Two only swear that I paid for any services rendered the Department in goods. The testimony of the others solely respects M^{r} Ainse.

observations 15th May 1790

Dixon, Reed & vide also Instructions to Mr Ainse 19th Augt 1787

* Published in Vol. 11, page 497.

The two witnesses I allude to are M^r^ Dixon and M^r^ Reed, they prove that part of their salaries as Clerks and Interpreters in the Indian Dept. were paid by me in goods. This fact the defences of July 1788 and May 1^st^ 1790 admit, in truth it never was a secret. In order to account however for these payments, I beg leave to refer the Honble Committee to my defence of the 1^st^ May 1790 and the papers annexed. They will there see the peculiar situation in which I stood at the time of my employing Messr^s^ Dixon and Reed.

Vide Extracts of Letters to Sir John Johnson

The great object of compleating a peace among the Indians, which I had to accomplish, and the dangers and difficulties which must unavoidably have embarrassed perhaps ruined the Indian Trade had that object been left unaccomplished; such was the opinion of the Montreal Merchants expressed in their memorial to Sir John Johnston upon this urgent necessity of the situation.

Memorial of Merchants to Sir J. Johnson filed 1st May 90

The discretionary power entrusted to me by the Superintendant General for effecting the purposes of this particular mission, together with the circumstance of M^r^ Reed and M^r^ Dixon's assistance being indispensibly requisite. The latter more immediately as he was the only Interpreter at that time at Michilimakinac; and (notwithstanding the construction in the observations) upon M^r^ Langin's letter directing me to apply a part of the presents to that use, I presume to justify my conduct; especially as the like practice upon common occasions had before been usual and had never been censured. Capt Scott indeed has sworn that he delivered to me His Excellency Lord Dorchester's Orders about the 22^d^ or 23^d^ of June 1787. I however declare at this period, as I have always uniformly, as well in my defence, as elsewhere, that I do not recollect receiving them at that time. The review of his Lordship's instructions the Attorney & Solicitor General have observed will shew the importance of this negation, a reflection which I must be permitted to observe ought to have been better founded. I beg leave to call the attention of the Committee to facts which may serve to account for this apparent inattention, a fault I acknowledge, but which the Honble members of this board may perhaps think extenuated if not proved to have been nearly unavoidable, I was at that time constantly surrounded with Indians frequently in council, attending them, distributing presents, making speeches to the different tribes, seeking for methods by which the object of my mission might be accom-

Sir J. Johnson's Instructions to M^r^ D. 1st Oct^r^ 1786

plished, in short harrass'd and perplexed with the continual care and trouble which seven or eight hundred Indians of various nations who had been recently at war with each other of necessity induced—the situation will not admit of further description it can more easily be conceived.

But admitting that the proof is satisfactory, that I was acquainted with His Lordship's instructions. What could I have done? The distance from Michilimakinac either to Montreal or Quebec was immense. I had not time to obtain instructions how to proceed, it therefore would have remained with me, as no contingent account could be allowed, either to have stept aside from the path chalked out by the instructions for our guidance in our general duty, which I should have conceived not meant to extend to unforeseen and extraordinary cases such as there was and to have adopted a discretionary mode of conduct under the sanction of my instructions for this particular business from the Superintendant General, which I should have thought justifiable by the necessity of the case and the reasons which I have before given. Or to have suffered the whole object of my embassy and my endeavors to have been defeated upon the point of success, attended with so great advantages to the valuable interior commerce of the country. Indeed such was my situation that this conduct I must perforce have followed had it been only under the idea that, as nothing could be found to charge me with acting upon a wrong or self interested principle, no criminal culpability could be imputed to me, and that if the Superintendant General should judge my situation and motives insufficient to warrant my proceedings, the amount of what I expended would upon the passing of my accounts be deducted from what might be found due to me and the sum disbursed be thus restored to Government. A risque which I should have conceived it my duty at that time to have taken upon myself. It will be noticed that the amount delivered to Dixon & Reed was small, that they were paid for about two months only, during the time in which I was occupied in settling the peace, and that they were engaged by me prior to the alledged delivery of His Lordship's orders.

In the next paragraph it is charged that Equipments to Individuals of the King's goods were made in August 1787 and with my knowledge. That I was knowing to these equipments is a circumstance which I deny and expect to refute from the evidence before the Committee, whether M^{r} Ainse took out with him goods upon his own private account in August 1787, or what particular method he took to convey what he received from the King's stores into the Indian country, of

my own knowledge I cannot particularly determine, but it is in proof that part of them were carried upon freight.

O'Neil July 2d Dixon

The situation of M^r Ainse in life in August 1787 and the confidence which had before been placed in him, by all the merchants, as well of Montreal as of Michilimakinac. His long experience in the mode of Travel in the Interior Country, and my own inexperience in this respect led me naturally to suppose him the best judge of the method of conveyance and of the persons to be entrusted with the goods; they were therefore delivered to me by him to be carried to the nations to whom he was going in the manner most conducive to His Majesty's interest.

To support the charge of the equipments, the examination of M^r Ainse is cited, M^r Ainse is asked whether I had a knowledge of these equipments, his answer is "I believe not." To a question however soon after he replies that he gave M^r O'Neil his clerk orders to make an account of all of them, which account he himself put into my hands before his departure." To say nothing of these contradictions, this assertion of M^r Ainse not upon oath is defeated by the affidavit of O'Neille. He proves indeed that M^r Ainse delivered to me a list of the King's goods, which he took with him, but that to his knowledge, I knew nothing of the equipments, the testimony of M^r Dixon my clerk is to the same effect.

The evidence of Mess^rs Rocque and Rainville cited to support this part of the observations does not intimate a charge against me, it is solely applicable to M^r Ainse. My own examination has been also cited, to that however I beg permission to refer the committee the discretionary power there spoken of, if it can be construed as such, they will find in my instructions to M^r Ainse, the extent of it, they will determine.

Observations May 5th 90

The observations pursuing the rout of M^r Ainse into the Indian country continue to change generally, that the King's goods were then sold & traded with, servants hired & paid in such goods, but upon this I have only to remark, that whatever was the conduct of M^r Ainse in the Indian Country in 1787, if in any instance he has swerved from his duty and not complied with the instructions I gave him, I do not, for the reasons I have before mentioned hold myself responsible. Those instructions were given him as a guide and by them he ought to have regulated his conduct. I have to add that it is not even supposed by any of the evidences that I was knowing to these transactions of M^r Ainse in the Indian country in any shape whatever.

Vide instructions to M^r Ainse 19th Augt 1787

The next charge is that I did not so conduct myself at the Treaty of Peace concluded among the Indian Nations as to give them satisfaction, but that on the contrary they were displeased. Several persons have observed in the evidence that this was their opinion; but others have answered, that they thought the Indians were satisfied. It is merely a matter of opinion on both sides. But the Indians themselves, surely the best judges in this question in their speeches and on all occasions have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, their subsequent quiet behavior has proved it. The reasons however alledged by the witnesses will not certainly discredit me. They say that the few presents which were given them was the cause; but they were content with what they received, and by my economy which they think so culpable a saving was made to government of five sixths of what had been deemed necessary by the merchants of Montreal.

Minutes of the Council of 1787

Defence 1st May Estimate laid before Sir John Johnson

The Attorney and Solicitor General next observe "that it also appears in proof, that I refused to allow the Traders to speak in Council to the Indians of Michilimakinac" they add "but his reasons on the propriety of the measure we cannot judge of." This charge is therefore before the Committee upon the grounds stated in my Defence and I rest it with pleasure upon their decision without further observation.

Observations

We are now come to several specific charges exhibited against me. The first is the loan to Capt. La Motte, for some of the reasons which induced this loan I refer to my defence of 1st May 1790, I must however remark that Capt La Motte stood in a predicament which had always before that been thought worthy of relief from the humanity of the Crown. Capt La Motte had been plundered of his property by Indians and it had always been usual upon a representation, through the Supt. General to Head Quarters to obtain an order to replace from the King's the property which had been thus taken. Under this sanction and taking the character of Capt La Motte into consideration, I thought myself justified in the loan of a small part of the goods in my possession, and I did an act which had the time permitted of, I had every reason to believe would have been authorized not by way of loan but as a gift. No injury accrued to His Majesty's concerns, the value of the goods lent was very small and they were returned to the King's Stores a few days after their delivery.

Observations

Mr D's defence July 1788

Dixon.

With respect to the barters made with Messrs Meldrum, Mitchel, Winter & Todd, they were all made in order to obtain articles which were not in the King's Stores and which were at that time absolutely necessary in order to establish the

Vide extracts of letters to Sir John Johnson

peace. I solicit the attention of the Committee to the things received by me in exchange. Hull'd Corn, Tinsel, Lace, Black Feathers, Wampum &c. the usual presents to Indians. It is shown that a full equivalent was received for what was issued from the store & applied for the King's use. I must observe too that these exchanges were made with the knowledge and approbation of Capt Scott the commanding officer.

Meldrum
Mitchell
Dixon

Two charges are next exhibited which I confess I did not expect would have been noticed, I mean the loan of some spirits and shrub to Kirby, which at the time of the delivery were stated to be my own, and are articles which are never included in the assortment for the King's Indian Store, and the loan of cloth to La Marche, which was also my own. Yet the observations state that it was incumbent upon me to have proved the spirits, the shrub and the cloth to have been my own property. Rather say it was incumbent upon my accusers to have proved them to have been the King's property. But this endeavour in fact was made & failed & there is not in the testimony a belief intimated, that these articles were any other than my own. Where then was the necessity of an attempt to disprove what did not exist in evidence against me?——

That M^{r} Ainse rendered an account of his proceedings in the Indian country in 1787 upon his return in 1788 is true. The same account however was previously rendered to Capt Scott by whom he was taken into custody and strictly examined before I saw him. How far I was satisfied with his gestion must appear immaterial. I however at that time immediately remitted to the Supt. General a particular account of his conduct. Though I do not apprehend this meant as forming a part of the charges, I have answered it wishing that every stain upon my official character however trifling may be removed.

Journal 20th June 1788

Vide extracts of letter to Sir John Johnson.

It is expressed as a matter of astonishment that Capt Scott should have been ignorant of the Loans to La Motte, the exchanges made with Meldrum &c, I have it not in my power to substantiate effectually my declaration; but I aver Capt Scott to have been made acquainted with all these several transactions at the times they happened. I do not however apprehend that the proofs will be found sufficient to support this allegation of Capt Scott's ignorance. On the contrary, it is in evidence that one of the exchanges in particular was made with his knowledge. His ignorance of these transactions stands in the observations and assertion unsupported. My returns were not made to Capt. Scott & His instructions directed him not to interfere with the management of the

Indian Department on any pretext whatever. Under the supposition then of his ignorance I should be justifiable, especially as he early differed from me in opinion, and as I conceived from the imminent necessity of my situation, that what I then did was unavoidable.

That I did not give information of the Outfits or Equipments made by M^{r} Ainse to Individuals at Michilimakinac in August 1787 is also pointed out as a remarkable trait in the Inquiry, but as I trust it is proved that these Equipments were made without my knowledge the surprise will cease, of what I had not information I could not have given intelligence.

My examination in 1788 is here cited, but I have to request the Committee not to suffer words to mislead them, the Equipments which I there speak of are the equipments of Indian presents—which I made to M^{r} Ainse from the King's Store in August 1787 for the purpose of compleating the peace.

As to the charges exhibited by Lieut Houghton as they remain totally unsupported and are dropt in the observations, I quit them.

The observations then proceed to examine my Defence and attempts are made to lessen its strength and effects—but upon a misconception of its import.

Had the duty of the Attorney and Solicitor General required that attention to my defence which it exacted to the evidence against me, they would probably have replied under impressions different from what at present they appear to have received. They would not then have found me acting in opposition to my instructions.

With respect to the payment of Messr^{s} Dixon & Reed for their services rendered to Govt., and which were indispensibly requisite during the short period for which they were employed, and with respect to the several exchanges made with the approbation of the Commanding officer of the post with Meldrum, Mitchell, Winter and Todd for things which the service indispensibly required and which could not otherwise have been procured, they must have seen me in a new and extraordinary situation, different from the usual routine, the common business of the department, to which as general instructions I considered they could only apply. Dispatched for the important purpose of preventing a decay of the Fur Trade and instructed with discretionary powers But in this situation never making use of that discretion, but where I conceived myself specially and particularly authorized "by the exigency & unavoidable necessity of the case & then exerting it for the interest of His Majesty without any the smallest advantage to myself, and in the accomplishment of the great object of my mission which by these means was & without them could not have been effected.

Vide extracts of Letters to Sir John Johnson

In the affairs of Capt La Motte I trust I should have been seen to have loaned a small value for a few days only and that to an Individual in whom a merited confidence might be placed, and to whom in consequence of the losses which he had suffered by the plunder of the Indians I had every reason from precedent to believe that had the time admitted of a representation I should have been authorized by my superiors to have delivered a much greater amount not as a loan but as a compensation. That in lending the spirits and shrub to Kirby and the cloth to La Marche I made only a disposition of my own property—and that of the equipments or outfits made by M^r^ Ainse in August 1787, I was altogether ignorant.

Ante

The Hon'ble Committee will I hope excuse me for trespassing so long upon their time for the patient attention with which I have been heard I feel myself much indeed indebted—I cannot however conclude without expressing my hope that with all the disadvantages of my present situation, my endeavors to explain my conduct have been satisfactory and have convinced the Committee that in all the transactions which have been made the foundation of the charges exhibited against me I have acted under the firm persuasion of the truth of the observation made by the Attorney and Solicitor General "That my conduct should be such as would stand the test of every enquiry come when it will."

(signed)

JOHN DEASE
D. A. I. A.

QUEBEC May 26th 1790.
[Q 48-2, p 464]

MR. DEASE, D. A. I. A. TO SIR JOHN JOHNSON.

Extract from Letters from M^r^ Dease to Sir John Johnston Baronet Superintendant General of Indian Affairs which Letters are referred to in M^r^ Deases reply to the observations of the Attorney and Solicitor General Filed 26th May 1790.

Letter 1st Dated Michillimakinac July 13th 1787.

"I arrived here the 15th of June and since had the pleasure of receiving two Letters from you. The 1st dated the 11th and the other the 31st of May. You congratulate me upon my situation here, Capt Scott my commanding officer &c. But I will hereafter explain to you what little reason I have to be pleased with my present station—having experienced more dissatisfaction here in one day than I have ever

done heretofore since my first being in the Department. But notwithstanding every embarrassment and difficulty thrown in my way I have the pleasure to inform you that I have accomplished the business concerning which I received your instructions in a manner which I hope you will approve of, uncertain where you may be at present, I intended to defer answering your Letters until I should believe you returned to Montreal. But Capt. Byrnes" (M^{r} Dease's predecessor in office) "distressed situation occasioned by his having borrowed a quantity of Rum from M^{r} M^{c} Beath & Grant for the use of the Indian Department induces &c to write."

"The Indians have in every Council prayed that M^{r} Ainsse may be sent once more to winter with them &c. We are of opinion here it would be necessary I should however wish for your directions.

I have this fortnight been so occupied with the press of business that came suddenly upon me that my head is quite confused"——

[Q 48-2, p 566]

Letter 2 nd

MICHILIMAKINAC August 12th 1787.

"I wrote to you by Capt Byrne the 13th of last month who went as far as Detroit in hopes of meeting you in order to sollicit the payment of 350 gallons of Rum borrowed from M^{c} Beath & Grant for the use of the Indian Department here. Disappointed of seeing you there he returned to this post two days ago and proposes going to Canada by Detroit and Niagara still expecting to see you I therefore take this opportunity of sending the former and this Letter by him" &c (upon the business of Capt. Byrne).—

"I must now enter upon another disagreeable subject and disclose to you candidly how very unhappy my situation has been since my arrival here. I have had I assure you inconceivable difficulties to struggle with.

The letter then goes on and states that his duty has been obstructed by the General Society. That complaints had been made to him against M^{r} Paterson for holding Councils. That the Indians were dissatisfied, having only one house instead of many to go to and had complained that they were at that one ill received. That some dispute between Paterson and Ainsse & disappointment had rendered them irreconcilable enemies. That a part of the Society had delivered a complaint against both himself and Ainsse. But that the better part of the Society declined signing it, it then goes on.

"I requested a copy of it and that the people who had it in their power to disprove every assertion it contained being now at this post, that Capt. Scott would order a Court of Inquiry to which he assented, and acquainted them with it, but they withdrew their paper and meanly shrunk from the Inquiry. I asked for a copy but Capt Scott told me he had returned the paper. I wrote to M^{r} Paterson and the Directors for me, this they refused saying they did not doubt but Lord Dorchester would favor me with one.

I then applied to bring the people accused before Capt Scott who would on oath prove the contrary of what was advanced in their representation; observing there could never be a more convenient time than the present to institute an enquiry. This was likewise refused.

"Thus circumstanced Dear Cousin I have earnestly to intreat that you will (if you think proper) lay this affair before the Commander in Chief, point to him how sensibly hurt the feelings of a man, whose character has hitherto been unimpeached must be by aspersions to refute which in the clearest manner, he has been denied the best and perhaps the only opportunity that may ever offer. The people who have it in their power to justify us will soon be dispersed to distant countries and may perhaps meet no more. I rely entirely on his Lordship's candour and humanity to relieve me from so distressed a situation in the manner that will appear to His Excellency most equitable."

[Q 48–2, p 568.]

Letter 3rd

MICHILIMAKINAC August 14th 1787.

"I yesterday wrote you a long letter by Capt Byrne, it contained some papers &c.

It speaks of the representation made on August 10th 1787 and then goes on.

"On my arrival here some of the Directors of the General Store told me how much they might occasionally oblige me by lending such things as might be necessary for the service here and which perhaps might not be sent up to me at the same time adding that the obligation might be mutual &c.

The same day Capt La Motte (formerly in the Indian Department and taken prisoner with Lieut Governor Hamilton) mentioned to me his having been plundered by Indians and that he had suffered much &c &c. Giving the same account of the transactions & reasons for it as stated in the reply—it adds—

"This excited their jealousy and furnished matter for the accusation."

"Another article is that Clerks and Interpreters are paid out of the King's store. It is certain that on M^r Ainse's return (in 1788 to this post when I had a great number of Indians of different nations encamped within the village and without side of it, I found it indispensably necessary to procure assistance on this uncommon occasion. To expediate my business with the Indians in order to dismiss them and save provisions and presents—on this occasion I employed M^r Dixon who spoke Chippeway to assist me about the Store &c. and a M^r Reed to assist me as Clerk, keep minutes &c—as these appointments were merely temporary I promised to pay them out of the store when our business should be over."

Cites the paragraph of Secy Langin's Letter annexed to the Defence. Speak's of Ainsse's wish to visit Canada but says it is thought so necessary for the Trade by some of the Traders that he has sent him out again. Thinks himself hardly used by the complaint and adds

"I shall trouble you no further upon this subject than to request you will please to send for M^r Todd, M^r Coté and such other men of character and experience in the Trade here, especially if they have been here this Summer and examine them on this subject.

"And if you think proper lay before Lord Dorchester what I have communicated to you respecting this as I am sure I can't be too early or circumspect in guarding against the underhand misrepresentations of a sett of unprincipled men."

[Q 48–2, p 571]

Letter 4^th^

MICHILIMAKINAC 21^st^ June 1783.

"M^r Ainsse is arrived from the River a Corneille with 15 Scioux. Some disturbances which prevailed in that quarter joined to his bad state of health during the winter prevented his going as far as he proposed when he set out from this post. In this situation he thought it would little promote the King's service to give the presents he took from here with him to the Indians of that quarter. He therefore thought it most consistent with his instructions (which enjoined the strictest economy) to dispose of them and have the produce applied to defray the incidental expenses incurred by his going out and the remainder remitted to Government. He has in consequence sent in several packs and there are more coming. Those arrived are stored, which with those coming in shall be disposed of in the best manner for the purpose mentioned.

I shall reserve for the next opportunity a more circumstantial account of them and enclose an exact return.

From the postscript.

I was not a little surprised to find that M^r Ainsse had taken a latitude that never was meant to be given him.

Its true I communicated to him my instructions and recommended to him the strictest economy and mentioned that the incidental expenses were to be paid out of the presents received by the person in care of the Indian Department here &c.

Endorsed.

Compared the within Extracts with letters exhibited as originals from M^r Dease to Sir John Johnson.

Quebec 31^st May (Signed)
in Committee 1790 H. F.

[Q 48–2, p 573]

MEMORIAL OF JOSEPH AINSE, DATED 25^th MAY 1790.

To His Excellency the Most Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester Captain General & Governor in Chief of the Colonies of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick & dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, General & Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Troops in the said Colonies and in the Island of New Foundland, &c. &c. &c.

Petition of Joseph Ainsse employed as Interpreter in the Indian Department who humbly shows,

If it please Your Excellency,

That being come to Michilimakinac from Quebec to answer to the questions to be put to him on the manners & dispositions of the Indians, he has been detained in this town for some time, and seizes upon this favourable occasion to represent to Your Excellency the smallness of his pay, compared with his long journeys, his extraordinary care of nine nations, his services, his expenses incurred under the administration of General Haldimand & Lieut Governor Sinclair & also the reimbursements which he hopes for on account of the two voyages which he made among all the nations before & after their peace made in 1787 at Michilimakinac, in spite of all difficulties, and although several other of his old accounts & petitions have remained till the present without a decisive answer.

That having been dragged into an inquest held at Michilimakinac, concerning M^r Dease, Deputy Superintendant General, the petitioner has

been much occupied addressing a memorial justifying his conduct, sent the first of this month to the Committee of the Council, & afterwards by his answers to the observations of the Attorney & Solicitor Generals, on all the accusations which they have made & which all appear to be in a state to be immediately reported on & decided.

That nevertheless the approaching departure of Your Excellency for Montreal makes the suppliant fear to be needlessly detained a long time in this town, to the prejudice of the service & also of his family affairs.

The petitioner foreseeing the necessity of suspending & reserving his representations of his past services does so, but he would count himself happy at this time if Your Excellency would, before your departure, allow him to render an account of the inquest & accord him a final answer or at least permission and such orders as he pleases to prevent a longer sojourn & the continuation of his expenses in this town.

And the petitioner will never case to pray for the preservation & prosperity of Your Excellency.

Signed AINSSE.

QUEBEC 25th May 1790.

[Q 48-2, p 579]

The memorialist has Lord Dorchester's permission to leave Quebec whenever it shall suit his private convenience, provided the Committee charged to enquire into his conduct see no further occasion for his attendance, he will therefore apply to the president on the subject.

In regard to the King's service His Lordship's orders will be conveyed by the Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, when the report of the Committee, which is not yet received shall have had His Lordship's consideration.

By order

[Signed] HENRY MOTZ.

Quebec 1 June 1790

The Committee having considered the conditional leave given to Mr Ainsse by His Excellency Lord Dorchester to depart from Quebec, certify that they have no further occasion for his attendance.

Quebec 2 June 1790

By order of the Committee

[Signed] HUGH FINLAY
Chairman.

[Q 48-2, p 576]

MEMORIAL OF JOHN DEASE FOR LEAVE TO RETURN TO HIS DUTY AT MICHILIMAKINAC.

Memorial of M^r J. Dease dated 27^th May 1790.

To his Excellency the Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Quebec &c &c &c.

The memorial of John Dease most humbly sheweth,

That your memorialist having yesterday completed the Defence of his conduct as Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs before the Honorable Committee of Council is solicitous to return to his family at Michilimakinac.

That the expence of his residence in Quebec, but more particularly his anxiety for the situation of his family (from whom he has not heard since he left them in obedience to Your Lordship's order, and for whom he cannot avoid being alarmed by reports in circulation of attempts upon the posts in the upper country threatened by the Americans) have induced your memorialist to prefer this petition to Your Lordship.

That as the Report of the Committee may yet be delayed for a time.

Your memorialist humbly begs That Your Lordship will take his case into consideration and allow him permission to return to his duty at Michilimakinac.

[signed] JOHN DEASE

Quebec 27^th May 1790

Endorsed The Memorial of J. Dease 27^th May 1790 for leave to return to his duty at Michilimakinac

The memoralist has Lord Dorchester's permission to leave Quebec, whenever it shall suit his private convenience, provided the committee charged to enquire into his conduct see no further occasion for his atttendance, he will therefore apply to the president on the subject.

In regard to the King's service, his Lordship's orders will be conveyed by the Superintendant Genl of Indian Affairs, when the Report of the Committee which is not yet received shall have had his Lordship's consideration.

By order

Quebec 1^st June 1790 [signed] HENRY MOTZ

The Committee having considered the conditional leave given to M^r Dease by His Excellency Lord Dorchester to depart from Quebec, certify that they have no further occasion for his attendance.

Quebec 2^nd June 1790

By order of the Committee

[signed] HUGH FINLAY

Chairman

SIR JOHN JOHNSON TO LORD DORCHESTER RELATIVE TO THE CONDUCT OF MESSRS. DEASE AND AINSE AT MICHILIMAKINAC.

MONTREAL 11th October 1790

My Lord

By Your Lordship's commands Mr Motz transmitted to me on the 18th of last month a copy of the whole proceedings had at Michilimakinac and of the proceedings of a Committee of the Council on the conduct of Messrs Dease and Ainse, to enable me to Report to Your Lordship my opinion on the conduct of Mr Dease, as suggested by the Committee and required by Your Lordship as signified to me by Letter from Mr Coffin of the 17th of June last.

In obedience therefore to Your Lordship's Commands, I now beg leave to state that, after having taken into consideration the memorial of the Merchants of the 4th of April 1786, cited by Mr Dease in his Defence, Page 211, and having consulted with them on a proper person to be employed to go into the Interior Country, and there to endeavour to dissuade the Indians from all further Acts of Hostilities, and to invite them to attend me Michilimakinac, the ensuing year, to endeavour to reconcile them to each other for the future, Mr Ainse was judged to have the most Influence and to be the best qualified to be charged and intrusted with the business, he was therefore sent for, and offered the employ, which he cordially accepted, but thinking the Presents recommended by the Merchants, and the expence, that I conceived, would attend the transport of them to such a distance as was intended, would be too great, I advised with Mr Ainse, and found that one Canoe load might answer the end proposed, with which, and the speech to be delivered to the several nations at war, he left this place for Michilimakinac, where he was to receive final instructions for his guidance on his Route from Captain Byrne, then acting as Commissary and Clerk of Indian Affairs, which Instructions No 1 I beg leave to annex hereto.

Being afterwards doubtful of the necessity of, and the success that might attend the measure, I wrote to Captain Byrne on the subject (the copy of my letter I have mislaid) to which I received the following Reply

"I have the pleasure to acknowledge the Receipt of Your favour of "the 14th of July last, but which came too late to stop Ainse from "proceeding on his journey, had even Captain Robertson and I thought "his going might be dispensed with, as he must have been fifty "Leagues from hence on receipt of yours." Thus affairs rested there,

till the ensuing year. In the mean time to lessen the establishment and to save expence I ordered M^r^ Dease who had been employed at Niagara during the absence of Lieuten^t^ Col. Butler in England, to repair to Michilimakinac to relieve Capt Byrne, whose appointment was to cease, and to take upon him the management of Indian Affairs &c. As will appear by my letter of the 1^st^ October 1786, cited in his defence page 166, to which I beg leave to refer Your Lordship for the Latitude given him, and to a Paper No 2 hereto Annexed also, intitled Additional Instructions, which I forwarded as per date by M^r^ Timothy Murphy, Blacksmith for the Post and whos Arrival M^r^ Dease informed me of by Letter bearing date the 13^th^ of July 1787, in which Letter he also says, I have seen a set of standing orders, such as they are, I shall strictly observe them, but takes no notice of the orders sent by Murphy. The Peace between the Indian Nations being concluded in the manner wished for, M^r^ Dease in a Letter of the 14^th^ August informed me, that all the nations then present and Interested, had requested that M^r^ Ainse should be sent once more amongst them to finish the business already begun, and having promised that he would send him, he complied with their request, judging it for the good of the King's Service. Immediately after receipt of this Letter I wrote to M^r^ Dease forbidding M^r^ Ainse's return into the Indian Country not only in consequence of the complaints preferred against them and the Injury the Traders were apprehensive they might suffer from M^r^ Ainse's going out again with goods into the Indian Country, but from an opinion that it was unnecessary, and that an improper use might be made of the Trust intended to be reposed in him, but he had taken his departure again before the Receipt of my Letter. Thus situated I was prevented from putting a stop to measures that have been the occasion of this Report, and that lay me under the painful necessity of giving my opinion that no deviation from the Instructions for the good government of the Indian Department was necessary to effect the purpose of his mission, and that the letter alluded to, from M^r^ Langan, was a private, and not an official one, and had allusion only to the presents received from the Indians.

Had Clerks and an Interpreter been necessary, as I believe they might have been, before and during the time of treating with the Indians, the propriety of the appointments, and the charges if reasonable. would no doubt have been approved of by the officer commanding, had he been consulted, and the account would very probably have been approved here, and passed by the Board at Quebec, the expense of M^r^ Ainse's second voyage, if found reasonable, would no doubt,

have been paid as the first was, as p[r] the two accounts hereto annexed No 3 and 4 though the Commanding officer not approving of the measure might have refused his approbation, but it would have been right to have tried it, and it was the proper mode to pursue.

Thus, My Lord, have I briefly stated what I think may be necessary and given my opinion fairly and candidly, as I conceive, and in hopes it will be in good time, and meet Your Lordship's Approbation.

I have the Honor to be
My Lord
Your Lordship's
most obedient and
most humble Servant
[signed] JOHN JOHNSON

His Excellency
The Right Honorable
Guy Lord Dorchester
&c. &c. &c.

Indorsed. Referred to the Committee appointed on the 24th December 1789 to inquire into the conduct of Mess[rs] Dease and Ainse with inclosures numbered 1 to 4.
By order of H. E. Lord Dorchester
[signed] HENRY MOTZ.
Quebec 20 October 1790

[Q 48-2, p 588]

FURTHER REPORT UPON THE CONDUCT OF MESSRS DEASE AND AINSE.

Recommitted for such further Report as the order of Reference of the 24th December 1789 may be found to require, and the report of Sir John Johnson of the 11th Instant, herewith referred, may enable the Committee to make—

By order of His Excellency Lord Dorchester
Quebec 20th October 1790

[signed] HENRY MOTZ

The further Report & Papers referred No 1 to 4.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester Governor General of the Provinces of Quebec &c. &c.

Further Report of the Committee (consisting of Messieurs Finlay, De Lery, Pownall and Baby) in the Recommitment of their Report of the 5th June touching the conduct of Mess[rs] Dease and Ainse of Michilimakinac.

May it please Your Excellency.

The Annexed Journal of the proceedings of the Committee on Your Lordship's recommitment of their Report of the 5th of June touching the conduct of Messrs Dease and Ainse, is humbly submitted to Your Lordship, as stating such further opinion on the matter contained in Your Excellency's order of Reference of the 24th of December 1789, as to the Committee it appears to require.

Signed by order of the Committee, Council Chamber, Bishop's Palace.

Quebec 28th October 1790.

[signed] HUGH FINLAY
Chairman

JOURNAL

COUNCIL CHAMBER
Bishop's Palace
QUEBEC 26th October 1790

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by His Excellency Lord Dorchester in Council the 24th of December 1789 to examine certain papers and enquire into the conduct of Messrs Dease and Ainse of Michilimakinac.

Present Messieurs Finlay, De Lery, Pownall and Baby. Mr Mabane absent thro' sickness.

Read His Excellency Lord Dorchester's order of Recommitment of the Report of this committee of 5th June as follows.

"Recommitted for such further Report as the order of Reference of "the 24th of December 1789 may be found to require, and the Report "of Sir John Johnston of the 11th instant herewith referred may enable "the Committee to make."

Read Sir John Johnson's Report to His Excellency Lord Dorchester of the 11th Instant, likewise four papers therein mentioned, transmitted with the order of reference.

Messieurs De Lery, and Baby moved, that the Report and Papers should be translated into French for their more ample Information.

Ordered accordingly.

Adjourned until the Call of the Chair.

At a further meeting of the Committee on the 28th October.

Present as before Messieurs De Lery and Baby informed the Committee that they had attentively perused the translation of Sir John Johnson's Report together with the four papers therein mentioned.

Ordered that Sir John Johnson's Report and Papers referred to therein be annexed to this Journal to be delivered to His Excellency, with the Report of this Committee.

Read a second time Sir John Johnson's Report, and having maturely considered the same.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this committee that there is not any thing set forth in M^r^ Dease's defence which can justify his conduct in having deviated from the Instructions issued by His Excellency Lord Dorchester for the good government of the Indian Department.

The Committee therefore most humbly submit to His Lordship's Wisdom the course to be pursued relative to M^r^ Dease.

Ordered that the Chairman report immediately to His Lordship.

Signed by order

[signed] HUGH FINLAY
Chairman

[Q 48–2, p 583]

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